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IRISH 1798 COLLECTION #755

A

Statistical Account,

OR,

PAROCHIAL SURVEY

OF

IRELAND.

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OF

IRELAND,

DRAWN UP FROM THE COMMUNICATIONS OF THE CLERGY,

BY WILLIAM SHAW MASON, ESQ. M. R. I. A.

REMEMBRANCER AND RECEIVER OF FIRST FRUITS, AND SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF PUBLIC RECORDS.

"*Attamen audendum est, et veritas investiganda, quam si non omnino assequeremur, tamen propius ad eam, quam nunc sumus, tandem perveniemus.*"

VOL. I.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY GRAISBERRY AND CAMPBELL,

FOR JOHN CUMMING, AND NEARY MAHON, DUBLIN; LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME & BROWN, AND JOHN NICHOLS, SON, AND BENTLEY, LONDON; AND ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO. EDINBURGH.

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TO THE

Right Hon. ROBERT PEEL,

CHIEF SECRETARY OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT,

&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

ON laying before you the first volume of the Statistical Account of Ireland, permit me to take the opportunity of expressing my grateful acknowledgments for the liberal and zealous encouragement, with which you have honored me in the prosecution of this work.

However sensible I might have been of the great advantages to be derived from a compilation containing accurate and authentic details of the present state of Ireland, I could not but be equally impressed with a consciousness, that such an undertaking was a task too weighty for the exertions, however well intended, of an

unassisted individual.—From this difficulty I have been relieved by your kindness;—you saw the utility of such a developement of the interior of the Country; and you approved of the mode I had adopted for its attainment. To find that my views, on a subject of such importance to the future welfare of Ireland, coincided with those of one who had surveyed it with a Statesman's eye, encouraged me to proceed with energy. Your continued patronage has facilitated the arrival of the work at its present state, and affords a prospect of its final accomplishment. If my ardent wishes for this desirable end be crowned with success, my gratification will be considerably heightened by the reflection, that the stock of materials thus collected, may be serviceable in any future arrangements, which you may deem necessary, for the prosperity and happiness of this part of the British Empire.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

With sincere respect,

Your most obliged, and

Obedient humble Servant,

Wm. Shaw Mason.

PREFACE.

STATISTICS is a term lately invented, to convey an idea of that department of science, which has been defined "the knowledge of the present state of a country, with a view to its future improvement."* This science can only be acquired by the particular and accurate investigation of every part of the country which is its object, so as to ascertain its resources

* The German writers annex another meaning to this word, applying it to enquiries into the state of a country, considered with relation to its neighbours: or, a comparative view of the relative resources of several states, which have some political connection. To speak correctly, these are but two sub-divisions of the same subject, and may be stiled absolute and relative statistics; the one exhibiting the state of a country as it exists, within itself,—the other shewing it, as affected by its relations with its neighbours.—The former of these is the meaning attached to it in the present work.

both moral and physical. Statistics become, therefore, the basis of political Economy, as they furnish the facts on which that Science is raised: and hence their study becomes an object of primary importance to the Philosopher and the Statesman.*

To apply to ourselves the general principles here laid down, to remove the difficulties that obscured the views of the philosopher, and obstructed the progress of the statesman, in their speculations for the improvement of our native country, was the main object of the compiler of the present volume. Although his undertaking be deprived of the merit of originality, in conse-

* The following paragraphs, marked with inverted commas, are extracted from an essay on this subject, prefixed by Sir John Sinclair, my respected guide through this hitherto unexplored region of science, to an Address to the Literary Characters on the Continent, in the hope of inducing them to turn their intellectual powers to the improvement of their respective countries, by pursuing the same system of statistical researches, which he has introduced so successfully into Scotland.

" The superiority, which the philosophy of modern times has attained over the ancient, is justly attributed to that anxious attention to facts, by which it is so peculiarly distinguished. Resting not on visionary theory, but on the sure basis of investigation and of experiment, it has arisen to a degree of certainty and pre-eminence, of which it was supposed incapable. It is by pursuing the same method, in re-

quence of the previous labours of Sir John Sinclair, of whom he must ever speak with reverence for what he has done for society, and with gratitude for his assistance to himself, yet he has been thus enabled to proceed in the execution of his plan with more facility and better hopes of ultimate success.

To bestow upon this undertaking, and the information it contains, the essential charac-

gard to political disquisitions, by analyzing the real state of mankind, and examining, with anatomical accuracy and minuteness, the internal structure of society, that the science of government can alone be brought to the same height of perfection.

"Many inquiries, it is certain, have, at various periods, been made into the political circumstances of nations; unfortunately, however, they have uniformly been instituted with a view of ascertaining the state of the country, for the purposes of taxation and of war, and not of national improvement. Their object has been, not to meliorate the condition of the people, but to fill the exchequer or the armies of the state;* and the utmost that could be expected from them was to render taxation, and other public burdens, less unequal. But, in modern times, more extensive and more important objects of investigation have been pointed out. Real statesmen and true patriots, no longer satisfied with partial and defective views of the situation of a country, are now

* Sallust, in his Orat. ad Cæsarem de Republ. ordin. II. i. cap. i. has clearly explained the objects of antient statesmen. "In republica "cognoscenda multam magnamque curam habui, uti quantum, *armis*, *viris*, *opulentia*, ea possit, cognitum haberem." From Townsend's Travels to Spain, vol. 3. p. 348, it appears that in 1575, Philip II. proposed making similar researches, on a very great and extensive scale; but they never seem to have been brought to any conclusion. In Prussia, in Sweden, in Saxony, in Sardinia, and in Tuscany, such plans have been attempted; but rather with a view of ascertaining the present state, than the means of future improvement.

ters of accuracy and truth, it was necessary to analyse the country, and by separating it into its smallest divisions, to place each complete y within the scope of a single individual, so that nothing material could escape the eye excited by common ability and exerted by common industry. It was also necessary that in each of these sub-divisions, there should be some person

anxious to ascertain the real state of its agriculture, its manufactures, and its commerce, the means of improvement of which they are respectively capable, the amount of the population of a state, and the causes of its increase or decrease, the manner in which the territory of a country is possessed and cultivated, the nature and amount of the various productions of the soil, the value of the personal wealth or stock of the inhabitants, and how it can be augmented, the diseases to which the people are subject, their causes and their cure, the occupations of the people, where they are entitled to encouragement and where they ought to be suppressed, the condition of the poor, the best mode of maintaining them, and of giving them employment, the state of schools and other institutions formed for purposes of public utility, the state of the villages and towns, and the regulations best calculated for their police and good government, the state of the manners, the morals, and the religious principles of the people, and the means by which their temporal and eternal interests can be best promoted.

" Impressed with these ideas, in the month of May 1790 I circulated amongst the clergy of the church of Scotland, a number of queries, for the purpose of elucidating the political state of my native country. Nothing could be more flattering than the reception they met with from that learned and respectable body. Scotland is divided into about 950 parochial districts; and, in less than eighteen months reports were received rom above half of that number. The returns that were transmitted also, were not trifling or superficial; but, in general, such

qualified, to a certain degree at least, by education, literary habits, and continued residence, to collect, methodize and report whatever was worthy of notice in such district.

The parochial division of the country answered both these purposes. The clergy being considered the most fit persons, letters were addressed to them in every parish in Ireland, soliciting their assistance in an undertaking, which, if well conducted, would heighten the character of themselves and of their profession, by uniting both with the beneficent objects of the present

as might be expected from men of extensive knowledge, and of sound abilities, acquainted with the various topics to which their attention was directed. With so much zeal, indeed, have they entered into this enquiry, that in less than three or four years from its commencement, this great and extensive survey will probably be completed.

" Astonished with so rapid a progress, and convinced that the most important and beneficial consequences must be derived from it to Europe in general, but more especially to the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, I flatter myself that it will not be deemed improper or presumptuous to submit to persons of power and authority abroad, the propriety of carrying on in other states similar investigations. It is an undertaking which, though great and laborious, yet may be effected in smaller kingdoms by the exertions of one individual; and in the greatest empires, by any body of men constituted for that purpose. In order to explain its nature, and the best means of carrying it into execution, there is herewith printed, an analysis of the statistical account of a parochial district, a table which may render such accounts less obscure or voluminous, and specimens of the accounts of certain districts in Scotland, in many respects different from each other, and including almost every possible variety.

enquiry. To every letter a series of queries was annexed, tending, by their systematical arrangement, to direct the attention of the clergyman to the most useful and prominent objects of enquiry. Accounts also of two parishes* which had already been surveyed by men of talent, were reprinted and transmitted to them as models, to guide them in this new species of composition. The trouble and expenses incurred by a correspondence so extensive and voluminous, have been fully repaid by the result. The clergy in

"If similar surveys were instituted in the other kingdoms of Europe, it might be the means of establishing on sure foundations, the principles of that most important of all sciences, to wit, political or statistical philosophy. That is the science which, in preference to every other, ought to be held in reverence. No science can furnish to any mind capable of receiving useful information, so much real entertainment; none can yield such important hints for the improvement of agriculture, for the extension of commercial industry, for regulating the conduct of individuals, or for extending the prosperity of the state; none can tend so much to promote the general happiness of the species."

A letter to the author from the representative for the city of Waterford, Sir John Newport, Bart. contains the following opinion respecting the present work: "I am obliged by your communication of the reprint of the Statistical Account of Thurso, together with Dr. Ledwich's interesting sketch of the parish of Aghaboe, as well as for the information, that you have undertaken the highly useful task of becoming the parochial historian of Ireland. It is a duty which I consider as calculated to produce the most beneficial consequences to the country, more especially if it be conducted (as I have no doubt it will

* Thurso in Scotland, and Aghaboe in Ireland.

every part of Ireland have stept forward with alacrity and spirit; they have felt that in promoting a scheme for the general improvement of the country, they were but fulfilling an essential part of the duties of their own profession; they felt, that it placed them on high ground, and they determined to rest upon it; they were actuated by the same spirit of enlightened philantropy which guided the conduct of the Scotch clergy; respecting whose labours an able political author* has recently declared "that the very valuable accounts collected in it will ever remain an extraordinary monument of the learning, good sense, and genuine information of the clergy of Scotland."

Ample materials poured in; to select and arrange them was now the only difficulty. In the discharge of this part of his duty, the compiler has been chiefly guided by priority of communications; he conceived that, as the work would be consulted as a book of reference, a facility of developing the information it contained should be considered as a primary object, and he therefore

be by you) with candour and impartial exactness, excluding from its pages every thing extraneous to its avowed and most valuable object, the collection of regular statistical information, pointing the enquiry of public men, intent on public objects, to the great and permanent improvement which may be expected in a country where, as Mr. Grattan has truly said, 'God has done so much, and man so little.'"

* Malthus on Population, page 13 and 14.

determined on a division of the subject matter o. each return, into a uniform series of heads or chapters. Those accounts which first arrived, after having been thus modified, are now presented to the public in alphabetical order; the remainder are ready for successive publication, according to a similar plan.

In an undertaking, hitherto attempted without success, * extensive in its communications, and often complicated in its details, the author is con-

* A brief sketch of these attempts will best prove the difficulties of this undertaking.—Without recurring to the times of Sir William Petty, who, during the protectorship, surveyed great part of Ireland, in order to settle the claims relative to the forfeited lands, and who published several valuable treatises on Irish Statistics, the history of these investigations may commence with the Physico-Historical Society, formed in the year 1744. Among its members may be reckoned some of the most eminent literary characters of the day, such as Walter Harris, Drs. Smith and Rutty, &c. They determined to unite their talents for the accomplishment of this arduous attempt. To this end, and under their patronage, Dr. Smyth published his histories of Cork, Waterford, and Kerry; works conferring immortal honour on their author as a writer of sagacity, investigation, and extensive, well digested learning. The list of Queries published in one of those volumes, would in itself be a sufficient proof of the truth of this encomium. It has served as a model for all future investigators on the same subject. A history of Down, said to be the production of Walter Harris, was also published under the same auspices.

In the year 1773 the project was revived by the present Dublin Society, but in a new form: they first put in practice the sending of circular lists of Queries to the Clergyman of every

scious that defects and inaccuracies have occurred:—for those which appear in the present volume, he appeals for his excuse to the liberality of the gentlemen to whose spirited exertions he is indebted for its completion. The same cause will form an apology for the appearance of the present volume having been delayed some time beyond the intended period of publication. As to those in progress, he trusts that the improvements in the practical part of his

parish; hoping thus to lay a broad and solid foundation for establishing general conclusions, on an accurate collection of minute particulars. Their success by no means corresponded with their hopes. The only relic now existing to prove that the plan was actually proceeded on, is a statistical account of the parish of Kilronan in the county of Roscommon, sent in by Charles O'Conor, Esq. grandfather of the present well known Irish Antiquarian. It has been published as a curiosity by Sir John Sinclair, in the Appendix to his Statistical Account of Scotland, and remains a singular monument of the state of Ireland at the time it was written, and a most powerful argument of the utility of such enquiries, if extended to all parts of the island.

The idea of obtaining an account of the whole kingdom was not however relinquished, but the mode was changed. The Society adopted a plan, on which they have been for several years acting, of substituting county instead of parochial enquiries. Surveys of several counties have been published; some of which, especially those of Kilkenny, by Wm. Tighe, Esq. and of Cork and Londonderry, the former by the Rev. G. V. Sampson, the latter by the Rev. Horatio Townshend, evince great ability in the authors. It is however to be remarked, that the Society's main object was the dissemination of agricultural knowledge: it must also be evident, that County

arrangements will secure him from repetition of error.

The Statistical Account of Ireland will, it is hoped, convey much useful knowledge respecting the internal state of the country; and such knowledge, where there is wisdom to apply it, must necessarily lead to national improvement. To the real friends of Ireland, therefore, to those who wish to establish her prosperity upon the only solid basis, observation and experience, the author now entrusts this volume. Their candour will give him full credit for what has succeeded; the

surveys can hardly extend to those minute details, which constitute the chief merits of a work whose accuracy is its greatest value.

The plan of Parochial surveys was again revived by the Royal Irish Academy in the year 1793, but with similar ill-success. Indeed the state of Ireland at the time was peculiarly unfavourable to such an investigation. The operations of the Academy can be traced only in a statistical account of the Parish of Aghaboe in the Queen's County, drawn up by the celebrated Dr. Ledwich, furnishing an additional proof, if proof were wanting, that the fire of enthusiasm which enlightened his youthful steps through the Cimmerian darkness of Irish Antiquities, still guided his matured judgment to aid in laying open its present state for the instruction of the Philosopher and Statesman, and to the incalculable advantage of the country itself, which, to be estimated according to its intrinsic worth, requires only to be thoroughly known.—This valuable document, after having undergone such alterations as the lapse of more than twenty years had rendered necessary, forms one of the sections of the present volume.

same candour will throw a veil of benevolence over its unintentional, he might almost say, its unavoidable defects.

Record Tower, Dublin Castle,
29th September, 1814.

THE great importance of Statistics cannot be better pointed out, than by an elucidation of the primary principles of Political Economy, a science which, as has been already said, rests wholly on Statistical inquiries. It has therefore been deemed expedient to introduce here, the following Synopsis of Political Economy drawn up and addressed to the Author of this work, by Walter Thom Esq. late of Aberdeen, whose talents, were they not already known in the literary world, could not be exhibited in a more favourable point of view, than by a reference to this following analysis.

THE science of Political or National * Economy, teaches mankind the means of producing and augmenting wealth, prosperity, and happiness, arising from the proper management of *Land*, *Labour*, and *Capital*.

The practical objects of this science, are the suitable application of the *resources* of the country to the production, multiplication, and distribution of those subjects which constitute *Wealth*, and they arise from,

1st, *Natural advantages*, which depend upon Local situation, Soil, and Climate—Mines—Minerals—and Fisheries.

2nd, *Artificial or acquired advantages*, depending upon the *state* of society, which comprehends the degree or pitch of civilization to which the people have arrived—their knowledge of the arts and sciences—habits and customs—laws regarding liberty and property—and their intellectual and

* The German Economists have adopted the term *National* in preference to *Political*, as conveying a more just and comprehensive idea of the subject.

physical means of applying the advantages they possess—both natural and artificial.

Wealth, whether public or private, is said to consist of "*an abundance of those things which man usually esteems valuable;*" and its extent, both nationally and individually, depends upon the accumulation of the surplus of produce above consumption, or of income above expenditure.

The wealth of a country arises from the annual produce of its land, labour, and capital, accumulated into an abundance of those things which are either useful or agreeable to man. And it is produced from *land*,

1st, By affording the means of subsistence, either spontaneously, or by the application of labour and capital; or, in other words, by the assistance it derives from industry, skill, and mechanical inventions.

2nd, By producing the materials of art, which, by labour and capital, are converted into that variety of commodities, or articles of necessity, comfort, and luxury, which supplies the incessant consumption induced by the gratification of the multiplied wants and desires of mankind.

Thus, the *land* and the *waters* may be considered the primary *sources* of wealth. *First*, as producing subsistence to man, by which his indispensable wants are supplied—and *secondly*, as furnishing materials of industry, by which his love of luxury is gratified.

But the products of the land and the waters, although constituting objects of the highest importance, do not alone form the whole of the wealth of civilized society. Since the definition we have given of wealth, includes those things which gratify desire, the labours of art must be added to the productions of nature.

The land, with its mines and minerals—and the water with its fisheries, being the foundation on which human ingenuity has raised the superstructure of the social edifice, wealth, "or an abundance of those things which man usually esteems valuable," must be produced by the operation of the intellectual and physical energies of the people acting on the natural

advantages they possess; or, by directing their knowledge of legislation, and of the arts and sciences, to the proper management of land, labour, and capital.

Agriculture, or the management of land, is, therefore, an art of the first importance; and has been constantly held in the highest consideration by the enlightened in every age. As the natural wants of mankind are imperious, their extinction must supersede the gratification of more refined desires; and in the scale of *value*, the products of luxury must give place to those of necessity. The calls of nature are irresistible, but the demands of luxury are the offspring of caprice and fancy; and while they indicate an advanced taste, they prove only, that our original wants have been extinguished.

The desire for *food* being thus pre-eminent to every other, the means of producing it have always claimed the serious attention of legislators and statesmen; and the art of agriculture has been honoured by the first rank in the first of human inventions.*

Its importance has been established by the uniform experience of mankind; and to raise the greatest possible quantity of produce at the least comparative expense, being the perfection of the art, the means of facilitating its operations, have become the primary objects of social economy.

By *labour* and *capital*, the riches of the earth are called into existence, or drawn from her boundless stores.

1st, By *labour*, the rough surface of the soil is smoothed, and prepared to receive the seed; and when the grain is matured, it is reaped and manufactured into food for man.

2nd, By *capital*, the cultivator is furnished with the necessary implements of his art, and thus enabled to perform what would otherwise exceed the limits of his personal exertions.

* The husbandman who tills, sows and reaps, is justly esteemed the benefactor of his species. "He who sows the ground with care and diligence, acquires a greater stock of religious merit, than he could gain by the repetition of ten thousand prayers," is a wise and benevolent maxim of the Zendaveста.

I. Labour may be defined that exertion of physical an mental power, which is applied to produce something valuable to mankind; and to our natural and artificial wants we may ascribe its effects. It realizes itself in the productions of the soil, or in giving them new forms and shapes. The desire to possess commodities which are either useful or agreeable, is thus the great incitement to labour; and it may be considered the true origin of wealth.

Labour is particularly applicable to the following distinct and important objects:

1st, To agriculture—fishing—and mining; or the production of subsistence, and raw materials.

2nd, To the erection of useful works; or facilitating communication by roads, bridges, canals, &c.

3rd, To manufactures; or the fabrication of raw materials into articles of necessity, comfort and luxury.

4th, To the operations of exchange: or the conveyance and distribution of commodities. And,

5th, To personal services; or the gratification of the desires of others, by contributing to their comforts and amusements.

Since the foregoing objects embrace the production, fabrication, and distribution of every commodity that relieves want and gratifies desire, labour must be deemed the chief element of human existence; and its proper application becomes a national concern of the first importance.

The improvement of the productive powers of labour, has been accomplished by *division*, which has the effect of confining the whole exertions and experience of individuals to a particular branch of art.

Doctor Smith has finely illustrated this subject, and clearly shown, that the division of labour is the cause of that perfection to which our manufactures have been carried. But the distinction he has made, between what he terms *productive* and *unproductive* labour, has introduced a fallacy in this branch of the science of national economy.

Since labour is induced as much by the desires of luxury as the demands of necessity, it is not requisite, to render it productive, as this eminent author maintains, that it should always fix and realize itself in some tangible commodity, which will last after the labour bestowed.

Man labours that he may enjoy; and the product is exchanged for something he desires, which however evanescent, is still the cause that has stimulated his industry. If the material productions of labour were not applied to objects of momentary pleasure, or gratification, they would so far cease to exist, as well as the arts which give them birth; and not only the enjoyments of society would be thus abridged, but its productive powers would be proportionally diminished; for production and consumption are mutually dependent, and exist only in exact ratio.

Labour, therefore, must bear its influence in social economy, in correspondence to the demand for its commodities; and whether this demand be occasioned by the necessities, the comforts, or the luxuries of life, it has the same effect on the productive powers of industry. It may hence be inferred, that every kind of labour is productive, as it contributes to increase the quantity, or to ameliorate the quality of those things which man usually esteems valuable, whether they be calculated to relieve the most urgent wants, or only to gratify the most transitory desires.

The operations of labour are facilitated by mechanical ingenuity, the physical power of man being greatly assisted by machinery, which enables him to overcome difficulties otherwise insurmountable. But in this case, *Capital*, which is the offspring of industry, re-acts upon and invigorates labour with ten-fold energy.

II. Capital is the accumulated product of labour in the shape of something possessing exchangeable value. It is the surplus of commodities above expenditure, and is applied to form a stock for maintaining the cultivator and manufacturer, until they receive the wages of their labour, and for purchasing tools for carrying on their trade. For example, a man

may know the method of managing a plough, but capital is required to purchase the instrument; or, he may possess land, and know the best mode of cultivation, but it is necessary, before that land can be rendered productive, that he should possess the instruments of husbandry, with cattle, horses, &c. which can only be obtained by *capital*.

The objects to which capital is applicable, are so various and extensive, as to embrace the whole pursuits of society; and whether as promoting, or, in the language of Lord Lauderdale, *supplanting* labour, it is equally a source of wealth; and possessing the power of re-production, it increases itself in proportion as it stimulates industry.

Capital is either *fixed* or *circulating*—when fixed, it is to be found in land, houses, machinery, and in every thing fabricated into commodities of an immoveable nature. When circulating, it exists in such articles as are destined to be exchanged; and in their representative, the currency of the country. But as all property of whatever nature, may, by the power of exchange, be converted into currency, it hence becomes moveable, and consequently can, by the different classes of society, be applied to the following important objects.

1st. By the agriculturist, to erect houses and machinery, to procure *stock* and manure, and to pay the wages of labour.

2d. By the manufacturer, to build houses and to construct machines; to purchase raw materials, and to pay wages.

3d. By the merchant, to defray the expense of the conveyance of commodities, and to give credit to his customers.

4th. By all the other classes of society, to pay the commodities they consume; and to remunerate personal services. And,

5th. By Government, to defray the expense of the civil and military institutions of the country.

Land, *labour*, and *capital*, are thus the principal sources of wealth; but to give them full efficacy, it is requisite they should be united, and respectively operate upon each other. For land, unless labour were bestowed upon it, would yield

but few of those useful articles which it may be made to produce: and labour, without the assistance of capital, could not accomplish those objects which are indispensable to civilized society. These *three* distinct causes then, are the foundation of the social compact; and their particular application is exemplified in the following grand branches of human industry: 1st, *Agricultural*—2d, *Manufacturing*—and 3d, *Mercantile Industry*, or, the Agency of Exchange.

I. AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

Since the abundance of the necessaries, gives birth to the comforts and luxuries of life, the *fertility* of the soil, may be deemed the chief cause of the improvement of the condition of mankind. But the soil is rendered more fertile by the art of agriculture, with the aid of labour and capital; and hence, the quantity of human subsistence is not only increased, but its quality is improved. The Agriculturist, thus producing more food than is sufficient for his own maintenance, conveys the surplus to others, and by the medium of exchange, remunerates those who devote their labour and capital to the production of such commodities as he may require for the relief of his wants, and the gratification of his desires.

When we investigate the springs of human action, it will be found, that in every well regulated community, *want* and *desire* are the cause of industry. The cultivator raises more food than is necessary for his own consumption, because houses, implements, and *stock*, are indispensable to him, and to obtain them, he must produce and exchange a certain portion of food: but comforts and luxuries then become the objects of his eager desire, and it is requisite to raise an additional quantity of subsistence as their equivalent. His dependence on the manufacturer and merchant, is thus acknowledged by the urgency of his wants, and the keenness of his desires, which not only impel him to activity, but establish also the relation between him and the other classes of society.

Agricultural industry is accordingly stimulated by the other arts; and forming a principal link in the chain of national economy, powerfully contributes to bring mankind within the influence of civilization. And it is also apparent, that the connection between agricultural and manufacturing industry is indissolable, being founded on the relation of mutual dependence. Society, indeed, is so constituted, that it would be vain to separate one species of industry from another; and those economists, who ascribe wealth solely to the products of the soil, are no less mistaken than those who attribute it exclusively to the mercantile system.

Hence the economists, properly so called, and the advocates of the mercantile doctrines might with consistency, adopt the sentiments of the kings of Persia, who used thus to address the agriculturists at their annual festival: "From your labours we receive our subsistence; you derive your tranquillity from our vigilance; since, therefore, *we are mutually necessary to each other*, let us live together like brothers, in concord and love." (*Hyde de Religione Persarum.* Chap. 19.)

II. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

This species of industry consists in the conversion of raw materials into something calculated for the use, the comfort, or the pleasure of man; and its products are indispensably necessary to him in every stage of his existence. The most rude savage requires a club or hatchet, or something fashioned by labour, to assist him in procuring his food; and the most polished nations also, are so dependent on manufactures, that their mechanical inventions may form a rule for determining their pitch of civilization, the progress of intellect being evinced by the utility and ingenuity of the mechanism by which labour is facilitated.

The improvement of manufacturing industry, originates from the *division* of labour, and the application of machinery. The effect of that improvement is the reduction of the price of commodities, and their more ready adaption to use-

ful purposes. Two objects are thus obtained—first, a greater quantity of articles to support an increasing consumption: and, secondly, a greater variety of shapes, and forms, and modifications, to suit the conveniency, taste, or fancy of mankind.

The profits of manufacture have been reckoned the *value of the labour* bestowed on the commodity fabricated, with the interest of the capital expended; and the same may be said of any other art. But when we reflect, that articles become valuable in proportion only to the labour bestowed upon them, there can, in fact, be no profit in the popular sense—no other profit existing but the exchange of one superfluity for another.

Manufacturing Industry is applicable to the following important objects:

1st, To *Agriculture*, as depending upon it for the necessary implements of husbandry, and for the conversion of its raw produce into various commodities, both useful and agreeable to man.

2nd, To *commerce*, as providing the articles of exchange—and,

3rd, To the *relief of the wants*, and the *gratification of the desires* of the whole society, as furnishing houses, clothing, and every other article of utility, convenience, and pleasure.

As the relation between manufactures and agriculture has been already illustrated, and their mutual dependence exhibited, it is apparent, that neither can claim any superiority in the scale of national wealth; and that both derive their energy from the assistance of *capital*.

Manufactures are promoted by *capital* in the following manner:

1st, By furnishing the means of erecting houses and machinery.

2nd, By purchasing raw materials—and,

3rd, By paying the wages of labour.

The facilities which manufactures have received through the agency of capital, have brought them to an almost incredible degree of improvement; and no where do they flourish with so much vigour as in the Island of Great Britain. Their dependence upon capital is such, that they prosper only among opulent nations. An infant society must direct its attention to agriculture, because it wants the capital requisite for conducting manufactures. It must give its raw produce to be modified by its wealthy neighbours, as it wants the means of erecting machinery for facilitating labour. But the products of manufacture, like those of agriculture, are limited by the demand. Manufacturing industry is, therefore, encouraged and supported by commerce, for, to the agency of exchange, it owes the distribution of its commodities.

III. COMMERCIAL INDUSTRY.

The object of commerce is, to exchange commodities possessing *value* in the estimation of mankind. The productions of one country are carried to another, and thus, the dominion of man is extended over a boundless variety of articles, by which his enjoyments are proportionally augmented. Although it be a just remark, that countries are respectively more celebrated for the manufactures of their own natural produce than that of any other, yet, the power of invention and the influence of capital are such, that, in many instances, raw materials may be carried from one part of the world to another, and be returned in a manufactured shape, with advantage to all concerned. A manufacturing people, by practice, acquire a dexterity in the manipulations of processes, which other nations cannot attain, and the effects of the division of labour are exemplified in new and improved fabrics.

To commercial industry then, mankind owe the number and variety of the commodities they possess; and it is also the grand source of the improvement of the powers of agriculture and manufacture. As the operations of commerce arise from a reciprocity of wants, they are regulated by the

principles of exchange.—The surplus produce of one man's industry is given for that of another, and the desire of each is gratified by exchanging that which previously was of no value to either, for something that is useful or agreeable to both. The effects of exchange constitute the value of spare produce; and they depend upon the facilities which commerce affords. Commerce therefore, is a source of wealth, so far as it converts, by the medium of exchange, the surplus produce of one man's industry into that of another; or what is the same thing, it renders of value, commodities which would otherwise be useless.

Commercial industry is divided into three branches.

1st, The *home trade*, which is limited to the exchange of commodities within the territories of the state; and particularly embraces such articles as the society itself produces.

2nd. The *foreign trade*, which extends to the productions of all countries; and is the means of exchanging the commodities of one part of the world for those of another—and,

3rd, The *carrying trade*, which arises from the art of navigation, or the *conveyance* of the products of different countries to different quarters of the Globe.*

These three branches comprehend the *practical operations* of commerce, which is important to mankind in proportion to the facilities it affords for the improvement of the human race.

1st, The *agriculturist* is enabled by commerce to exchange his produce for manufactured articles—and,

2nd, The *manufacturer*, through the same agency, is enabled to exchange the commodities he fabricates, for raw materials, and every thing else that he may deem valuable.

But commerce, by distributing the productions of all countries, extends its influence to every member of the community, and in the gratification of the multiplied wants and

* This branch is particularly useful to Britain, as it is a nursery for seamen, and hence, furnishes the means of establishing her dominion of the seas, on which her safety at present depends.

desires of man, it embraces the whole system of natural economy. By supplying the sources of consumption, which re-act upon the productive powers of industry, it invigorates and gives an impetus to the active energies of reproduction.

The importance of commerce is evinced by the great opulence of those countries which have deeply engaged in it; and its *protection* and *extension* have constantly claimed the consideration of legislators and statesmen.

1st, *Protection* originates from statuary enactments, which render the conveyance of commodities free and uninterrupted; and from the power to enforce them, commerce acquires stability.

2nd, *Extension*, although limited by the quantity of the products of labour, is still regulated by the facilities which commerce receives by means of roads, bridges, canals, and railways, and the art of navigation.

Besides these practical expedients for the improvement of commerce, it has been assisted by an invention of the most powerful efficacy, which has brought it to a state nearly approaching perfection; and the productions of the most remote countries are now exchanged with the greatest facility.

The first and most simple state of commerce, was, undoubtedly, that which consisted in the exchange of the *ipsa corpora* of commodities; or what is denominated *barter*. By introducing the agency of the precious metals in the character of *coin*, commerce was greatly improved, and its influence extended. But the invention of *paper money*, and its application as the representative of coin, have afforded unbounded facilities to commercial operations.

The facilities therefore, which commerce receives from a *representative* of value, as a medium of exchange, arise from

1st, *Coin*, or the precious metals representing commodities, and in effect, saving the necessity of producing the *ipsa corpora* to be exchanged, thus, introducing a refinement in mercantile transactions that precludes direct barter, and extends the influence of commerce to all parts of the world.

2nd, *Paper money*, which, representing coin, and hence commodities, possesses the great advantage of being easily and safely transmitted from one country to another; thus, direct barter is not only avoided, but the transmission of coin, or the precious metals, is rendered unnecessary to accomplish the purposes of exchange.

Paper-money originated from *Banks of Deposit*,* that is to say, the precious metals, either as bullion, or in the state of coin, were lodged in a place of security, and a *receipt* was given for the amount of the value thus deposited, which acquired currency from the full conviction, that the value it bore was actually in existence, and under undoubted protection. This receipt could be easily transmitted from one place to another, or if lost, speedily restored, and representing coin to the amount specified, it performed every operation that coin itself could accomplish. In this stage of the monetary system, bank receipts supplanted coin, by being its representative as the medium of exchange, and convertible at pleasure into the precious metals, which every where in the civilized world had obtained currency, as a measure of the relative value of commodities.

The next improvement of paper money arose from *Banks of Credit*, which exchanged their promissory notes for the bills or bonds of individuals. These bills or bonds are obligations, supposed to represent *property*, in the possession of the individuals, which is attachable by the bank to the amount thus exchanged for its notes. According to this

* A bank is an establishment for the purpose of dealing in money; and its notes acquire currency in consequence of the favourable opinion that prevails of the extent and stability of its resources, which consist either in the amount of the capital invested, as in *chartered banks*, or in the responsibility of the persons connected with it, as in *private banks*. *Notes* are issued or exchanged by these banks for the bills or bonds of individuals, which are thus pledged as security for the repayment of them.—Hence, a paper currency is circulated, possessing the same power over commodities as coin, and producing the same effect in mercantile transactions.

principle, a Bank of Deposit differs only from a Bank of Credit, in respect, that the property represented, is lodged in the custody of the one, while, as to the other, it remains in the possession of its customers. In both cases, their notes represent property somewhere existing, and they become therefore, instruments that facilitate the operations of commerce.

The application of paper-money to mercantile transactions, has multiplied their number to an infinite degree, and has afforded such facilities for promoting the friendly intercourse of nations, that the people of one country may readily obtain the productions of another, to the increase of the wealth, prosperity, and happiness of mankind.*

Having thus endeavoured to explain the first principles of national economy, it is apparent from the view we have taken, that the sources of wealth must arise from the combination of every kind of industry; or from the union of agriculture, manufacture and commerce; and that their relation or dependence, is the cause of their existence, extension, and improvement. From the products of the land, the manufacturer is furnished with subsistence and the materials of art, while the commodities he fabricates, are indispensable to the agriculturist, and at the same time, the agent of exchange gives energy and activity to both.

* To illustrate the utility of paper-money, or bills of exchange, as applicable to foreign trade, it is only necessary to suppose, that a merchant in London wishes to purchase a ton of flax from a merchant at St. Petersburgh. To accomplish the transaction, the London merchant has only to send to the Russian a Bank of England bill for the amount, which, from the responsibility of the bank, is convertible into the currency of St. Petersburgh, and hence the Russian merchant receives payment for the flax. In this instance paper-money supplants coin, or renders it unnecessary to transmit either the precious metals, or commodities to be exchanged for the flax. The value of the Bank of England note may arise either from the conviction that it can be converted into coin, or into commodities when sent to England, or, from the circumstance, that the merchant in St. Petersburgh may be owing a debt in Britain, which this note would discharge.

Agricultural industry, as producing the food of man, may be deemed the *immediate* cause of population, which, if there be no natural or artificial check to retard the propagation of the species, will invariably bear a just proportion to the quantity of subsistence. But it must be remarked, that the labour of the agriculturist is not the *sole* cause of the increase of mankind, for to give efficacy to his operations, the aid of the other classes of society is requisite. The production of food is the effect of those principles, which, powerfully bearing on the agricultural art, render it active to supply those multiplied wants and desires, that constantly stimulate the exertions of the human race for their common happiness.

The increase of mankind then, is the result of their *comfortable* subsistence: or an effect proceeding from the abundance of those things which they usually esteem valuable. A wise government, therefore, will direct its attention more to promote the happiness of the people, than to augment their number; yet, such is the disposition of man, that the one cannot be accomplished without the other. It is difficult indeed to adjust population to the exact level of subsistence; and when surpassed, scarcity diminishes the community through disease, and famine, and every other species of human calamity. But the maxims of economical science furnish the best *data* for regulating the conduct of governments, and while they adhere to its precepts, the people will be rich, prosperous, and happy.

TABLE OF THE SECTIONS,

ACCORDING TO WHICH THE ACCOUNT OF EVERY PARISH IS ARRANGED IN THIS VOLUME.

I.—The name of the parish, ancient and modern; its situation, extent, and division, climate and topographical description.

II.—Mines, minerals, and all other natural productions.

III.—Modern buildings both public and private, including towns, villages, gentlemen's seats, inns, &c.—the roads, scenery, and superficial appearance of the parish.

IV.—Ancient buildings, monastic and castellated ruins, monuments and inscriptions, or other remains of antiquity.

V.—Present and former state of population; the food, fuel, and general appearance; mode of living and wealth of the inhabitants; diseases and instances of longevity.

VI.—The genius and dispositions of the poorer classes; their language, manners and customs, &c.

VII.—The education and employment of their children, schools, state of learning, public libraries, &c. collection of Irish MSS. or historical documents relating to Ireland.

VIII.—State of the religious establishment, mode of tythes, parochial funds and records, &c.

IX.—Modes of agriculture, crops, stocks of cattle, rural implements, chief proprietors' names, and average value of land, prices of labour, fairs and markets, &c.

X.—Trade and manufactures, commerce, navigation and shipping, freight, &c.

XI.—Natural curiosities, remarkable occurrences, and eminent men.

XII.—Suggestions for improvement; and means for ameliorating the situation of the people.

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STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF

IRELAND, &c.

No. I.

PARISHES OF

ADAMSTOWN AND NEWBAWN.

(County of Wexford and Diocese of Ferns.)

By the Rev. Edw. Barton, A.M. Archdeacon of Ferns.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

THESE parishes, for a considerable time, have had no other name than the Union of Adamstown, and lie in the baronies of Shilmalier and Bantry. The geographical situation of the Union is N. E. by S. W. It lies, in its greatest length, nearly in a direct line, though a little to the eastward between Ross and Enniscorthy. Its form is that of an isosceles triangle, the base of which runs from Old Ross to Foulke's-mill; the apex reaching to the foot of Bree Hill. It is partly bounded on its equilateral sides by the road leading from Enniscorthy to Ross, and by that from Enniscorthy to Duncannon, the intervals on those sides being accurately defined by small rivers, and its base lying almost parallel, and contiguous to the road from Old Ross to Foulke's-mill. Its northern extreme is four miles distant from Enniscorthy, its southern, four miles distant from Ross, leaving it about seven miles in length,

Name.

Situation

Boundaries.

Extent.

Contents. and giving it a mean breadth of about three miles. Its number of acres by the County-Cess Books are 8640, of which 4800 constitutes the parish of Adamstown, and 3840 that of Newbawn. But as it has come under the Down Survey, I am informed that it should be estimated at one seventh more, which would consequently
Townlands. increase it to 9874 acres. It consists of twenty-five town lands mentioned in the Appendix; twelve being in the parish of Adamstown, and thirteen in Newbawn, the parishes themselves being separated throughout by a
Springs, &c. small river. The union is extremely well provided with springs and rivulets, yet it has no considerable river passing through it.

Surface. The face of the country is diversified by moderately rising grounds and hills, and is distinguished by the
Mountains. Rock of Carrick-Burn, a mountain of small base and great altitude, composed of hard flint-stone, without any mixture of granite, and elevated, as I presume, about three thousand feet above the level of the sea. The coast of Wales is distinctly visible from it on a
Hills. clear day. There is no other mountain, nor rising ground not arable, in the Union, except the hill of Brocorrow, up the sides of which cultivation is ad-
Bogs, &c. vancing with rapid strides. There are no bogs, and but a few moors of small extent.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c. &c.*

No mines, minerals, nor natural manures, have, as
Quarries. yet, been discovered in this Union. Quarries of a bad building stone are to be had every where; and in some
Manure. places a good granite. It is presumed, that marl might be found in some places, but no search is made for it,
Limestone. the chief manure being limestone, which is becoming very scarce, and is drawn from a great distance.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

THERE is neither town, village, inn, nor gentleman's seat in these parishes. At a short distance from the rivulet which separates them, on its northern side, and mid-way on its passage, I have built a handsome church, and a large commodious glebe-house, four stories high, with an adjoining square of offices, on a glebe of only nine acres. The whole is erected in the parish of Adamstown. Church and Glebe-house.

The union is not intersected by any main road; the two great roads mentioned in the first section bounding it so closely. The roads have been hitherto much neglected, which has greatly retarded the improvement of the country in every respect; but, within these few years past many presentments have been granted, and the communication between all parts of it is now become open and easy. The scenery has nothing remarkable except the rock of Carrick-Burn, which is visible in all directions, and at the distance of many miles. Roads. Scenery.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c. &c.*

There is but one old castle, with the remains of a large court. Both are square, and of the same architecture as the rest of those castles called Strongbow's castles, with which this part of the country, particularly towards the sea coast, abounds. There is also a very great number of small raths, but no moats, nor other appearance of the rude fortification of those days. It is imagined that those raths were used for pastoral purposes, when the few inhabitants of the country were Castles. Raths.

gregarious, and changed their residence as the necessities of pasture and of food required.

Ruins of Churches. There are the ruins of several churches of very small dimensions, which would give the idea of a thickly inhabited country in former times; but I should suppose, that these were the mere confessionals of every little cluster of houses in which the general population distributed itself, for the purpose of society and of security in barbarous times. The clergy, also, were non-resident, being missionary from the bishop or superior of some neighbouring convent, at the great festivals or other stated seasons.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Population THERE are only fourteen Protestant families in this union, producing an adult congregation of about thirty persons, and the other families amount to nearly four hundred. It is not easy to distinguish the number of males and females, but supposing the average of five to each family, the whole population might amount to nearly two thousand. They are much on the increase of late years, from the high price of land, and the division of it into small farms.

Wealth. In point of wealth, the inhabitants are independent,
Food. of very great industry, sobriety, and order: the food
of the lower classes chiefly potatoes and a little oatmeal:
Fuel. their chief fuel is furze, which is the indigenous shrub
Dress. of this entire country; their dress comfortable; their
Health. appearance in general, open and manly; their health
seldom interrupted, except by periodical occurrence of
Longevity. agues, yet with few instances of longevity, exceeding fourscore years.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

THE people are very sagacious, industrious, and obliging. They are also sober and honest. During my constant residence here for the last ten years, the Irish language, which was generally spoken, is getting rapidly out of use, and the civilization of the country is happily supplying its place. They are distinguished by no peculiar manners or customs, and are seldom involved in popular commotions. This is a great contrast to the scene which this parish exhibited in the year 1798, but it is one salutary consequence of that unhappy period. The exemplary punishment that followed, has made an impression not easily to be effaced, and excites a hope that this will be the last part of Ireland, where such excesses will again prevail.

Genius and Disposition.

Language.

Manners & Customs.

VII.—*The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

THERE is but one thing wanted to complete the civilization of the inhabitants, and that too of such material importance, that the observations I have as yet made, are of little note in comparison with it,—I mean a properly arranged system of parish education.—Nothing can be more deplorable than the state of the people in this respect. Desirous of knowledge, and led, within these few years past, to appreciate the value of it, were it from nothing else but the universal prevalence of a paper currency, they have no place to resort to, but a few miserable hedge-schools where the teachers are almost in as great need of instruction as themselves. Here an attempt is made to teach them to read before they can spell, and to write before they can read, and by such a premature process, the only valuable end of education, self-instruction is cut off.

Parish Education.

Hedge Schools.

Schoolmaster. It has been my endeavour to obviate this evil in some measure. I have built a good residence for a master, and given him a site for it in my church-yard, not being able to obtain any other: and Lord Monck has very generously enabled me to build a commodious School-House. school-house and endowed it, with a salary to the master of £20. This, in addition to the salary which I give him, educates gratis about forty of the poorer sort but what are these among so many? Religious prejudice acts strongly against me, and although I have forbidden any particular system of religion to be taught in my school, still, popish teachers, however ignorant, and however inconvenient in situation and in accommodation, are preferred to mine.

Thus persons of doubtful character, and at all events, incompetent to so important a trust, prevent instead of promoting, the popular education. A remedy for this evil would be, to prohibit every man from teaching who was not competent to it, and to provide a sufficient number of teachers in proportion to the population of each parish. I could say much and would be willing to do much in this matter; but circumstanced as I am, Want of resident Gentlemen. without a single gentleman resident in my district, I have no cooperation and no influence. I am glad however to take this opportunity of making the foregoing observations, hoping that it may lead the attention of government to parish education, whereby the cause of civilization, of loyalty and even of intellect in this country, would be most essentially served.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

Archdeaconry. These parishes are, in law, united as the corps of the Archdeaconry of Ferns. There is an evidence of this so early as the year 1615, to be found in the regal

visitation books in which is the following entry, viz. "Marnerin alias Adamstown cum Capellis spectat ad "Archidiaconatum. Curat. Jacobus Prendergast, legens "minister. Ecclesia in Ruina. Cancella is bylding." And by another entry, J. Prendergast was at the same time curate of Dunawney. As a prebend, this union is in the patronage of the bishop, who has his episcopal residence at Ferns. It is a simple rectory. The dignity is attached to the preferment, and does not depend on the choice of the ordinary as in some other dioceses. Whoever is incumbent of this union is, ipso facto, and de jure, archdeacon of the diocese. Prebend.

At present as the population is almost exclusively Roman Catholic; there are two large chapels and two of inferior size, with two parish priests. Chapels.

The tithes paid here arise from all kinds of grain, hay, and potatoes. I hold them in my own hands, endeavouring by mutual compact, and short leases to assimilate the mode of paying them, as nearly as possible to the landlords' rents. Did this become general, and tithes assume the character of head-rents, much of the out-cry set up against them would cease. Tithes.

IX.—*Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

AGRICULTURE is in a very low state in this parish, owing to the want of proper implements. The people have no example to follow in this respect, as new modes of tillage need the sanction of successful experiment, before they can make their way through popular prejudices; consequently the instruments of husbandry are not more improved than they were fifty years ago. This is much to be lamented, as the nature of the soil, in ge- Implement Nature of Soil.

neral, is fit for tillage, and is not well adapted either to meadow or to fattening of cattle, being light, and covering a shingle at a very small depth. Very little wheat is grown here, but barley, oats and potatoes abound, and are very luxuriant. There is scarcely a tree in the parish, from want of encouragement to plant them, no land-proprietor residing in it. Rents paid to the head-landlord seldom exceed ten shillings the acre, and are usually at the average of eight, but those paid to the middle-men, who are unfortunately too numerous, may be estimated, on the set of the last three years, at about £. 1 14 1½. The price of labour is low; the farmers feeding their workmen, and giving them small wages, or else, renting to them a hut and an acre of land at a high rate, for which they are bound to labour. There is but one station for a fair at the cross-roads of Adamstown, chiefly consisting of pigs and other cattle, and held four times in the year. There are no markets, nor any rural sports, ball-playing excepted.

Corn.

Trees.

Rents.

Labour.

Fairs.

Markets.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

The occupation of the whole parish is agriculture, no manufactures existing here, except what the necessities of domestic use require.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

As a remarkable occurrence, it may be here mentioned, that near the foot of the Rock of Carrick-Burn are the ruins of Scullabogue Barn, where 195 Protestants were burned in the rebellion of 1798.

Scullabogue barn.

A succession of the incumbents of this Union, during the last century, taken from the Books of the First Fruits Office, may be, with some propriety, inserted under this head.

Incumbents

" Revdus. Robertus Elliott, S. T. D. collat. fuit " 13 die Febrii, Anno Domini 1717. ad archidia- " conat. Diœc. Fernen. in Com. Wexford."

" John Orr, A. M. Archdeaconry of Ferns, 27 Feb. " 1757, with the Rec. and Vic. of Old and New Ross, " and Rec. of Carnagh and Ballyane."

" Charles Hewson, A. M. Archdeacon of Ferns, 14th " August, 1767."

" William Boyd, collated 10th May 1777, Arch- " deacon of Ferns with its Parishes."

" Robert Burrowes, D. D. instituted 4th February, " 1796, Archdeacon of Ferns, &c. &c.

" Edward Barton, A. M. collated 6th September, " 1798, Archdeacon, with the parishes of Adamstown " and Newbawn."

XII. *Suggestions for improvement, and means for meliorating the situation of the People.*

Parish education.

The most obvious means of improvement are to be found in some efficient plan of parish education, unrestrained by the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy, whose vigilance, particularly at this moment, beholds something hostile to their church in every regulation attempted in the schools. They are now interdicting their children from attending Protestant teachers, and their own are so miserably ignorant, that little improvement can be expected from them. To this may be added a resident gentry, or at least, some attention from the non-resident, to the comfort and civilization of their tenantry.

Resident Gentry.

APPENDIX.

The VALUE *of the* STOCK *and* ANNUAL PRODUCE *of the Parish, &c.*

THE grazing system is so little pursued in this country, that its attention is chiefly directed to other agricultural pursuits, in rearing pigs, and making butter. It would be extremely difficult to ascertain the annual produce of the parish, out of so many sources: and though the tithe return might go some way towards it, yet the valuations that have been made, are so very moderate, that it would be far beneath its value.

TOWN-LANDS, PROPRIETORS' NAMES, &c.

To the following list of the townlands, the resident population of each would have been added, had the act of the legislature for ascertaining the population of Ireland, been carried into execution in the county of Wexford, when the foregoing account was drawn up. A most accurate list of the town-lands is however subjoined, containing their number of acres, number of families, present fee-simple proprietors, and a fair estimate of the aggregate population.

IN giving the existing names of these town-lands which are mostly Irish, it would be a difficult matter for me to attempt a translation of them, as the Irish, though not universally, is yet miserably spoken here; and the traditional account of those uncouth denominations, whether they arose, at first, from caprice, or were intended for the commemoration of certain peculiarities or events, is long since extinct. As the aboriginal Irish

remained in undisturbed possession of this country, I should conjecture that the townlands are indebted for their names to their casual possessors, the English settlers and the Irish natives, being discriminated by the civilization or barbarity even of those local distinctions. Such of them, however, as I have been able to get interpreted, I send you, and, as information may be obtained on this subject from other parts of the country where similar names occur, you may perhaps derive from others what I am unable to supply.

Names of Townlands.	Derivations and English Names.	Present fee-simple Proprietors.	N. of Acr.	No. of Famil
1 Ballough,		Viscount Monck,	375	26
2 Brocorrow,		do.	296	20
3 Misterin,		do.	343	14
4 Oldcourt,	Oldcourt,	do.	473	21
5 Templenacrow,	Ch. of the Cross,	Marquis of Ely,	534	22
6 Templeshelin,	Church of the six	Viscount Monck,	474	22
7 Toremgarah,	springs.	do.	319	18
8 Adamstown,	Adamstown,	Exr. of Mr. North,	568	20
9 Counogue,		do.	278	12
10 Kelly's Town,	Kelly's Town,	do.	547	15
11 Newtown,	Newtown,	do.	216	12
12 Raheenduff,	The black rocky	do.	389	18
13 Balinagralough	ground	Colonel Browne,	203	8
14 Ballyshannon,		do.	277	13
15 Brownstown,		Francis Leigh, esq.	313	13
16 Newbawn,		do.	612	34
17 Ballyclomack,		J. K. Grogan, esq.	565	30
18 Carigadagon,	Dagon's Rock,	Colonel Browne,	143	6
19 Courtail the old		do.	216	8
20 Courtail the new		do.	274	10
21 Rathbarran,		do.	185	9
22 Scolobogue,		do.	408	13
23 Raheennaclounough		Jas. Harvey, esq.	389	17
24 Rochestown,		do	91	4
25 Raheennahenedy,		Colonel Browne,	185	9
			8673	394

The number of Houses the same as the number of Families, and supposing five individuals to each house, the aggregate population of the Union, would amount to 1970 persons.

The derivations of the several Denominations, not given above, have been attempted by a friend of Mr. Shaw Mason's in Dublin, in the following page.

EXPLANATION of such Names of Townlands in the preceding Table, as are derived from the Irish language.

Ballough or *bealach*; from "beul" a mouth, passage, &c. and "each" or "ach" a horse, signifies a horse-way or road.***

Counogue, from "cuanna" hillock, signifies the hilly places.

Rathbarran, from "Rath" a mound of earth, and "Barron" signifies Baron's Rath.

Raheen-duff, *raheennacluanagh*, *&c.* are derived from "Rath," an entrenchment as above, of which Raheen is but a diminutive or little Rath, prefixed to "Duff," black "Cluan," a sequestered lawn, &c.

Carigadagon, means the Carrig or rocky ledge of the two summits.

Balinagralough, is derived from "Bally," a townland, and "gral-" lach," argillaceous earth. Ballyshannon signifies Shanahan's town, and Ballyclomack, or Ballycoulmuck, Hog's town, from "bally," a townland, "cul," a sequestered corner, and "muck," a pig.

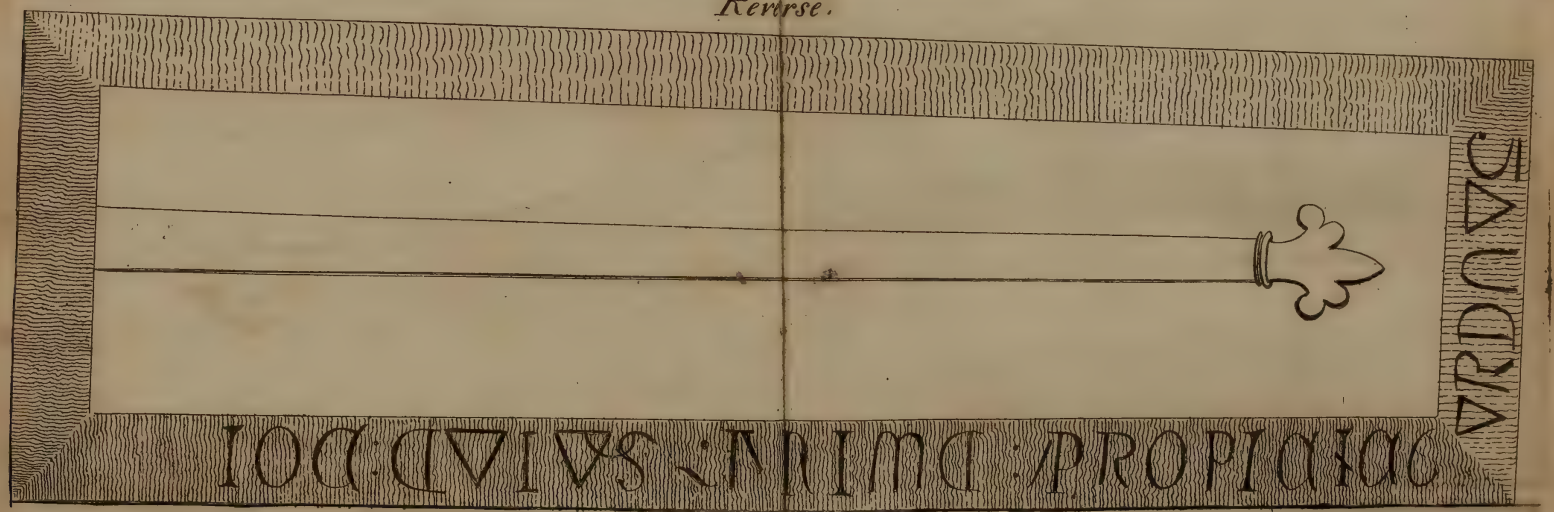
Scolobogue signifies the copse, or wood, producing rods for scollops.

Courtail, Old and New, import Mc Shortall's farm. The other names, are so obvious as to preclude the necessity of illustration.

*** For the further information of curious philologers, not intimately acquainted with the pronunciation and grammatic variations of words in Irish, it may not be unnecessary to observe, that though "Beul" a mouth, often contracted by volubility of oral utterance into Bäl: "Baille," "Bällé" a village, townland or town; "Bäwlla," a wall, and Baull, a member or part, be all spelt alike, and thereby confounded in our English gazetteers, as being indiscriminately pronounced with short a, like Bäl in Ballad, whereby the etymology is lost; yet by all native Irishmen who speak the language, each of these words, is distinctly pronounced according to its original acceptation. Among thousands of places' names in Ireland, with the component parts of which these radical words coalesce as initials or finals, that of Ballynasloe may be adduced as an instance. An Irishman being asked which was the road to Ballynasloe, could not tell, though within 7 miles of the place, ill informed it was where the great fair is held, "O, then," said he, "it must be Bëul-awh-nä-slua."—The word is derived from "Beul," a mouth, "ath," a ford, and "sluagh," an army, a concourse of people, &c. In short, "Beul," in its metaphorical acceptations, is similar to, and co-extensive with Pule or πυλη, (Powl in Irish) a gate among the Greeks, which, in its figurative application denotes a narrow pass or a defile, as Pyle Caucasiæ, Pyle Albaniæ, and the celebrated Thermopyle denote the passes or defiles of Caucasus, Albania and Thermæ This diffuse account of the word "beul" may prevent the absurdity of modern antiquaries, who from the supposed identity of sound, adopted the opinion that "Baal," בעל "Bel," &c. was the object of adoration in every bealach pass or solitary defile in Ireland.



Reverse.



EXPLANATION.

The above Inscription is an exact transcript of the original, found in the old castle, mentioned in page 3 of the foregoing account. It formerly belonged to the Devereux Family, of which the following account is to be found among the Records:—Nicholas Devereux of Balnagir, married Eleanor, daughter of James Keating, by whom he had issue Sir Walter Devereux of Balnagir, Knt.; who had to wife Katharine, daughter to Richard Lord Power, of Corraghmore. It also appears by an extract from the records quoted in Lodge's Peerage, that this Sir Nicholas was joined in commission for the administration of martial law with Lord Mountgarret in the year 1558.

The following is the Inscription:—*On the Seal,* "S. Nicolai Devereus Militis."—*Inscription,* "Orate p̄ aīab⁹ Nicolai Devereus militis et dn̄e Katrine Power ej⁹ uxoris quihoc maneriū condiderūt a° d⁹ 1 ***. On the reverse, the Legend is so obscure, as scarcely to afford room for probable conjecture; the following is, however, hazarded:——**oc; cujus anime propitietur Dn̄us.

No. II.

PARISH OF

AGHABOE,

(Queen's County, and Diocese of Ossory.)

By the Rev. EDWARD LEDWICH, L. L. D.

MEMBER OF MANY LEARNED SOCIETIES, AUTHOR OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND, AND EDITOR OF GROSE, ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

AGHABOE can* boast of very ancient historical notice. Adamnanus, abbot of the Culdean monastery of Hy, one of the Hebrides, flourished about the year 680, and wrote the life of St. Columba. In this, our parish is named A-cheb-bou, very little deviating from its true Irish orthography of Achadh-bho†—*the field of an ox;* from the uncommon fertility of the soil. Name.

Doctor Otway, Bishop of Ossory, in the last century, gave very laudable attention to the state of his diocese, carefully examining ancient records, and from these forming, in 1679, his visitation-book: a valuable MS. in the episcopal palace in Kilkenny. In this, the name of our parish is written Aghaboe, Aghevoe, Aghboye,

* Apud Canisii Lect. Antiq. tom. 4. Pinkerton Vit. Sanct. Scot. lib. 1. c. 4. Colgan Act. Sanct. p. 566.

† Campulum bovis. Adamnan. l. 2. c. 12.

and Aghboo, all corruptions of Achadhbho. Whoever shall describe the parishes in the diocese of Ossory, will find this MS. useful.

Situation. Aghaboe is situated in the Queen's county, in the barony of Upper Ossory, and partly in the cantreds of Clarmallagh and Clondonogh. The map, here given, was taken from the Down survey, in the Surveyor-General's office: it shews the figure of the parish, which is irregular; being seven miles and three quarters long, and from one to two miles and a half broad, containing about fifteen and three quarters Irish miles. To the north, it is bounded by Offerlin parish; to the west, by Rathdowny, Skirk, Donamore, and Kildelig; to the south, by Bordwel and Killermogh, and to the east, by Clonenagh parishes.

Boundaries

Surface. The mountains of Cullahill begin at the river Nore, beyond Durrow, in the county of Kilkenny, and run nearly east and west, for sixteen miles, to Killenaul, in the county of Tipperary. Parallel to these, at about twelve miles distance, are the Slieubloomy mountains, dividing the King's from the Queen's county. The interval may be considered as a very rich valley, in which Aghaboe is situated, but nearer to Cullahill. The land gently undulates from west to east, with a few swellings, as Knockseeragh and Centryhill, near Borros; Ardvarny and Knockaruadh, near Lismore; and Oldglas and Carrigeen. There is a natural fall for springs and superfluous rain: nor are there any lakes or stagnant water in the parish.*

From the names of the denominations, as Dereenshinagh, Ballydemoderry, Derryvorgil, Dereensallagh,

* See Boate and Molyneaux, chap. 21, et sequent. Petty's Polit. Anatomy, p. 50, for the climate of Ireland,

and others, we may reasonably infer the veracity of our most ancient topographer, who tells us, that in 1185, the country was overrun with woods and marshes: compare his account with that given in the Down survey, and we shall see how little was effected towards changing the face of the kingdom, from 1185 to 1655, a space of 470 years.

Bogs and Moors.

The bogs and moors occupied a considerable part of our parish. Here particularly remark the word—moor. It is Anglo-Saxon, and has various significations. It first denoted a heathy and barren soil, but after, a marsh or fen. If a seventh part was thrown into each debenture, as Petty tells us, as unprofitable, and yet more land was obliged to be given to complete the debenture, we may truly say with Giraldus Cambrensis, that the country was "mollis et aquosa, sylvestris et paludosa."* The beds of rivers were filled with mud, fallen trees, and aquatic vegetables; springs were not carried off by drains, and the whole island was almost a forest and a fen. So it continued, in a great measure, to the revolution; from that to the present day, it has been rapidly improving.

Woods.

At the time of making the Down survey, there were remnants of former woods at Kileneseer, Carrig, Knockfin, Gurtneclea, and Ballygiken; but shrubs were numerous. By shrubs, at present, we understand box, privet, and such like, but these, I apprehend, are not what the survey means, but oak, birch, ash, and other saplings from old stocks. The English colonists, to clear their land, greatly reduced the quantity of timber; but, what almost annihilated every vestige of it, were the peremptory orders† of Cromwell for de-

* Topograph. Supra. p. 700. † Barrington on the Statutes.

stroying it, and the iron-works,* set up in the last century in the Queen's county. One was erected by Sir Charles Coote, at Mountrath; another at Ballynakill, by Lord Londonderry, and a third at Mountmelick, by Lord Loftus: these effectually despoiled our parish of its woods; so that, except a few elms and ash, not exceeding fifty years growth, there are not any other timber trees in this parish. Young, in his tour in Ireland, speaks indignantly, and truly, on this subject, and has given some useful hints, well deserving the attention of landed proprietors, who seem warmly to have adopted them in many parts.

Rivers. On the north-west, the river Nore skirts the parish, and divides the diocese of Ossory from that of Killaloe. To the southward, the river Erkenny† separates it from the parishes of Aghmacart and Durrow. The eastern side is bounded by a streamlet, called the Gully, which is increased by various brooks, which separates the diocese of Ossory from that of Ferns. All these waters abound in pike, trout, and crayfish.

Irish Doomsday-book. temp. Hen. II. There are strong presumptions, arising from the Irish topography of Giraldus Cambrensis, written about 1185, and from other incontrovertible evidences,‡ that a rude survey of Ireland was made by Henry II. in imitation of doomsday-book. Giraldus, speaking of the ancient regal divisions of Ireland into five portions, observes, that each part§ contained thirty-two cantreds. When

* Boate and Molyneux Nat. History.

† This river is named Arcany, from Arcan, a pig, so called from its noise. Such onomatopeias are common here and in Wales. Lhuyd. Adversar. sub fin. Baxteri Gloss. p. 267.

‡ Vide Extract in Appendix

§ Quælibet illarum quinque partium triginta duos cantredos continuerit. Topog. p. 737.

we reflect on the technical word he uses, we may be assured, that some degree of accuracy was attended to; for every cantred contained thirty-two townlands, and every townland eight carrucates. Harris, in his additions to Ware, strongly corroborates, from records,* what is advanced. The agrarian measures of the ancient Irish, as noted by O'Flaherty, in his Ogygia, are taken from the English; and Petty learned from the natives, that when their lords and toparchs came to settle bounds, their appeal† was to Heaven and not to instruments, for if the rain fell on one land, it was to be the property of A; if on another portion, it was adjudged to B.

At the council of Cashel, in 1172, an uniformity in doctrine and discipline with the English church was then decreed; hence it is probable, that so far as the English power extended, the limits of sees and parishes were ascertained. Perhaps some of these ancient surveys are in private hands, in Trinity College, or among the public records. We know they were common in the sixteenth century; for Spenser, who published his view of Ireland, in 1596, by way of dialogue, makes Eudoxus ask, "Where will you quarter the army?" Ireneus answers, "Perhaps I am ignorant of the places, but I will take the maps of Ireland, and lay them before me." Petty tells us, that most of the lands of Ireland‡ had been measured by the chain and instrument within the last forty years, viz. The King's and Queen's counties about 1630. The last county was made shire-ground

Ancient Surveys of Ireland.

* Ware, chap. 5, p. 33. Harris's Hibern. Antiq. of Ireland, p. 379.

† Polit. Anatomy. ‡ Ibid. p. 53.

in 1600, and it is most likely the limits of the parish were then defined.

Strafford's Survey.

About 1633, Lord Strafford procured a survey of a great part of the kingdom. Sir William Petty was charged by Sir Hierome Zanchy, or Sankey, with having given a duplicate of this, that never cost him £20, and yet he received for it, from government, £1100. This falsehood and calumny Sir William* refuted. At the same time, it cannot be denied, but that these preceding surveys and maps greatly facilitated his undertaking.

I think it not uninteresting here, to remark, that the curious tract last cited, was reprinted at the expense of the late Lord Chancellor Clare. Without comment, or illustration, it is neither pleasant nor informing to read; persons and circumstances, therein referred to, were alive and well known at the time; at this day the case is quite different. It would do honour to the talents and patriotism of the present Marquis of Landsdown, to collect his great ancestor's works, and give the history of the survey and distribution of the forfeited lands, which Sir William Petty† tells us he had. This part of Irish history is almost untouched. The Cromwellian settlement of Ireland, under which, large and numerous properties are held at this day, could not fail of being acceptable to the public.

The Down-Survey.

Ireland being entirely reduced by the forces of parliament, in 1654, the adventurers,‡ who had lent their

* Reflections upon some Persons and Things in Ireland, Lond. 1660.

† Reflections, sup. p. 56.

‡ Petty, sup. p 182. See a list of these adventurers, and the sums subscribed in Borlase's Irish Rebell. p. 118.

money in 1642, for the suppression of the Irish rebellion, and the soldiers and officers engaged, in the same service, became clamorous for payment in forfeited lands. To settle each man's portion was no easy matter, and the wisest were, for some time, much puzzled; at length Lord Broghill proposed a general survey of the kingdom, specifying the number of acres and their quality—one seventh part being thrown in, as unprofitable; that claimants should then bring their demands, and receive, by lot, so much land, as would discharge them. The best land was rated at but four shillings an acre, and some at one penny.

Sir William Petty was appointed to conduct this national business; nor was there, perhaps, in the British isles, a man fitter for, or more adequate to the task. His agreement is dated the 11th of December, 1654, and he executed it in the space of ten months, being allowed twenty shillings a day for the survey, which was regulated by an act of parliament. The Biographia Britannica says, "the persons he employed were but ordinary persons, who circumambulated with their box and needle, not knowing what they did." This is a base and calumnious charge, and shews how little the compiler of that article was acquainted with the subject: for Petty had, long before, refuted it, when he might have been easily detected by living evidence. He declares, "that artists never went out so well accomplished, so carefully examined, fitted with such exact instruments, directed by such uniform rules, and under better cheques." I can, from frequent examination of this valuable survey, positively assert, that it is wonder-

* Smith's History of Cork, vol. 2. p. 172.

† Reflections, sup. p. 131. ‡ Petty, sup. 36.

fully exact as to the position, names, number of acres, and quality of the different denominations, so as justly to merit more decisive credit, in courts of law, than it generally meets with. To which I shall add, that it would well become the legislature to have the whole published.

It was natural to suppose, that the debenture-men and adventurers, were extremely anxious to be reprized in the best lands, and solicited surveys of such; but Petty steadily resisted such, to prevent murmuring: yet the surveyors under him, were not so faithful, for they clandestinely gave copies of surveys to persons, and received large sums of money for them. This circumstance enables me to account for the different surveys of the parish of Aghaboe, which I have seen, and others I have heard of. In the Surveyor-General's office are Petty's maps, called the "Down-survey," a technical expression for measuring by the chain and needle of the mile in length, and not by the thousand acres of superficial content, as Petty himself describes it.

Survey of Upper Ossory.

About twenty years ago, the Rev. Mr. Carden, of Lismore, in this parish, obligingly communicated to me a map and survey of the barony of Upper Ossory, with this title—"A book of the reference to the map of the particular survey of all the lands, forfeited and non-forfeited, protestant lands, church and glebe lands, school-house lands, &c. in the said county and barony, taken according to 21 feet to the perch, A. D. 1655."—After giving the names and contents of the denominations, it concludes thus—"A true survey of the barony

* Petty, sup. p. 12, 107.


FROM THE
DOWN SURVEY,
in the
SURVEYOR GENERALS OFFICE,
in the Castle of Dublin
Killballyduff
Nore R.
Burris
Cantyhill
Offarilan
Parish
Munnin
Skierke Parish
Aghaboe
Cloneneagh P.
Gortneleaghy
or Gortnaclay
Killelligh
Downaghmore Parish
Bordwell Park
Ballygehin
Gully's town
Killkermogh Parish
Raheenny
Aghamacart
Erkinny R.
Durrow
PARISH
of AGHABOE in
the Queens County,
Barony of
UPPER OSSORY.
Irish Miles.
1
2
3

of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's county, taken by us, A. D. 1655,

"THOMAS HUNTER,
"WILLIAM HUNTER,
"JOHN SMITH,*
"GEORGE HUNTER,
"R. BOLTON." "EDWARD TYNTE."

This map and survey are original, and agree, in almost every particular, with those in the Surveyor-General's office; and were drawn out and given to some adventurers or debenture-men, and that privately. In the Appendix to this account, are added the proprietors' names in 1640, the denominations, quality of the land, and number of acres: the whole a very curious document.

The Ciphers in the Map refer to the Denominations following:

1. Shanvough,
2. Burresh,
3. Dereenshinagh,
4. Municultipennane,
5. Derreensallogh,
6. Ballydermot, Doyne, and Garrinure,
7. Road,
8. Derryvorgil,
9. Barnasallogh,
10. Ballyvorgil,
11. Ballykivane,
12. Garrinsteane, Shanclone and Cappagh,
13. Kilebeg and Derrymulfere,
14. Knockrowe,
15. Mahareeneskagh,
16. Lismore,
17. Ardvarney,
18. Grangemore,
19. Grangebeg, and two Ballyrilies,
20. Ballybrohy,

* Probably a brother of Lewis Smith, a bitter opposer of Petty, and whom he thus mentions—"Lewis Smith, that busy bee, or rather a wasp of a surveyor."—Petty supra.

21. Kilcotton,
22. Carrane, and the Members,
23. Parson of Aghaboe,
24. Aghaboe,
25. Knockamullen,
26. Gurtneclehy, and the Members,
27. Parson of Aghaboe, half the Chapter,
28. Crass and Gurtnegruagh,
29. Friar's Land,
30. Boherard,
31. Colebally,
32. Palmer's-hill,
33. Deligibane, Parson of Kildelig, in Deligibane,
34. Tourigh,
35. Ballygowdenbeg,
36. Ballygowdenmore,
37. Kilmunfoyle and Cloranduffe,
38. Ballygiheen, and the Members,
39. The moytie of Larah and Bunoge,
40. Carrig and Knockfin,
41. Kilnesheer, in two parts.
42. Clonkinaghanbeg,
43. Clonkinaghanmore,
44. Kiletelogie, and part of Ballygarveen,
45. Oldglass.

On the Down survey we may remark:

Remarks on Down Survey.

1. That the Duke of Buckingham possessed, in 1640, fourteen denominations, containing near 3000 acres. This nobleman had been in high favour with James I. and continued so with Charles I. The latter ascended the throne in 1600, the very year the Queen's county was made shire ground. The duke could command what quantity he pleased, and got from the Baron of Upper Ossory the large grant before stated. He was also possessed of almost the whole parish of Donamore, and of immense properties in the neighbouring ones.

2. The Fitzpatricks, and their sub-feudatories, the Cashins, with a few English families, settled in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, held the rest of the parish of Aghaboe.

3. Great changes in property ensued on Cromwell's usurpation, and after, in consequence of the rebellion, in the reign of James II. There are records existing which would throw great light on this subject, but the investigation would be too laborious, unless for the historian of the county.

Topographical Remarks.

A few etymological and historical remarks will tend to illustrate the preceding topography:

1. Shanbogh, Shanvoge, Shavough, in Irish, Saimbo, the delight of a cow: this is moist, but excellent grazing ground. In 1640, was a castellated house there, being a protection from the raparees, infesting the great woods near it.

2. Burris, Burresh, Burrias, now Borros-in-Ossory, to distinguish it from the Borroses, in the barony of Maryborough, and those in the county of Tipperary. In Irish, Burragach, is strong, warlike. It was a place of great strength; the river Nore securing the castle to the north, and extensive bogs on every other side. It being the great pass to Munster and the King's county, the Fitzpatricks, lords of the soil, early built a castle here. In 1581, Sir Barnaby Fitzpatrick was proprietor* of the castle of Borriedge, or Burras. Sir Charles Coote was sent to relieve the garrisons of Birr,† Burras, and Dunamase, which he effectually did. "In 1642, the garrisons of Athy and Maryborough, with the assistance of Captain George Greames, made out

* Lodge's Peerage, vol. 2. p. 337. † Lodge, sup. p. 61.

400 foot and 80 horse, for the relief of Burras-in-Ossory, a house belonging to the Duke of Buckingham, in which were several English in great distress. It was no sooner resolved on, than two soldiers of that country, fled, and gave the enemy notice of our coming. The lord of Upper Ossory prepared to give us resistance, with above 800 foot, and 60 or 80 horse, and on a strait, on a bog side, set on our men. They received them with great resolution; and 40 of Captain Greame's troop charged and routed them, with the assistance of musketeers, who were sent to clear the passage: yet, they stood again, and our foot killed about 80 of theirs. Their horse retreated further off, and on the bog side made a stand, which being perceived by Cornet Wibrow, cornet to Sir Adam Loftus, he rode up to them, and charged them home. They had the bog at their back; our horse so bestirred themselves, that they slew 40 of their best freeholders: among them was a brother of the Lord of Upper Ossory, who was slain, and Florence Fitzpatrick, they say, is desperately wounded. The names of the chief of the rebels, who were slain, were Dermot Mac Teague Fitzpatrick, uncle to the Lord of Upper Ossory, and Dermot Oge, his son; Captain Lager, a Low country soldier, and Burke, his lieutenant; Captain Dermot Mac Aboy; Patrick Cashin, of the Cross; Bryan Connor, heir to Patrick Connor; Captain John Cashin, and Morgan Cashin, gent.; William O'Carrol, a chief freeholder; Donogh Fitzpatrick, gent.; also, a younger son of Bryan Mac William; besides, Lieutenant O'Moor, prisoner at the Burras. Moreover were slain Loughlin and Patrick Costigan; Friar John Costigan, Patrick Hore, a priest; Mat. Dulany, a sub-sheriff; John Tobin, a merchant of Kilkenny, Serjeant Bryan Burke," &c. The foregoing citation is taken from "A true relation of several over-

throws given to the Rebels. London, 26th Sept. 1642." It authenticates the survey, as the names of almost all the foregoing appear in it.

In 1643, Borros was besieged* by Lord Mountgarret, having before been taken by General Preston.

3. Derreenshinagh, in Irish, Dereen-Sionach, the fox-wood; very well expressing its former state; for here were great woods, the remains of which exist in Cluanaguiddan.

4. Municultipennane, Monymilpenany, these, with Dermeslough and Ballydemoderry, are not now known; nor did the oldest people, whom I consulted, remember to have heard such names; they are probably sunk into Dunmunnu, and adjoin the little river Quin, which, much confined, makes all around a fen or swamp. I must here remark, that the surveyors being all Englishmen, with difficulty caught the sound of the Irish language, and imperfectly committed them to writing. Besides, the Irish proprietors, says Petty,† were always forward with bribes to alter titles and names in the original survey. Hence we often find two, three, and more names for the same estate, the natives giving the obscure names of the subdenominations for the denominations themselves; so that when debenture-men came with their lots, they could not be found, and the natives continued in possession. These hints will be found useful to those who examine the Down survey, and compare it with old leases and other records.

* Lodge, sup. p. 314. Castlehaven's Memoirs. † Supra, p. 131.

14. Knockarowe, Knockrowe, in Irish Cnocruadh, the red hill, a name arising from the minerals it contains.

15. Mahareeneskagh, Magherinstart, in Irish, Maghna-Scairt; the field of bushes, and at this day it is called Bushfield.

16. Lismore, in Irish, Lios-mor, the great court.—There is reason to believe, that formerly, the Fitzpatricks had a large building of wattles and plaister here, according to the Irish* custom for many centuries. A stone oratory was always an appendage to such courts, and there is one here, an ancient place of sepulture. I am the more confirmed in this opinion from what follows.

17. Ardvarny, Ardnarny, in Irish, Ardbarn, the Judge's-hill; on this sat the brehon of the Fitzpatricks, and dispensed justice to the tenantry. This he held by grand serjeanty.†

18. Grangemore, is a hybrid compound, made of the Franco-Gallic‡ Grange and the Irish mor. This denomination strengthens what has been advanced.—These ancient Granges contained corn, stables for horses, ox-stalls, sheep-pens, and implements of husbandry, and all for the service of the Lios-mor.

* Quam more Scotorum, non de lapide, sed de robore secto, totam composuit, atque arundine texit. Bed. lib. cap. 25. In the survey, a castle existed here in 1655

† That such tenures were common among the Irish See Antiquities of Ireland.

‡ For Grange, see Spelman's Glossary, in Grangia.

19. Grangebeg, or the little Grange, was also set apart for the use of Lismore, and formed a part of his demesne. If there are a greater number of acres in this than in Grangemore, it must be remembered, that the two Ballyrileys are added to it.

20. Carrane, in Irish, Carran, weedy land; some of it is now very moist, and most of it formerly was poached with water. Carroreigh, Carrordagh, Crestis, and other denominations, are noticed in the Down survey for the reasons before assigned; the surveyors, aware of impositions, set down every name they could learn from the natives, and hence the discordant variety which every where occurs. There was in 1640, a castellated house here.

23. Keallagh, Keologe, in Irish, Ceal-oge, is wholly church property, being the vicarial glebe.

26. Gurtnaclea, Gurtnebooke, Shanballygown, Gurtneleahie—the last is the true name; in Irish, Gort-na-lia, the field by the river: the river is the Gully, which here divides the parish of Aghaboe from that of Clonenagh. Here is a square old castle.

27. Farranagh, Farrennaglas, Farran-Eglis, in English, church land, is now part of the corps of the Deanery of Ossory, and is stated in the survey; it has half belonging to the Dean of St. Canice, the other to the parson of Aghaboe.

28. Crass, Crosse, so called from a cross, which bishops and abbots constantly erected on their glebes. Within these crocea they exercised civil and spiritual jurisdiction.

29. Friar's Land. The old see of Aghaboe was originally endowed with the glebes of Keilagh, Farran Egles, Cross, Friar's Land, and Aghaboe, containing about 766 acres. Of these, 50 acres, being Friar's land, were bestowed on the Dominican abbey, in the town of Aghaboe.

35. Ballygowden, Ballydangan, in Irish, Bailguidhain, or Guidbhain, is Englishman's-town. Near Oldglas is a subdenomination, named Baile-na-gall, or the foreigner's town. I allege these examples to shew how names were given to places.

38. Ballygihin, Crowel, Garranbooly, Ballygihen; the last, in Irish, is Baile-gein, Kindred's-town; a whimsical etymology, and yet there is foundation for it. Lodge informs us,* there was John Fitzpatrick, of Castletown, Barnaby, of Watercastle, Edmund, of Castlefleming; and other branches inhabited numerous castles in the vicinity of Ballygihen. The castle of the latter was, in 1640, possessed by John Fitzpatrick, who had 1430 acres surrounding it. On a view of this castle, in 1776, I found the surrounding wall entire, and secured by a ditch. Part of the castle is standing, and seems, from its walls, not to have been very strong. A little contiguous stream once ran into the ditch.

39. Larragh, or Lara, in Irish, Lear or Leir, a height or summit. Here is a high rath, of which an account will be given hereafter.

41. Kilneseare, Kilnasheer, in Irish, Coil-na-seare, the wood of thieves. In 1640, there were large woods

* Lodge, sup. p. 338, 339.

here and at Knockfin, and along the river Erkenny, which runs by Kilneseer, the ground was covered with shrubs, This great shelter made it, in rude ages, the retreat of robbers and rapparees, who easily crossed the river and evaded pursuit.

43. Cloghniagh, Clonkinahan, Clonkmore, in Irish, Cluain-ceann-agha, the chief lurking place near the noisy water; that water was the Arcany or Erkenny—near it is a bog of 80 acres; so that taking in every circumstance of wood, water, bog and shrubs, no place was better calculated for a nest of thieves.

45. Kiletelogue, in Irish, Coill-teol-loge, the wood of robbers. This denomination lies on the northern, as Conkinahan does on the southern side of the Erkenny.

46. Oldglas, in Irish Aill-glas, the stony green summit, and such it is, relatively to the surrounding land. The limestone is just below the surface. Here was a castle in 1655.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c. &c.*

Scarcely any department of a Statistical Survey will be more generally defective than that which is the subject of the present section; a clergyman, though highly accomplished in other branches of learning, is, for the most part, a stranger to what relates to botany and mineralogy—they make no part of his education, or subsequent studies: I beg leave to offer this as an apology for my own deficiency. Indeed, I now lament, that I did not devote some time to mineralogy and botany,

although deeply engaged in the pursuit of another subject.*

It would be a delightful employment for a young gentleman taking charge of a parish, to form a collection of its natural productions; these, as opportunity served, he might compare and arrange with those in the Leskean museum, in the Dublin Society's house. Thus viewing and examining the different specimens of stones, salts, combustibles and ores, his memory would be impressed with the characters of each: these he would afterward easily reduce to their different classes, orders, and genera. Without this foundation, whatever can be learned from books, and the figures contained in them, must be superficial and imperfect. It certainly would require many years' attention, before a man can be tolerably correct and scientific in the knowledge of the subjects here referred to. Less science and correctness will be sufficient for a statistical writer; it will prevent his lapsing into gross errors, and enable him to give some idea of the natural productions of his parish. A mineralogical map of the kingdom has been long expected from the Dublin Society,—a more patriotic and important work could not be undertaken. Our mineral treasures are immense, and yet as to these, our island is, almost a terra incognita.

Mineralogical Map recommended.

Mountains and hills, for the most part, contain minerals of some kind: we have none of the former, and our hills shew no appearance of them. At Carrig and Carrigeen, are some granite rocks. Lime-stone is the substratum of the parish. Of this there are quarries

Limestone.

* The Antiquities of Ireland; the first edition was published in 1791, and the second in 1803.

opened at Cross, Cappagh, Oldglas, Knockseera, Grange, and other places. The excellence of this manure, and the facility of procuring it, have greatly extended its use. Knockaruadh, or the red-hill, is a quarry of brown slate, impregnated with martial vitriol; this gave a burnt appearance to the spot, and occasioned its name: it is now greatly changed by manure and tillage. About 40 acres behind the church of Aghaboe, is of such richness, that little more than an acre will fatten a bullock of the highest weight. It was the site of the ancient town, and after, the garden and demesne of the Dominican abbey. Slate Quarry.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

There are no modern, public, or private buildings, deserving a particular description. This will not be wondered at, when we know that not one landed proprietor resides in the parish; nor is there a house in it, which a man of large fortune would inhabit. There are some plain comfortable houses, as Mr. Robert White's, at Aghaboe; Mr. Joseph Palmer's, at Cuffsborough; the late Mr. Drought's, at Oldglas; Mr. Charles White's, at Borros Castle; the late Mr. Carden's, at Lismore; Mr. Charles White's, at Ballybrophy, with many snug farm-houses. Houses.

Under the circumstances mentioned, extensive and ornamented demesnes cannot be expected, nor deer-parks, or highly improved gardens: agriculture, grazing and high rents, call the attention to other objects. Demesnes.

The villages, consisting of a few scattered cabins, are not worth notice: our only town is Borros-in-Ossory; thro' which the mail-coaches pass from Dublin to Lime- Villages.

rick: it is a long street, containing a population of above 500 souls, who are supported by shop-keeping, by inns for travellers, by weaving, shoemaking, and other necessary and useful trades. There are fourteen houses in the parish, wherein spirits are retailed, with very little ale. Were the excise officers more vigilant and strict, this number would be soon diminished, for the people, in general, are sober and industrious, and a more nutritious and wholesome beverage would succeed to the liquid poison they now indulge in.

The face and scenery of the parish may be collected from the foregoing pages.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c. &c.*

St. Canice. It was in the 6th century that St. Canice fixed his residence in Aghaboe; there, under his superintendance, letters and religious discipline were cultivated. The fame of his learning and sanctity attracted numbers, and from a wilderness* a town soon arose.

Princes of Ossory. On their conversion to Christianity, the kings and princes of Ireland erected many churches, and amply endowed them. The princes of Ossory were, in an eminent degree, bountiful to the clergy, and hence they acquired the name of Mac-giolla-Phadruig, the son or servant of St. Patrick. Walsh and Keating give instances of the conspicuous piety of Scanlan and

* Eremum nudam et hispidam assignans, intra paucos annos non solum ecclesias, et ædes insignes, verum etiam possessionum opulentias multas ibidem invenies. Girald. Cambrens. Itiner. Cambriæ, p. 882. Speaking of the Welsh monastic foundations. A correct idea of ancient monkery may be learned from Tanner's Notit. Mon. Stillingfleet's Brit Churches, p. 185, and Antiq. of Ireland, supra.

Donogh, kings of Ossory, in the 10th century; and Lynch, in his Cambrensis, observes, that our national writers pay particular attention to this race of princes, by passing over others in silence, while they give a catalogue of the kings of Ossory.

Aghaboe was, by them, made a mother* church, and the cathedral of the principality. Of this we have abundant proofs. The Provinciale Romanum, a catalogue of uncertain date, preserves the name of the episcopate of Ossory, under its appropriate title of Ossinensis, for Ossoriensis. This is noticed distinct from Gainich or Cainich, which was Kilkenny; and this proves, that the above catalogue was compiled after the years 1102, for at that time, "Felix O'Dullany, Bishop of Ossory, died, whose cathedral church was then at Aghaboe, in Upper Ossory." Cathedral at Aghaboe

An ancient MS. cited by Ware, calls Donald O'Fogartie, Bishop of Ossory; he was the predecessor of O'Dullany: so that from the death† of St. Canice, in 598, to the removal of the see to Kilkenny, Aghaboe continued, for above 600 years, the cathedral‡ of Ossory.

* Called by the Greeks, Μητροκωμια· Epiphan ep. ad Panar. Du Cange, Gloss. Græc. in voce. In an old French charter, we find—Ecclesias duas, quarum una est—Mater ecclesiæ—in honorem S. Germani, et alia capella in honorem B. Remigii. Cart. Capeti. fol. 13.

† Cannecho, anno 598, vita defuncto, ita 4 Magistri in annalibus, dicentes.—St. Cannechus, abbas de Achad-bho, die 11 Septem. anno ætatis 84, mortem obiit. Colgan. Act. Sanct. p. 566. Usser. in India Chronologico.

‡ I am aware—Que le nom de Cathedrale n'a ete en usage que dans l'eglise Latine. et depuis le X. siecle. Encycloped. Article Cathedrale. From what follows, it will be seen, that although Aghaboe had not the name, it was in reality a Cathedral.

Cardinal Paparo. It was in the year 1152, that Cardinal Paparo was sent by the Pope as Legate into Ireland, to arrange ecclesiastical affairs, and make them more productive to the See of Rome. The object of his mission is thus stated in Wilkins's councils. "A. D. 1216. Constitutions made in the cathedral church of St. Peter and St. Paul, of Newtown, near Athenry, by Simon Rochfort, by the grace of God, bishop of Meath. Cardinal Paparo, legate of the sovereign Pontiff, Eugenius III. among other salutary canons, directed, that on the death of a Chorepiscopus, or village Bishop, or Bishops who possessed small sees in Ireland, Archipresbyters, or rural deans, should be appointed by the Diocesans to succeed them, who should superintend the clergy and laity in their respective districts, and that each of their sees should be erected into a rural deanery. We, in obedience to such regulation, do constitute and appoint, that in the churches of Athunry, Kells, Slane, Skrine, and Dunshaghlin, being heretofore Bishops sees in Meath, shall hereafter be the heads of rural deaneries, with Archipresbyters personally resident therein."*

Now, it appears from Bishop Otway's visitation-book, that Aghaboe was a rural deanery, and if there was no other evidence, was an ancient Bishop's see; it had under its superintendance, the following neighbouring parishes: Offerlan, Bordwel, Rathsaran, Rathdowny, Kildelgy, Skirk, St. Nicolas, Killahy, Clomantigh, Aghmacart, Donamore, Eirk, Killermogh, Tubrid, Cahir, and Killeen. Thus far the visitation-book.

I will not affirm that all these were chorepiscopal sees, but, am confident, many of them were, and this opinion

* Antiquities of Ireland, p. 82.

is supported by the practice of the oriental church, from which the Irish discipline was incontestibly derived. St. Bernard,* in his life of Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh from 1134 to 1137, tells us, that the Irish metropolitans multiplied, and changed bishops at their pleasure: but one see was not contented with one bishop, *but almost every church had one.* St. Basil* had above fifty rural bishops in his diocese, probably one for each church; and there were above five hundred in the six African provinces. Nothing can more strongly indicate the orientalism of the ancient Irish church, derived through Greek missioners, than this great number of Bishops, for they† alone administered the great offices of religion, and they alone preached in the African church to the fifth century. An ancient council declares, that Chorepiscopi, or village Bishops, were instituted in imitation of the seventy-two disciples, as assistants and council to the Bishops, and this oriental notion greatly increased their number. Lanfranc, in 1100, complained to our monarch, Mortogh, that our bishops were not canonically elected by the metropolitan and his bishops; this St. Bernard explains, by saying, none were permitted to be put in election but one of the same family. Hereditary succession was firmly established in the Irish church; nor was it in the power of the prince of the country to destroy the succession, or divest the Sept of its patronage.

Orientalism of Ancient Irish Church.

On carefully examing this subject, I do not see how the evidence, now offered, can be denied, or that of the number of our chorepiscopal bishops. Suppose we agree with Theoret, and say,† that presbyters were called

* Vit. Malach. p. 1937.

† Αμφοτερα γαρ ειχον κατ' εκεινον τον καιρον τα ονοματα. Ad Phillipiens, p. 323. He lived about the middle of the fifth century.

bishops in the Apostolic age, and according to Oecumenius* and Theophylact, that deacons were also so named, and that when the Greek missioners evangelized Ireland, they gave the episcopal title to each pastor, and which the Irish prelates continued, notwithstanding the decrees of Councils to the contrary; if all this be allowed, it is easy to account for the great number of the Chorepiscopi.

To preserve the appearance of their ancient episcopal dignity, an old canonist† tells us, they were indulged in having chapters, which were assembled every three weeks; and their principal chapters once every three months.

On the arrival of the English, in 1169, the Irish were doomed to a new domination, and to a complete change in church and state. Donchad, prince of Ossory submitted to Henry II. and in the council of Cashel, in 1172, it was decreed, the Irish church, should assimilate in all points with the English: Paparo's regulations were enforced, and Felix O'Dullany, who died in 1202, was obliged to consent to the removal of his see from Aghaboe to Kilkenny: he was immediately succeeded by Hugh Rufus, an English Augustinian canon: our chorepiscopal sees were changed into rural deaneries, and every other alteration was judiciously planned, and, as far as circumstances allowed, carried into execution for the advancement of the English interest. Aghaboe was still of some importance, for Henry

See of Aghaboe removed to Kilkenny.

* Τοτε γαρ εκοινωνει τοις ονομασι. Ad Philipp. p. 655. He lived in the tenth century. Theophylact. in Philipp. p. 577. He lived in the 11th century.

† Lyndwoode Gloss. Tit. quia incontinentia.

II. gave* half the town of Aghaboe, and half the cantred in which it was situated, to Adam de Hereford; and to John de Clahull, the Marshalsea of Leinster, and the lands lying between Aghaboe and Leighlin. It appears from the life† of Geffry St. Leger, that he expended large sums of money in repairing and beautifying the episcopal palace of Aghaboe. This was between the years 1260 to 1286. Archdall‡ informs us, that the great church was built in 1234; this was probably the present parish church, whose architecture bears some traces of this age. It appears to be the chancel of this church, for there is no west window; but a gothic arch of red grit, now filled up, clearly marks a chancel, as the foundations of walls do the continuation of the edifice. The belfry is a small hexagonal structure, closed with a cap of masonry, and is on a line with the roof of the church. Round the fabric are buttresses, except to the south: on that side is a door, the arches are concentric, enriched with carving and foliage. There are three windows; the eastern one is divided by stone mullions, and branched out into trefoils. Within, the northern wall is adorned with niches, canopies, and concentric mouldings, and near the communion-table is a curious confession-box in the thickness of the wall. There are no sepulchral monuments, within or without the church, deserving notice.

The chalice belonging to the church, has this in- Chalice.
scription: "Ex dono Ursulæ Carpenter, viduæ Iehoschuhæ Carpenter, nuper de Sigginstowne, in com. Kildare, armig. ecclesiæ parochiali de Aghaboe, 14 Maii,

* Regan, apud Harris's Hibernica. † Ware's Bishops of Ossory.

‡ Monast. Hiber. in Queen's county.

1663, Danielè Nilan, sac. Theologiæ doctore Rectore." The patten has only the word "Aghaboe" on it.

This Nilan, or Neylan, was son of Dr. Neylan, bishop of Kildare, who died in 1603; he was dean of St. Canice in 1667, when the Earl of Ormond made a lease of the rectories of Aghaboe, Offerlan, and Rathdowny, for the remainder of 200 years, from the 14th of January, 1603, to the deans of Ossory. Ware omits Aghaboe in this grant, but it is, and always was, part of the corps of the deanery, as I well know.

Dominican Abbey of Aghaboe.

The Dominican abbey was founded, according to Mr. Archdall, in 1052, but others date it in 1382, by the Fitzpatricks. It stands* but a few yards from the parish church, and is 100 feet long, by 24 wide, and has five pointed windows, three to the south, with east and west ones. That to the east is ramified; the western door has concentric arches: the walls of the abbey are not ornamented. There is a small tabernacle for sacred utensils, and on the south side is a projecting building, called Phelan's chapel, connected with the abbey by an arch. On the east side, above the altar, is a pedestal, on which stood the statue of St. Canice. There are two tabernacles, and also an inverted cone, for holding holy-water. On the north side of the abbey was a quadrangle, 60 feet square: in it were the monks' cells, in number ten, with servants' apartments, and necessary offices. The cellars were spacious, and over them were the prior's-room, 46 by 17 feet, and a large dormitory. I am sorry to add, that my predecessor in the living of Aghaboe, who had the fee of the land, and the advowson, demolished most of this venerable pile

* Hibern. Dominic, p. 205, 297.



G. Shea sculp

ABBEY and CHURCH of AGHABOE

to inclose a demesne. In the perpetual contest among neighbouring toparchs, the abbey was frequently plundered and burnt, and in 1346, Dermot Mac Giolla Phadruig burnt the town, the shrine and reliques of St. Canice. These, and other particulars respecting this abbey, may be seen in Archdall's valuable Monasticon Hibernicum.

Two Cells.

There were two cells, each above a mile distant, dependent on the abbey of Aghaboe: one on the glebe of Farran-Eglis for females, who from the colour of their clothes, gave name to the church, which was called Teampul-na-Cailleachdubh, or the church of the black old women: the other was at Ballygowden. Mr. Archdall is mistaken in saying there was a round-tower at the first church; there are no remains of such; and as I supplied that article in his Monasticon, he must have relied on some other authority.

Other Religious Edifices.

Besides the mother-church of Aghaboe, there were religious edifices at Knockseera, Lismore, and Kilmunfoyle, and are still places of interment. These, with others before enumerated, seem to countenance an opinion, delivered by the historian* of the county of Kerry, who thinks the inhabitants of Ireland prodigiously diminished, because in the barony of Corkaginny, there were anciently twenty parish churches, and now but nine places of worship. The writer, who made this assertion, knew very little of ecclesiastical antiquities, or the causes which retarded population, or even the state of the country in remote periods. It may not be irrelevant to attempt the elucidation of this subject.

* Smith's Ancient and present State of Kerry, p. 172.

Baptistery. Originally the Bishop's Cathedra, or the church in which he resided, served as an altar and baptistery to the diocese: from this the eucharist was dispensed to other churches, and in this the sacrament of baptism was alone administered at certain times; and as a mother-church it had the right of tithes. When the lords of manors erected churches for their families and tenantry, a third part of the tithes was allotted to them. The inducements to build churches were numerous and powerful. By the laws of Æthelstan, A. D. 928, if a ceorle, or husbandman, had five hides of land, a chapel, a kitchen, a hall, and a bell, he was raised to the dignity of Thane. One of the laws of Hoel Dda, A. D. 940, is, "if in a country village, the king shall grant his licence to construct a church, and if masses are said there, and the dead interred in its cemetary, from thenceforth it was to be a free village, with particular exemptions." Churches were asyla, where the criminal was sure of protection. "Who urged you," says St. Austin, "to commit so daring an act? You have dragged a man from the church."* Their sacredness was protected by Popes and councils,† and the ecclesiastical tenants paid no tithes.‡ But the strongest motive to the building of churches was, that it infallibly secured salvation§ for the person. This detail, we see, supplies numberless motives for mul-

* Quo instigante, facere ausus es? hominem de ecclesia rapuisti? Epist. 187. See the effects of this dangerous privilege in Tacit. Ann. l. 3, and Waræi Ann. p. 16.

† Gelas. Pap. c. 20. Pius, Pap. epist. 2. Concil. Herd. can, 8. Concil. Tribur. c. 22.

‡ Item inhibemus laicis decimariis universis, ne de sanctuariis ecclesiarum decimas exigant. Concil. Burdig. c. 18. A. D. 1255.

§ Ωφελειαν ονησιφερον, την των δε μνημην αυτω πιστευοντων. Euseb. Vit. Constant. l. 4. c. 60. Qui ecclesiam seu templum ædificat, regnum Dei sibi præparat. Vincent. specul. l. 25. c. 25.

tiplying churches, and those in the earliest ages of Christianity: in later and darker times, superstition knew no bounds, so that a judicious antiquary* had no weak grounds for declaring, that at one time, the clergy of Ireland were equal to all its other inhabitants.

The small chapels in Aghaboe, before mentioned, seem to be included in Canute's† fourfold division of churches, as expressed in his laws, A. D. 1036. 1. The Bishop's cathedral. 2. The parish church, which had the rights of tithes, sepulture, and sacraments. 3. Those which only had the right of sepulture; and 4. The field oratory, wherein mass alone was performed. All these had their respective dignities, the violation of which had its appropriate mulct.‡

On the 11th of October, the patron-day of St. Ca- Patron day.
nice, Aghaboe was crouded from the neighbouring parishes to celebrate that saint's festival. The Roman Catholic prelates very wisely abolished such meetings. I shall allege a passage from one of them, the very respectable Dr. Bray, of Cashel, who speaking of a patron in his diocese, says,§ "it is become such a scene of drunkenness and quarrelling, and of other most abominable vices, that religion herself is brought into disrepute, nay, mocked and ridiculed; intemperance and immorality are encouraged; the tranquility of the country is disturbed, and the seeds of perpetual animosities and dissentions are sown." He has therefore forbidden

* Nicholson's Irish Hist. Library. † Spelman. Concil. tom. 1. p. 340.

‡ Videat episcopus, ut ecclesia Dei habeat honorem simul et altaria, secundum suam dignitatem. Regino. p. 44. Edit. Baluz. Can. Sti Patricii. p. 34, 35, Edit. Ware.

§ Statut. et Synodal. ecc. Cassel. & Imelac. p. 72, 280.

them under the severe penalty of the greater excommunication. St. Canice's well* was in my orchard in Aghaboe; there the pedlars laid down their packs and said their prayers. About a quarter of a mile distant from the town was a groupe of thorn bushes, called after St. Canice, there, likewise, the poor people performed their devotions. These were heathen practices, derived from the earliest ages. At the citadel of Athens stood an olive tree,† planted by Neptune and Minerva, and held very sacred. The Fathers‡ and Councils reprobated such gross superstition; but it was difficult to eradicate it, as among the uninformed it is to be found at present.

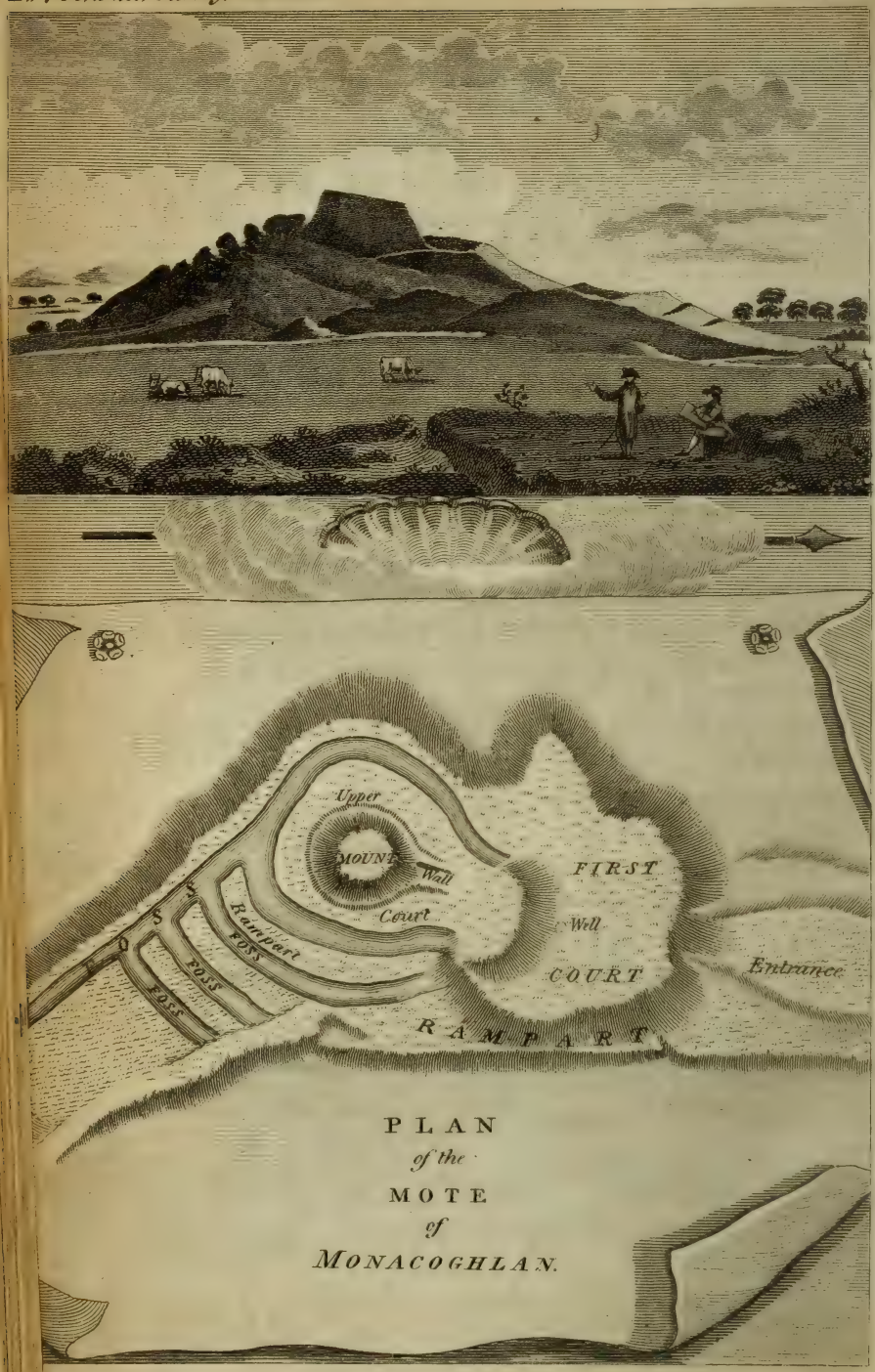
To the north of the church is an artificial mount, in the form of a truncated cone; it was raised from the earth of the surrounding foss. It is about 45 feet diameter at top, and a stone wall ran round the summit. The ascent to it was by an undulating pathway. It is similar to the Welsh Gorsedde, from whence justice was administered: it might also serve as some protection to the abbey, which suffered frequently in turbulent and barbarous ages.

Monacoghlan. At some distance from Aghaboe, but still in the parish, is the Rath of Lara, otherwise called the Mote of Monacoghlan. It is on a high hill, equivalent to

* The Romans worshipped springs, ponds, and lakes, as we learn from Seneca; the French did the same, according to Gregory of Tours.

† Qualis apud arcem Athenis diu stetit olea a Neptuno et Minerva posita. Albert de re ædif. p. 82.

‡ Nil esse religionis in stipite, arborum illam excidi oportere, quia esse dæmoni dedicata. Sulp. Sever. Vit. Mart. p. 320. Lindenbrog. Cod. Leg. Antiq. p. 1317. Concil. Bracc. c. 22.



PLAN
of the
MOTE
of
MONACOGHLAN.

Lier in Irish. Mote is from the Icelandic mot,* a place of meeting which was always on elevated spots. Lord Lyttleton,† in his Life of Henry II. tells us, motes were in low grounds, and their principal defence, water. This is probably a mistake, so Spelman, Skinner, and even Kersey assure us. Rath and mote are of the same import; the former being used by the Irish, the latter by the Anglo-Saxons. The plate exhibits the ground plan of Lara, and a view of it. The different fosses secured it towards the bog, which was large; and the upper and lower courts were protected by high ramparts, palisaded.

V. *Present & former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Mode of Living, &c.

While the Irish continued under their native princes, Tanistry, Gavelkind, and the Brehon law prevailed; these established the uncertainty of inheritance, and effectually precluded the improvement of property, and hence the rude and barbarous manners of the people: they subsisted on vegetables, blood, milk, and sorrel, with very little grain besides oats and rye; poverty, therefore, and extreme wretchedness were visible every where among the few human beings scattered over the isle. Hume,‡ in his history of England, speaking of population, says, "it would be no paradox to affirm, that Ireland alone at present could exert a greater force than all the three kingdoms were capable of at the death of Queen Elizabeth." If this was the state of population in England, in that Queen's reign, what must that of Ireland have been at the same period.

* Johnstone's Lodbroker quida, p. 62, 63.

† Vol. 1. p. 316. Edit. Dublin. ‡ Vol. 5. p. 389. Dubl. Edit.

The abolition of the Brehon law, in the 6th of James I. and the introduction of new tenures, paved the way for every subsequent improvement in the agriculture, the customs, and manners of the Irish. Sir William Petty, whose profound knowledge of mathematical and political subjects is incontestible, asserts,* " that the inhabitants of Ireland, at the arrival of the English, in 1169, were but 300,000: that they had no stone houses, money, or foreign trade: they were ignorant of the arts and sciences, of navigation, and the military art. If population depends on regular government, security of property, plenty of food and employment, it is an indisputable fact, supported by every page of Irish history, that the people of this country enjoyed none of these, until after the abolition† of the municipal laws, before alluded to, and even then but partially, until after the Revolution: eternal discord and domestic convulsions rendering abortive every wise and salutary scheme for meliorating the state of the country.

Former Population.

In 1641, the number of souls was stated at 1,460,000. In 1652, they were reduced, by the rebellion, to 850,000; so that 616,000 were destroyed in those unhappy times. An awful lesson to the disturbers of public tranquillity! In 1672, our population‡ was estimated at 1,100,000, and in 1691, at 1,200,000.§ In 1731, the number of people was said to be 2,317,000, and in 1776, we are told‖ it was 2,158,514. Mr. Young, in 1778, makes the number¶ something under 3,000,000, Mr. Bushe

* Polit. Anatomy, p. 25. † Davis's Relations and Reports.

‡ Petty, supra, p. 17.

§ See remarks on the Affairs and Trade of Ireland, by W. H. Lond. 1691. p. 29.

‖ Hiberr. Dominic, p. 28, 29. ¶ Tour in Ireland, vol. 2. p. 88.

makes the number* above 4,000,000. The data assumed by the foregoing writers are incorrect and quite uncertain, so that the legislature have been obliged to adopt the suggestion of Mr. Young, who says, "I cannot conclude this subject (population,) without earnestly recommending to the legislature of Ireland, to order an actual enumeration of the whole people." The Imperial Parliament has ordered such enumeration, and here is the return:—June 24, 1813, of the parish of Aghaboe, partly lying in the cantred of Clarmallagh, and partly in the cantred of Clondonogh. Present Population.

Cantred of Clarmallagh.		*Cantred of Clondonogh.*	
Houses	361	Houses	377
Families	387	Families	394
Houses building	1	Houses building	5
Houses uninhabited.	9	Uninhabited	7
Agricultural families	344	Agricultural families	276
Families in trade and manufactures	34	Families in trade and manufactures	84
Other Families, not included in the above classes	7	Other Families	34
Supported by charity	2	Males	1056
Males	1052	Females	1146
Females	1107	In Borros	531

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Before we can presume to estimate the character of a nation at any period, we should consider its state of society at that time. "Before the arrival of Henry II." Genius and Disposition. Hen. II.

* Transact. of the Royal Irish Acad. v. 3. p. 145.

says Giraldus Cambrensis,* "many and various evils existed in the state of Ireland, for many preceding ages, which, through his influence and power were corrected, or were no longer practised." The Irish lived under their own vile municipal laws, and in a state little short of barbarism from the operation of such laws: the general way of life, the morals and habits of the people, were adapted, as is ever the case, to such laws.

At a later period, after the great rebellion, the Irish are represented† as treacherous, sanguinary, breakers of leagues, readier to fight with each other than the common enemy. This political criminality, which cannot be denied, resulted from the horrible domestic convulsions of that time. In these instances the baser passions of man were alone called forth into activity; no opportunity offered to exhibit the milder virtues of civilized life: nothing to shew the genius and talents of the people for the arts and sciences, or their capability to advance and adorn these under a different state of society.

Charles II. The country, on the return of Charles II. became more tranquillized, and the genius and dispositions of the people became better known. This called forth this observation of Sir William Petty,‡ "their lazing (laziness) seems to me to proceed rather from want of

* Girald. Cambrens. topog. p. 748, says, "Ante regis (Hen. II.) adventum in Hibernia multimoda malorum genera a multis retro temporibus ibidem emerserant," &c.

† Hiberni, magna ex parte, fallaces, sanguinarii, fœdifragi, diversis, micantes inter se factionibus, alter in alterius viscera ferrum immittere, quam cum hoste communi congredi paratiores. Bates. Elench. Mot. p. 2, p. 19. ‡ Polit. Anatomy, p. 96, 97.

employment and encouragement to work, than from the natural abundance of phlegm in their bowels and blood: for what need have they to work, who can content themselves with potatoes, whereof the labour of one man can feed forty, and with the milk of one cow in summer time, give meat and drink enough for three men."

Permit me to ask, were the Scots or English, circumstanced as the Irish before were, more moral or correct? Their histories answer that they were not: good laws, security of property and employment, will raise a people from a degraded state to a high rank in civilized society. The genius and dispositions of the Irish are excellent, capable of every mental and corporeal exertion, when for the latter, proper objects are presented, and when cultivation improves and expands the former. To give a list of those who have done honour to their native country by their talents and learning, would be quite unnecessary, they are already recorded in the memory of their intelligent and patriotic countrymen.

Language

How desirable soever it may be by the lovers of antiquity, that the original vernacular tongue of the nation should be preserved, it is yet, in a political point of view, not so eligible; because it prevents that cordial coalescence of thoughts and interests so necessary for the happiness of a state. Where two persons converse in a language not understood by a third, suspicion, perhaps very unjustly, arises in the mind of that third, of something going forward to his prejudice. The parishioners of Aghaboe all speak English, few of them Irish; many do not understand a word of the latter. This almost extinction of Irish arose from the early colonization of the country by English settlers. The tenures of land, the proceedings at law, and the inter-

course between landlord and tenant, superinduced the necessity of a new language, and the almost total dereliction of the old.

The same causes operated a change in the manners and customs of the people; they gradually relinquished their own, and adopted those of their new connections: the glibb and mantle disappeared, and their dress, diet, and domestic arrangements were similar to those of their English neighbours. After a long incumbency, I can, with strict truth declare, that the parishioners of Aghaboe, according to their different ranks, are as well disposed and as civilized as any other portion of his Majesty's subjects.

Old Customs.

The old customs, noticed by Spencer and other early writers, no longer exist: some they still retain, which, though not strictly statistical, may yet be amusing to mention. If you ask a female peasant her name, though married, she will give her maiden name, and by that she is called and known. This is a Welsh practice, and is mentioned by Pennant, who adds, that in Wales, children are called after their mother. If a woman of superior rank married a man her inferior, she never took his name; and in France,† children were ennobled by their mothers. In Greece, wherever there was a promiscuous connection, the offspring‡ bore their mother's name. Let philosophers explain the reason of this, and its universal prevalence.

* Tour in Wales, p. 406. Barrington on the Statutes, p. 236. Ware by Harris, p. 58.

† Henault, A. D. 841.

‡ Μοιας επιγνωσκοντες μητέρας, ου πατερας. Tzet. Chil. 5. Hist.

The native peasants have constantly straw or hay in their brogues. Linnæus informs us, that the Laplanders, through their long and cold winters, keep abroad with their herds of rein deer, and that they never have kibes, or other injuries of the feet or legs. To prevent these, in summer, they cut and dry the slender-eared cyperus grass, carex vesicaria; this they comb and rub in their hands, and place in their shoes, so as to cover their feet and legs, and stuff their gloves with the same: this keeps off the cold in winter, and in summer prevents any injury from perspiration. John Humphreys found in the bog, on my glebe, at the depth of seven feet, a shoe resembling a Lapland one, it was made of skin, and all of one piece; a sole was sewed to it, but without a heel, which probably rotted off. It was gathered round the ancle by a thong. Josselyn* says, the English on their settling in America, applied the leaves of the calamus aromaticus, to keep their feet warm. This custom was derived from the northern colonies, who, at different times, settled in Ireland.

From the same people came the common Irish expression, "I will send you to Ti-na-douna,"—the house of the great Lord, where is plenty of ale and good cheer. This refers to the hall of Odin, and is part of the Gothic mythology, illustrated in the Edda, and Mallet's northern antiquities.

It is another northern idea, when they call a person of mean or low stature, a durgeen, or dwergeen. The Dwergos were nani, or small subterranean beings, who

* New England Rarities, p. 53. A. D. 1670.

were employed as mechanics in Valhalla,* as explained in the writings above referred to.

This subject might very much, and perhaps agreeably, be extended, but this specimen must at present be concluded.

VII.—*The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Education. Greater efforts have been exerted for the general instruction of the people, within these few years, than at any former period; and those by Sunday-schools; by different noblemen and gentlemen; by the governors of Erasmus Smith's schools; by Bell's and Lancaster's systems; and by many patriotic ladies.

Above all, the society for the promotion of religion, stand foremost in their endeavours to disseminate letters among the peasantry, by procuring school-houses and masters, and more particularly, by their almost gratuitous dispersion of innumerable religious and moral tracts. The benefit of the latter, I fear, will be confined to protestants alone, if they should glance at any tenet of popery; in that case, the Synodal statutes† of Cashel decrees, "comburantur;" by this sentence, our bibles are condemned to the flames, as they vary from those used by Roman Catholics: so that circumspection should be used in their distribution.

Some plausible objections have been made by ingenious writers to the education of the labouring classes

* Edda tradit, Duergos, seu nanos in Valhalla fuisse fabrilis artis cultores. Keyzler. Antiq. Septentrion. 163.

† Stat. Synod. Cassil. supra. c. 15. p. 71.

of society. It has been asked, whether a state, whose citizens have arrived at a high degree of mental improvement, be politically or morally happier than their inferior neighbours, for instance Athens? If in some things and circumstances, the expansion of the mind by letters, should lead to daring and criminal acts, it is yet to be hoped, that that cultivation will always have a different effect on the community: nor can it be imagined, that a knowledge only extended to reading, writing, and arithmetic, will ever produce evil consequences. Indeed, even these, in most parishes, are so imperfectly taught, that no danger can be apprehended.

Parish Schools. 28. Hen. VIII.

By the 28th Henry VIII. every parish minister is sworn, on his admission, to keep an English schoolmaster. There is in Aghaboe a protestant master, but he is not licensed. There are likewise five Roman Catholic masters: these are attended by forty or fifty children, the number varying with the season. They are taught reading, writing, and figures, at low rates. Few, unless the very poorest, but wish to give their children some instruction. There is little idleness among young people, the males are employed, when not at school, in agricultural business, and the females in spinning.

Mendicity.

The following may suggest some valuable political reflections. Mendicity has never been practised, during my incumbency, by the natives of the parish. It will be asked, are there no poor in so populous a district? The answer is, there have at all times been a few, but they seldom removed from the place of their birth, and the charity of neighbours supported them: they were never felt as an incumbrance. The common beggars were always strangers. These facts I shall now establish.

11th & 12th of the King

By the 11th and 12th of his present Majesty, corporations for the relief of the poor, and punishing vagabonds and sturdy beggars might be constituted in every county, and houses of industry might be built, on grand juries granting sums of money for that purpose. The Queen's county adopted the idea, and its corporation sent circular letters to the different parishes, requiring returns of two descriptions of poor; the one, who from age and infirmity, was disabled from working; the other, who was willing to work, had it the means and materials.

On the 22d of May, 1775, I convened a vestry, and appointed a committee of sixteen respectable parishioners, two to be a quorum, to inquire into the state of the poor in their respective vicinities; and on the 1st of June following, I held another vestry to receive their reports, which, after minute examination, were consolidated, and sent in this form to the corporation in Maryborough:

"*Parish Church of Aghaboe, June* 1, 1775.

Report on the Poor.

"At a vestry held this day, to receive and examine the reports of the parochial committees, the following appeared to be the state of the poor in this parish:

"First class, consisting of those, who, through age and infirmities, are unable to contribute to their own support, and are therefore objects of charitable benevolence, viz. John Austin, and fifteen more. Second class, who, though aged and sickly, are willing to work, had they the means and materials, viz. John Dillon, and seven more.

"The committees beg leave to observe, that alarmed at the inquiries now set on foot, many sturdy beggars,

who incumbered the parish, and intercepted charity from real objects, have either withdrawn to other parts, or betaken themselves to labour, as they find both the corporation and parishioners are determined to enforce the statute.

"The committees further remark, that since stocks have been erected in Aghaboe, and a resolution made public, of punishing strange and sturdy beggars, not one has appeared for some time; so that the most sanguine hopes are entertained, that if the corporation of the county proceed as they have begun, honesty and industry will be established in the place of pilfering and idleness, and the execution of the statute prove a blessing to this parish, as well as to the county.

"EDWARD LEDWICH, Vicar.
"DANIEL LALOR, } Church
"WILLIAM CONNOR, } Wardens."

Some of the committees had been weak enough to imagine, that the corporation, who intended to license only the aged and infirm, by giving them badges, designed a sum of money for each, and therefore returned many of the first class, who lived with their children or relations, and from their constant services in their families, compensated for their maintenance, and were no great incumbrance; so that out of sixteen in the first class, on minuter scrutiny, which I made in person, but five were really helpless, and these suffered nothing from hunger, or the want of fire or clothes.

When the second class were offered to be conveyed to the house of industry in Maryborough, their friends and relations would not listen to the proposal, nor could the persons themselves bear it: so that not one was sent from this parish, and very few took badges.

This corporation owed its existence to the zeal and activity of the late Rev. Dean Coote. He procured a house of industry to be erected near Maryborough, and besides the county presentments, solicited subscriptions for its support; in all this business I was his humble assistant. In 1776, I composed and printed in Kilkenny, the first annual report of the corporation, a small pamphlet. In this I detailed the provisions of the statute, under which the corporation acted; gave an account of their proceedings, with the preceding parochial report; with observations on the provision for the poor in the flourishing periods of Greece and Rome, and glanced at the state of the poor in Ireland from the reign of Henry VIII.

Knowing that England groaned under the oppression of two millions annually for poor rates, the grand juries of the Queen's county, fearing to countenance any scheme in the shape of poor laws, declined supporting our house of industry, and of course the institution ceased. The Scottish mode of supporting their poor might be adopted: those who are really helpless, have strong claims on public humanity and charity.

Learning. As to the state of learning, there is nothing to remark but what has been observed: nor are there any MSS. or documents relative to Ireland.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

33. Hen. VIII. By the 33d Henry VIII. commissioners were appointed, who were to assign lands and tithes to vicars, nominated by the crown, out of those belonging to dissolved abbeys. In 1581, the Baron of Upper Ossory bequeathed to his brother, Florence, among other things, all the furniture of his castles of Borreidge and Killinye, and all his tithes in Ossory, except those of

Aghaboe,* which he left to his wife. So that at this time he had the patronage of the parish.

In 1601, the Queen confirmed to the Baron of Upper Ossory, the scite and circuit of the Friary of Athbone, otherwise Aghavoe,† and the rectory of St. Kenny, of Aghaboe. That is, she confirmed to him, what he already possessed, the Dominican abbey, and the rectory of Aghaboe, which seems to have been a secular church, in the gift of the crown. And in 1637, Bryan, the sixth baron, passed patents for the abbey, town, and lands of Aghaboe.‡ So far I have traced the advowson of the vicarage and rectory. In 1640, the church had no minister,§ and the glebes and tithes were let for the use of the commonwealth, probably to a Mr. Carpenter, whose name appears, as possessor of Aghaboe, in the Down survey, in 1640. How the Duke of Ormond became possessed of the rectory, and the Carr family of the vicarage, may be learned from an examination of the national records. Friary of Aghaboe & Rectory of St. Kenny.

Aghaboe is a vicarage, endowed with two glebes, one near the village of Aghaboe, containing, by the Down survey, 157 acres; the other at Farran-Eglis, of 65 acres; the last is divided between the rector and vicar. These glebes have been, through the vicissitudes of time, and the inattention of bishops and incumbents, greatly curtailed. I say of bishops, because by the 44th cannon of 1634, it is ordered, that every archbishop and bishop shall procure a terrier of the glebe lands of every dignity, parsonage and vicarage, Vicarage.

* Lodge's Peerage, supra. † Lodge, supra. ‡ Lodge, supra.

§ Coote's Survey of the Queen's county, p. 81.

to be taken by the view of honest men of the parish; and this terrier to be renewed every ten years. Had this canon been enforced, it would have formed a valuable and permanent record, and preserved to the clergy, probably some thousands of acres, which they have lost. The framers of this canon were well aware of the inability of a clergyman, just presented to a living, to commence an expensive suit for the recovery of his glebe, and therefore wisely provided a remedy to meet that inability.

Manse. There is no manse, or glebe house, and the difficulty of procuring a decent residence for the incumbent is very great. He is generally obliged to live out of the parish.

Tithes. Tithes are very moderate. The charge for wheat, bere, barley and potatoes is ten shillings the acre: for rape, oats and meadow, six: and for sheep and lambs ten shillings the score. These prices are asked, but never paid. I speak from an uninterrupted residence of many years, that I never received more than two parts out of three of my valuation, nor did I ever take tithe in kind, nor ever had a suit in either the Consistory or Exchequer. From an exact * return of the clerical income of eight dioceses, it appears, that the average revenue of the parochial clergy did not exceed £148 per annum; which if not inferior, was certainly not superior, to that of the Scottish, Dutch, or other Lutheran and Calvanistic clergy. Let, therefore legislators or any other rational man determine, whether the rates and payment of tithes, as before stated, is a fair

* See the Present State of the Church of Ireland, by the late Doctor Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne, pp. 42, 43.

and just ground for outcry and insurrection. Young * recommends a perpetual recompence in lieu of tithes: he had before said, that tithes in Ireland were not unreasonably rated. When he mentioned recompence or commutation, he was not aware of the many obstacles to the execution of such a scheme. Many there are, but one I experimentally know.

On obtaining the vicarage of Aghaboe, I proposed to the parishoners to accept one shilling an acre in lieu of tithes: this, though it would have lessened my income, I flattered myself would have been compensated by the respect and regard of the people which always attend harmony among the parties. The small and middling farmers were disposed to agree, but the more opulent, who had considerable tracts under dry cattle, and who were protected from agistment by an iniquitous vote of the House of Commons, declined my offers. Whatever deprives people of their just and legal rights, merits no gentle epithet.

Agistment.

On the 6th of December, 1735, a petition was presented to the House by six obscure farmers and graziers: some of them, according to Irish courtesy, were dubbed Esquires, stating that agistment had never been paid, or demanded until a few years back. As this petition was not, as it ought to have been, instantly resisted and rejected, it brought forward similar petitions from Meath, Tipperary and other grazing counties. The great emigration to America, and the oppression of tithes were adduced by the favourers of the measure, as a foundation for their entering on the business. Accordingly a Committee was appointed, and on the 22nd of the same month they made their report, and a

* Tour in Ireland, Vol. II. p. 80.

bill was ordered; yet no bill was framed, but a vote passed, that any lawyer who had advocated agistment, was an enemy to his country. I beg leave to offer a few remarks on these proceedings.

Remarks. 1. The petitioners do not deny the clergy's right to agistment, but only that it had not been paid or demanded. Surely the suspension of a right does not annihilate it.

2. Admitting that the oppression of tithes and of agistment caused emigration, which they did not, was it the poor people who emigrated, and who possessed not more than a small garden, and a cow or two, who were thus grievously oppressed? The idea is ridiculous! if those merciful legislators wished to relieve the poor, why did they not vote away the tithe of corn and potatoes? No! they were great landholders, and their object was to serve themselves, and not the poor.

3. Why did they not follow up their vote by a statute? The answer will clearly shew the injustice and iniquity of their proceedings: they would have made what was legal in England, illegal in Ireland. This they would not do, as it would have made them contemptible.

The general rule * of agistment in Britain is, for beasts agisted for hire, or for dry cattle depastured to be sold, but not for cattle reared for the plough or pail, because the parson has tithe of them in another kind.

About the church of Aghaboe are some lands claim-

* See 1 Cro. 446, 475. 2 Cro. 430. 1 Roll. 446, and many other legal authorities. Johnson's Clergyman's Vade Mecum, Vol. I.

ing exemption from tithes. The value of these would not be considerable, were not ewes brought from other parts to yean there, by which the payment of tithes is evaded. Exempt Lands.

By the 33rd of Henry VIII. abbey lands and parsonages appropriated to them, if discharged of tithes before the dissolution, were to continue so after. But it has been determined, that the prescription *de non decimando*, or a constant non-payment of tithes, will not be sufficient, unless the defendant shews, that the land was parcel of some of the great abbies, dissolved by the 31st of Henry VIII., or that some of the impropriators had * released the tithes.

It is not, perhaps, a common occurrence that glebeland of another parish should pay tithe to the neighbouring one; yet this is the case with Ballygarvin glebe, situated in the parish of Killermogh. This by Lyndwode † is styled *portio decimarum*, and arose from the lord of a manor having part of his estate in another parish, which he appropriated to some other church or monastery. The tythes of Ballygarvin belong to Aghaboe. There are no parochial funds or records.

IX.—*Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

There is in the parish but one farm of 300 acres, the rest diminish until they come to fifteen and ten acres. This subdivision contributes greatly to the increase of Farms.

* Comyn. 643. Bunb. 345.

† Portiones decimarum potuerunt pervenisse ad locum religiosum de concessione etiam laici, cum solius diocesani consensu, de decimis vel preventibus, quos laicus talis ab ecclesia alia habuit in feudum ab antiquo. Lyndw. de loc. et con. c. licet. v. Portiones.

population, but is attended with another sure consequence, a bad system of agriculture, from the poverty of the farmer, and his inability to cultivate the ground to the best advantage.

System. The first thing a tenant does with us, on taking a small farm is, to plough up the ley, and prepare it for burning; in this he plants potatoes: the broken land, if any, he fallows, or sows oats, and on the common pasture he grazes a horse or two, and as many cows. His utmost exertion will not make more than half a year's rent; so that he must either recur to his miserable stock, or to those who may have taken some of his baiting ground, by anticipation. The next year he has potatoes enough for his family, and baiting to spare; he prepares fallows, makes some butter, and sells a pig or two; these, with unceasing industry, and the natural fertility of the soil, and selling every thing except milk and potatoes, put him, imperceptibly, in a few years, in possession of some money: and yet he will not venture on experiments, procure better implements, or deviate the least from his old system.

Burning Land. Middling and small farmers begin with burning the ley: this has been prohibited, by different statutes, under heavy penalties. There can be no doubt, but barren, rushy, and heathy grounds, may be burnt with great advantage; and a boggy and swampy soil when well drained. Gervaise Markham* advises, what he calls baitr, we baiting, or heaps of dried surface to be placed as close together as possible—"That thereby the heat and strength of the fire may disperse itself all over the ground: for the fire burning upon the earth,

* The enrichment of the Weald of Kent, p. 22, 1683.

doth as much good for the enriching of the earth, and destroying of the weeds, as the ashes do which are spread upon the same." Markham was as oracular in his day, as Young is in ours, for whatever related to agricultural subjects; but our progress in arts and sciences has discovered the errors of the one, as it will those of the other. For our celebrated and excellent chemist,* Mr. Kirwan, observes, that all the advantage derived from calcined lime, is its fixt air, which is expelled from the stone in the lime-kiln: that to get its full portion of this again, requires a year or more, if not spread out; but when moistened, it readily acquires it. The same reason holds good as to baiting, which is ploughed in while hot, under the vulgar and foolish notion of warming the soil. Mr. Kirwan further declares, that burning can never destroy the soil, but it converts vegetables and their roots into carbon or coal: that coal contains fixt alkaline and neutral salts, and absorbs much vital air, and is the surest basis for vigorous vegetation.

Burning destroys old sickly roots, and not only leaves room for others, younger and stronger, but also supplies ample pabulum for them, and is an excellent preparative for fresh seeds.

The legislature, therefore, instead of prohibiting, should have regulated the practice; inflicting the heaviest penalties on those who burn when their leases are near expiring, and who do not dung, lime and manure, and sow grasses, or some not exhausting crops.

The law, as it stands at present, is a dangerous instrument of tyranny in the hands of a peevish, resent-

* Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 5, p. 193.

ful, or avaricious landlord; for as a magistrate of long experience in this business, I can truly say, I never knew a prosecution carried on from laudable motives. A poor labourer, with a cabin full of children, is commonly the victim of legal oppression. Let, therefore, the spirit of Christianity, and our immense population, prevail on our enlightened legislature to modify statutes, injudicious in their principle, and very injurious in their consequences.

Some noblemen and gentlemen, very much to their honour, have supplied the defect of legal provision, by permitting their tenants to burn, and at the same time obliging them, by express clauses in their leases, or by bonds, to limit the baiting crops, and to ascertain the species and quantity of manure to be after laid on, and subsequently how the land is to be treated. This conduct would be of infinite advantage to landlord and tenant: the latter would always have his ground in good heart, and of course, be well enabled to pay his rent, and the former would have the pleasure of having a comfortable tenantry. I have dwelt the longer on this subject, not only as it intimately concerns the parish of Aghaboe, but those that surround it.

Manures. It may be useful to observe, that in the total want of manure, boggy clay and even clay alone, may very advantageously be burnt, by making a kiln with flues, like a brick-kiln, which, when once heated, will burn the wettest clay. In this way, stubbles instead of rotting in the field, would supply most excellent manure.

The price of land, particularly late takes, is from three to four guineas: a great deal is held under old tenures, at moderate rents. A new mode of farming

must be adopted to meet such high prices. A few hints can only be given. The dung of animals is the general manure, and both in its collection and use is very injudiciously managed. It is made into heaps or beds, and exposed to the sun and rain, whereas it ought to be sheltered by walls or hedges, as much as possible from both. Some farmers make a pit, and throw in horse and cow-dung and every other stuff indiscriminately; these certainly form no bad compost; the different substances will rot; but the water will prevent the fermentation, and consequently, whatever is covered by it, will remain unaltered. Whereas, by making a bed of manure on a gently rising ground, which some farmers in the parish have done, and cutting drains for the superfluous moisture to run off, and be received into a pit, where bog-earth and clay are placed, they become impregnated with the valuable part of the manure, and, by being occasionally thrown on it, greatly increase the original quantity, with very little expence or trouble, yet of infinite importance.

Another point deserving notice is, that by adding a layer of lime to every layer of dung in the bed, the seeds of corn, hay, and weeds are destroyed, and lose their vegetative powers, and the fermentation is promoted. It is the custom of the parish, to carry dung to the field where it is to be used, and often there left to its greatest injury; for the rain, sun, and wind, carry away much of its fertilizing power, whereas its utmost benefit is preserved by immediately ploughing it in. It is also common, to put dung out on meadows in winter, as it eases the farmer in his spring work; but its operation as a manure is more than doubtful, for it has been well observed, that frost and rain impede its effects, and when plants are not in a state of vegetation,

manure not only does them no service, but may kill them by rotting the fibres of the roots, as is well known to be the case with clover.

Limestone. In a parish, like Aghaboe, so abounding in excellent lime-stone, a great deal might be used in increasing the produce of potatoes and corn by lime.

Some years ago, I rented the house and demesne of Oldglas, having no glebe-house. About five acres had been so completely exhausted by the former tenant, that the last crop, which was barley, did not grow to above ten inches in height, and was mowed; an uncommon operation with us. As the whole was overrun with moss and weeds, I resolved to lime it, and built an oval kiln in an old quarry; from this I drew twenty barrels a day, and laid on 120 barrels an acre: I spread it as soon as possible, under the vulgar notion of warming the ground, and ploughed it in, a great part not being slacked; about the end of September, I sowed wheat, one barrel to the acre, and the next year reaped about seven barrels of clean corn: this, when sold, did little more than reimburse my expences. The next year I sowed wheat, and had above ten barrels an acre; the land was clean, and much of the unslacked lime was turned up. This proves my practice was bad, and is here mentioned, that others may not fall into a similar error.

Another field, of about seven acres, an old ley, covered with moss and fern, I limed in the same proportion as the former, and ploughed cross-cut, and harrowed it well: this I let to the neighbouring poor for £8 an acre. Lime, mixed with other manure, was common, but at this time, lime, used by itself, was unusual,

and therefore the people entertained doubts of its efficacy; however they had from 60 or 70 barrels an acre, which hardly repaid the expense of rent, seed, labour, and tithe. They complained, and the next year I let to every man his same take for £4 per acre, which perfectly satisfied them.

It is obvious that some injudicious conduct must have been practised, or the crops would have been more abundant, for the old ploughed ley without lime would have produced more. Perhaps the following remarks may account for this failure: the seed-potatoes, used by the poor, were the smallest, and of different kinds, the best being kept for the family; consequently none but the worst were sown, and it is not possible to conceive they ever could produce a good crop. Three barrels they allowed for a quarter of an acre, and the sets scarcely three inches asunder: this neither affords room for vegetation, nor increase in size, and it is a fact, that the poor never have large potatoes.

The land was ploughed into ridges of about five feet wide; on this, boys and girls laid the sets, and two men followed them dibbling them in. This is done by a stake of about five feet long, pointed at the end: about six inches from the point, a bit of wood is inserted into the stake, on which the labourer puts his foot when he makes the hole, which is generally from four to six inches deep; in this he places the set, sometimes covering it, often omitting it. How can a good crop be expected from such a process? By the trampling of setters and stickers, the ground is beaten quite hard, the seed does not often come in contact with the clay, it is exposed to the sun, wind and rain, and much of it actually rots.

Drilling. How superior drilling would be to the foregoing practice, I can speak from my own knowledge. I have had nine acres drilled one year, the crop great and large. The operation is now well understood, and therefore it need not be detailed here. Would it not be generous and humane for landlords to drill their tenants' gardens? It would be to them but the loss of one day, and the advantage to a poor family would be great indeed: the low price of labour demands such an indulgence.

Convertible Tillage. The land of our parish is of so happy a composition, that convertible tillage may be practised on every part. Our course of crops are potatoes on baiting, or dung; potatoes again, or wheat; then barley and oats; after, fallow, or lime. How much better would it be, if turnips were sown after wheat, and vetches after barley, with clover and rape for green food? In this way the profit of land would be double, it would continue for years in good heart, and that with a certainty of manure. What greatly increases the value of this course is, that the expense of fallowing is greater than that of a green crop.

Annual Produce. The following are extracted from the tithe-books of 1794 and 1812:

1794.		1812.
250	acres of wheat.....	380
213	——— bere and barley.....	562
150	——— oats.....	316
380	——— potatoes.....	654
25	——— rape.....	23
533	——— meadowing.....	683

In 1794, I calculated the value of the foregoing at the then current prices, and found it amounted to £.12,162. In 1812, the quantity of land in tillage, exceeded that of the former period, an interval of eighteen years, by 1013 acres, and the meadowing by 150 acres. From the increasing prosperity of the kingdom, the aggregate of the foregoing may be fairly estimated as treble above the first period. Nor will this be wondered at, when in 1794, the highest rate land was let at, was from 18s. to 30s. an acre; the same would now bring 2 and from that to 3 guineas. Stock.

The stock, consisting of sheep and lambs, cows, butter and calves, bullocks, fat cows, horses and pigs, I then valued at £.12,397. The increase of tillage has diminished the black cattle, and in some degree, that of other stock; but the value of the present whole may be well taken as double what it was in 1794. This is countenanced by the well-informed writer of the statistical account* of Kilkenny. As stock at one time, and at another industry or tillage prevails, a minute detail cannot be had; or if it could, it would only exhibit a fluctuation of prices in a mercantile kingdom. What is now offered will demonstrate the flourishing state of Ireland, arising from a fertile soil, active industry, and perfect security.

Our implements of husbandry are those used many years ago, and of the worst kind. Our ploughs are heavy and unmanageable, distressing to men and horses, doing but little work, and that in a slovenly manner. Scotch ploughs, and the Leicester wheel ones, are to be had in Dublin, and both excellent for different sorts of tillage. The Farming Society have not only different Implements

* Tighe's Kilkenny, p. 339.

models, but construct every new and useful agricultural implement. There are a few winnowing machines, which, in a parish of great and increasing tillage, ought to be more general, and so should threshing machines. I know from experience, flail-threshing is slow, and badly executed work. The thresher receives eighteen pence a barrel for wheat, less than for other grain: as it is task work, he runs over much straw, scutching out about a barrel and a half a day, absolutely leaving the smaller grains in the ears. The loss may be fairly estimated at one barrel in twenty, which would soon enable the farmer to purchase one of these machines; or some patriotic gentleman might procure, and hire them out in the neighbourhood.

Our harrows are ill constructed, the bulls are too distant, and the pins are placed so as to follow each other, leaving an interval undisturbed. Nor have we as yet got the scuffler, an admirable instrument for preparing and cleaning fallows. This and other implements may be seen and purchased at the Farming Repository. Our cars still continue of the old make.

Prices of Labour.

The price of labour varies. Cottars of old standing, and on old takes, pay for their house and garden from twenty-five to thirty shillings; the same for grazing a cow, and receive from five to six pence a day for labour. But cottars, on new takes, pay for their house and garden from two guineas to three pounds; their hire is eight or ten pence a day.

Fairs.

Fairs have a remote origin. We are told that in the time* of Constantine the Great, Christians assembled annually in crowds at the oak of Mambre, celebrated

* Sozimen, lib. 2. c. 3.

for the celestial vision with which Abraham was favoured; there they performed religious rites, and, adds the Historian, numbers came there to buy and sell wares. When religious adoration was at length paid at the tombs and shrines of saints, a great concourse of people met at the churches dedicated to them, and also numerous traders. Hence all the great fairs in Europe are held on the festivals of saints, particularly the patron of the place.

The Roman custom, on these occasions, deserves notice, perhaps applause. On fair and market days* the people were made acquainted with the laws, and sometimes the senate consulted them. The practice was discontinued from the introduction of military and popular sports, which created turbulence and riot: these proceeded to so dangerous and violent excesses, that Pope Eugenius II. prohibited them under anathema; and though he allowed confession and the viaticum to such as were wounded, and in consequence died on such occasions, he yet forbid them ecclesiastical sepulture. The quotation is deserving notice.†

In this parish there are four annual fairs; two held at Borros in Ossory, on the third of May, old stile, and first Tuesday, old stile, in October; and two at Aghaboe, one on the first and second of August, and the other on the festival of St. Canice, which is the eleventh

* Dionys. Halicar. Ρωμαικης Αρχαιολ. lib. 6. Macrob. Saturn. lib. 1. c. 16.

† Temerariam multorum audaciam, qui ad detestabiles nundinas venire solent, ad ostentationem virium suorum, omnino et sub anathemata fieri prohibemus. Quod si quis ibidem mortuus fuerit, pœnitentia et viaticum sibi non negetur, ecclesiastica tamen careat sepultura. Eugen. Decret. c. 7.

October, old style. On this day there was a Patron; and mass was celebrated to immense crowds. Very much to the honour of the Roman Catholic bishops, they have nearly* suppressed them.

Tolls. The tolls, as in every fair in Ireland, are most capriciously collected. Instead of a schedule being posted up, they are left to an ignorant, brutish fellow, who extorts as much as he can. Four pence is the custom paid for black cattle, each beast; a penny for each sheep, the same for pigs, or slips; four pence for a car with young pigs; the same for a pedlar's standing; six pence for a tent; the same for the standings of coopers, hatters, brogue-makers, and other tradesmen: but what is great extortion, toll is demanded for a yard of linen or woollen cloth, although the seller had already paid toll for them. It would certainly be worth the magistrates' while to read the 3rd George III., where they will see what articles are exempted from toll.

X.—*Of Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

Woollen Manufacture. A country so well calculated for rearing great flocks of sheep, must at all times have had a woollen manufacture. In †another place I have shewn its introduction by colonies from the Continent; and that, in 1357, it constituted an article of trade with the Italians. The prohibition of the export of our wool, by Henry VIII, and the heavy duties and forfeitures by the Acts of Elizabeth, had no other object but the encouragement of the English manufacture. The ensuing political convulsions, while they suspended all kinds of industry, de-

* Meminerint sacerdotes prohibitos fuisse omnes conventus, qui patroni vocantur, (Anglice Patrons) quos aboleri volumus, ob varios qui ibi committerentur abusus. Stat. Synod. Cassil. p. 72. ed. Dubl. 1813.

† Antiq. of Ireland, on the ancient Irish dress, p. 260, et seq.

stroyed great numbers of sheep; but after the Restoration, the nation began to recover, and the manufacture revived. This roused the jealousy of England, and the reign of William III.* put a period to this branch of Irish industry. In 1698, the English House of Commons addressed the Crown on this subject: acts were passed, and the exportation of our woollens prohibited. The value of this trade to Ireland has been stated at £100,000 annually.

This injudicious and severe interposition of the English legislature, with the stoppage of the export of our cattle some years before, reduced the nation to great distress, and threw back the improvement of the country at least a century. The British nation felt very sore, and much irritated at the blood and money it cost them to reduce Ireland: these losses they should have placed to their own bad policy as to Ireland, with some unforeseen events, which kept the kingdom in a perpetual state of disturbance from the reign of Henry II.

The town of Borros, and indeed the whole parish were filled with combers, spinners and weavers, but after passing the foregoing statutes, some converted their money into farms, and the poorer became labourers. There are at present ten combers, forty-eight spinners, ten stuff-weavers, twelve linen weavers; most of their manufactures are used by the parishioners; but there is an overplus of woollen yarn, arising from the labour of the young females, who are employed in spinning, but their number cannot be ascertained, as they frequently want work. To these, with the generous aid of the late Doctor Drought, of Ballygihen, I have given at different times, above 400 wheels and reels:

* 1 Will. and Mary, c. 33. and 7, 8, 9, 10. W. & M.

these were treasures to the industrious, superior to donations in money, or even in woollen-garments, as both, it was known, were often misapplied.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

I have nothing to observe on the two first articles, nor indeed on the third, as natives of the parish, except
Dr. Cashin. on Conly Cashin, M. D. His family were a considerable sept, who held Aghaboe, under the Barons of Upper Ossory. I have before named Patrick Cashin, of Cross, Captain John Cashin, and Morgan Cashin, who were slain in 1642. This Morgan had then the estates of Coolkerry, Bordwell, Kilbreedy, Coolfin, Carrigeen, Ballygowden, Larah, Bonoge, Coolbally, Carran, Carroreigh, and Rathdowny. These are noticed in the Down survey, and most of them are in the parish of Aghaboe. The aid he brought to the rebels, must, of course, have been considerable.

The Doctor, like many others, fled from Ireland to France on the usurpation of Cromwell, and at the restoration returned. He practised in Dublin, where, in 1667, he published a Latin tract, with this title—"Willisius male vindicatus; sive Medicus Oxoniensis mendacitatis et inscitiæ detectus." He is just mentioned by Ware.

Succession of Incumbents. The following is a list of the incumbents of Aghaboe, from 1663, which may be considered curious:

John Cull.....1663	——— Wilson,.....
Thomas Hill,.....1670	Arthur Lewellin.....
Benjamin Parry,.....1674	Thomas Carr,.....1744
John Pooley.....1675	Edward Ledwich.....1772
Wm. Whitehead,.....1686	John Morris,.....1797

XII. *Suggestions for improvement, and means for meliorating the situation of the People.*

This section is as necessary as any of the foregoing, for there is no parish but has its peculiar wants; and improvements are called for by all. What has occurred to me, I shall place under distinct heads.

1. *Houses.*—The style of building, in general, is very much bettered within these few years. It could not be expected, that a man, miserably poor, could build any thing superior to a pigstye; but now his hire is greater, and his cabin is more comfortable, often whitened without and within; nor does his cow or pig, as formerly, cohabit with him. Every humane landlord has it in his power, to contribute to the health and happiness of his tenantry, by affording his aid to improve their dwellings.

2. *Bees.*—The poorest cottar, with but a few perches of garden, might have bees. A judicious and excellent writer* observes, "that a cottager, with four acres of indifferent land, might be very useful to himself, his family, and the public, in raising poultry; and this would be not only augmented but facilitated by having bees. A small orchard or garden, properly disposed and managed to this purpose, would help to support them; and an acre sown with buck-wheat, which will grow on any soil, would supply all defects, and the grain fatten poultry more than any other." Our extensive tillage offers abundant material for the industry of these valuable insects, and the high prices of honey and wax, will greatly overpay any attendant trouble.

* Mr. Tighe, p. 59.

3. *Onions.*—The poor should be encouraged to raise onions: a small patch of ground would be sufficient for a family. If used with potatoes, and a little salt, they would afford a very wholesome meal. They assist digestion, expel flatulence, resolve viscid slime, and increase the appetite. Many nations on the continent rub them on their black bread, and find them an excellent condiment. They may be used either boiled or roasted.

4. *Flax.* This is another article, which the poor (for to these I here attend,) may raise: a small spot will be sufficient for their consumption. Land fit for potatoes and turnips, if kept clear of weeds, is the best for flax. The profit of an acre, clear of all expenses, has been stated at above £10. If a poor man could raise enough to serve his family, and keep part of them employed when they could procure no other work, it would greatly increase their comfort.

5. *Planting Trees.*—A very small farmer might contrive to inclose some spot for the planting of timber, willows or sallows, poplar, alder, or other quick-growing trees. Of the rapidity of the growth of the first, Mr. Young informs* us, that he measured one, planted but three years, that shot up to twenty-one feet, and as straight as a larch. In seven years, farm-offices and cabins might be built with it. Larch, beech, and Lombardy poplar, thrive wonderfully in our soil.

6. I have before mentioned the want of green crops, and the insufficiency of our implements of husbandry. Our parish is much favoured by Providence; but the

* Tour, vol. 2. p. 63.

means used to secure this favour, must be assiduously attended to, which will insure an increase of products, and though it be circuitous, will improve our civilization. It should, therefore, be the prime object of landed gentlemen, to study and adopt every means of improvement. I shall conclude with the words of Cicero—

" Et sane omnium rerum, nil est agriculturâ melius, nil uberius, nihil dulcius, nil libero homine dignius."—Cicer. 1. Offic.

Irish Doomsday Book, vide page 16.

In one of the Returns from the King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, at Westminster, made to a select Committee of the English House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the state of the public Records in the year 1800, the following extract is to be found, respecting a census or doomsday-book for Ireland.—Page 145.

Numerous accounts of the Treasurer in Ireland, and of the Chamberlain of the Exchequer of Dublin, in the reign of Edward , and subsequent reigns. These accounts were passed in the Exchequer of England.

A Record compiled in the reign of Edward I. and intituled, " Status " Scaccarii Dublin in Hibernia talis invenitur;" it treats of the officers of the Exchequer, their salaries, the business, and of records, and mentions that a certain great book, called Doomsday, had, for want of care, been burnt with other records.

The account given in the Record, of this circumstance, is as follows :

" Memorandum quod illud quod erat de bono ad evidentiam " feodorum et jurium Regis, ac quorundam privilegiorum et memo- " randorum in Scaccario fuerat in quodam magno libro qui vocabatur " Domesday: Et ille Liber asportabatur in castro per Henricum de " Ponte Clericum Justic. posito dicto libro extra Thes. ad capud lecti " sui, per ignem et malam custodiam cum aliis q. debuerunt remansisse in " Thes succendebatur et sic ut dixit Dominus Justic. quod multa brevia " sua de libertate ibidem portata per dictum H combusta fuerint."

APPENDIX.

STATE *of the* PARISH *in* 1640, *from the* DOWN SURVEY.

Proprietors.	*Denominations.*	*Quality of Land.*	*Profitable.* A.	P.	*Unprofit.* A.	P.
D. of Buckingham,	Knockarowe,	Arable and Pasture,	49	0		
The same,	Kilcotton,	Arab. past. moor &				
The same,	Kilebeg and Dereen-mulfere,	shrub,	129	0	60	0
		Arab. past. & shrub,	171	0		
The same,	Garrinstene, Shan-clone, & Cappagh,	Arab. past. & shrub,	124	0		
The same,	Ballykivane,	Arab. past. & shrub,	72	80		
The same,	Barnasalogh,	Arab. past. & shrub,	80	40		
The same,	Ballyvorgil,	Arab. past. & moor,	80	100		
The same,	Derreenshinagh,	Arab. past. & moor,	254	0		
The same,	Shavough;	Arab. past. & shrub,	264	0		
The same,	Dereensalough;	Arab. past. & moor,	64	0		
The same,	Municultipennane,	Arab. past. & moor,	93	0		
	Burresh,	Arab. and pasture,	600	0	602	0*
The same,	Ballydermot, Doyne,					
The same,	and Garrynure,	Arab. past. & moor,	63	20		
The same,	Road,	Arab. and pasture,	37	120		
The same,	Derryvorgil,	Arab. and pasture,	100	40		
The same,	Ardvarny,	Arab. and pasture,	69	0		
The same,	Grangemore,	Arab. and pasture,	162	0	83	80†
The same,	Ballybrohy,	Arab. past. & shrub,	276	0		
Flor. Fitzpatrick,	Kiltelogie, and part of Ballygarveen,	Arab. past. & moor,	184	0		
The same,	Oldglass,	Arab. past. moor & shrub,	303	0		
The same,	Clonkinghanmore,	Arab. past. & moor,	127	0		
The same,	Tourigh,	Arab. past. moor and shrub,	12	20		
Same, and Anthony Cashin,	Knockmullen,	Arab. and pasture,	96	0		
Dan. Fitzpatrick,	Clonkinaghanbeg,	Arab. past. & moor,	102	110	‡	
The same,	Kilenesheer, in two parts,	Arab. past. wood, & moor,	249	0	37	120
The same,	Carig and Knockfin,	Arab. past. moor and				
Geof. Fitzpatrick,	Kilmunfoyle, and	wood.	250	0		
	Cloranduffe,	Arab. and pasture,	206	0	55	0§
John Fitzpatrick,	Ballygeeheene, & the Members,	Arab past. moor &				
Barnaby Fitzpatrick	Gurtneeleby, and the Members,	meadow, Arab. past. wood and	1430	0		
Morgan Cashin,	The Moytie of Laragh and Bunoge,	moor, Arab. and pasture,	487	0		
			72	80	11	80‖
The same,	Ballygowdenbeg,	Arab. past. & moor,	50	80		
The same,	Cotebally,	Arab. past. moor &				
The same,	Carrane, and the Members,	shrub,	260	0		
		Arab. and pasture,	689	0		
Anthony Cashin,	Crass, and Gurtne-gruagh,	Arab. and pasture,	197	0		
Thomas Hovendon,	Boherard,	Arab. pasture, moor, and shrub,	341	0		

* A Bog. † A Bog. ‡ A Bog in common to Killenesheer.
§ A Turf Bog, in common to this Town and Tentore. ‖ A Bog.

TABLE CONTINUED.

Proprietors, in 1640.	*Denominations.*	*Quality of Land.*	*Profitable* A.	P.	*Unprofit.* A.	P.
Thomas Hovendon,	Ballygowdenmore,	Arab. pasture, moor, and shrub,	188	0		
Mrs. Pigott,	Grangebeg, and two Ballyrileys,	Arab. and pasture,	315	0		
The same,	Maharecneskagh,	Arab and pasture,	125	60		
Mr. Carpenter,	Aghaboe,	Arab. past. & moor,	395	0		
The same,	Friar's-Land,	Arab. and pasture,	50	0		
Parson of Aghaboe,	Gleab in Aghaboe,	Arable,	4	1		
The same,	Keilagh,	Arab. and pasture,	157	0		
The same,	Farran-Eglis,	Arab. and past. half the Chapter,	64	90		
Sir Charles Coote,	Palmer's-Hill,	Arab. and pasture,	113	0	803	0*
Theobald Butler,	Deligibawne,	Arab. pasture, moor, and shrub,	66	100	36	0†
Parson of Kildelig,	In Deligibawn, a Gleab,	Arab. and pasture,	2	120	83	80‡
Terence Fitzpatrick	Lismore,	Arab. and pasture,	69	0		

* A Bog in common to the adjacent Towns, some Moor and Pasture.

† A Bog in common to Deligibawne and Palmer's-hill. ‡ A Bog.

The DENOMINATIONS, *as they appear in the* VESTRY-BOOK *of the Parish in* 1796, *with the* PROPRIETORS' *Names, and number of* ACRES.

Denominations.	*Proprietors.*	*Acres.*
Shanboe	Chandos Family	264
Burros	The same	600
Derreenshinagh	The same	251
Dununnu and Monefat	The same	237
Curraghmore	The same	8
Barnasallagh	The same	80
Cappagh	The same	121
Kilebeg and Dereen Oliver	The same	171
Knockaroe	The same	49
Mahernaskagh	Sir Erasmus Burrows	125
Lismore	Richard Grace	60
Ardvarney	The Chandos Family	34
Grangemore and Ballyrilies	The same	111
Grangebeg	The same	270
Ballybrophy	The same	270

Denominations.	*Proprietors.*	*Acres.*
Kilcotton	The same	219
Carran and Carroreigh	Carran, Thomas Carr	
	Carroigh, Robert Stubber	630
Keilagh Glebe	The Vicar of Aghaboe	157
Aghaboe and Friersland	Thomas Carr	445
Knockamullen	Lord Upper Ossory	96
Gurtneclea and its Members	Lord Mountmorres	487
Farran-Eglish Glebe	Part the Chapter, part the Vicar	65
Cross	Thomas Carr	148
Boherard	John Rotton	285
Coolbally	Earl Annesley	260
Palmer's Hill	Lord Mountrath	106
Deligibawn	Robert Stubber	66
Towrigh and Tenera	Peter Latouche	36
Ballygowdenmore	Henry Grattan	188
Kilmunfoyle	Lord Ossory	103
Ballygihen and Members	Part Mr. Grattan, part Mr. Drought	1430
Laragh	Despard	50
Bunoge	Peter Latouche	70
Knockfin	Lord Portarlington	170
Kileneseer and Clonkinahanbeg	Gerald Fitzgerald	249
Oldglas and Clonkinahanmore	Lord Ossory	50
Park	The same	50
Ballycolla	The same	50
Newtown	The same	57
Ballygarvin	Parson of Kilermogh	80
Ballyhenode	Lord Ossory	50
Garryduff	Despard	125
Derreensallagh	Chandos Family	60
Kiletelogue	Lord Ossory	760
Coolfin	Omitted since 1768	36

No. III.

PARISH OF

AHOGHILL,

(County of Antrim, and Diocese of Connor.)

No Return has been yet received from the Incumbent of this Parish; but the following interesting account of GRACEHILL, *which is situated in it, has been considered worthy of insertion, as being a settlement of the United Brethren, commonly called Moravians. This account was received from their Minister,*

THE REV. SAMUEL BENADE.

GRACEHILL, a village or colony of the United Brethren, commonly called Moravians,* is situate on the town-land of Ballykennedy, in the parish of Ahoghill, 2 miles from Ballymena, and 20 north-west of Belfast. It contains about 200 Irish acres, mostly of a Situation.

* "The Moravians are supposed to have arisen under Nicholas Lewis Count of Zinzenderf, a German nobleman, who died in 1760. They were also called *Hernhuters* from *Hernhuth*, the name of the village where they were first settled. The followers of Count Zinzendorf are called Moravians, because the first converts to his system were some Moravian families; the society themselves, however, assert, that they are descended from the old Moravian and Bohemian brethren, who existed as a distinct sect sixty years prior to the Reformation. They also stile themselves *Unitas Fratrum*, or the United Brethren; and in general profess to adhere to the Augsburgh Confession of Faith."

EVANS'S SKETCHES.

loose, improveable soil, very fit for the cultivation of potatoes, oats, barley, and all sorts of vegetables; but not for raising wheat, being too light. All sorts of trees, the oak excepted, thrive remarkably well; as also fruit trees, and flowering shrubs.

Climate. The climate is generally moist, but much milder than might be expected from its northern situation; it likewise appears salubrious, as instances of longevity up to Diseases. 100 years are not wanting. Epidemic diseases are very rare, but rheumatic affections are rather common; which may be owing to a want of proper care, and to the habitations being too airy, most of them having been built forty years ago, much in the old fashion of the country, when the comforts and conveniencies of the inhabitants were little attended to, and the chief object was, to have them cold and damp for the weaving business.

River. The river Maine runs along the north-east boundary, frequently overflowing its banks, and forms the line of separation between the town-land of Ballykennedy, and Springs: that of Galgorm and Tullaghgarly. Several springs and fountains supply the place with good water, summer and Proprietor. winter, and never fail. The Right Hon. Earl O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, is the sole proprietor of the town-land, under whom it is held on a lease renewable for ever. The profit rent is applied to the maintenance and improvement of the place.

State of the country. When the first colonists were settled in this part of the country, they found the land in a rude and uncultivated state; and the natives were so ignorant of husbandry, that they could scarcely afford to pay four shillings rent per Irish acre; nor had they any idea of housing their potatoes, and securing them from the win-

ter's frosts, till they learned it from these colonists, who are still giving their neighbours a good pattern of industry, and excite them to emulation by their improvements. For the rest, the mode of cultivation does not differ much from that generally adopted by judicious farmers.

Origin of the colony.

The origin of the colony may be dated from the year 1746. In that year, the Rev. John Cennick, a member of the United Brethren in England, and, a zealous preacher of the Gospel, came into these parts; and being assisted by other ministers of the Brethren's church, formed several religious societies, which finally in the year 1755, were united into one congregation, and formed a settlement in this place: though the greater part of its members continued scattered round about, in their respective places of abode.

Buildings.

The principal buildings of the place are, the chapel, the single women's house, the widows' house, the academy, the boarding school for young ladies, the shop, and the inn. To the chapel a dwelling is annexed on each side for the minister and warden; in the same line, on the left side of the chapel, is the single women's house, and lower down, the widows' house; to the right of the chapel in the same line is the academy, in which between fifty and sixty boarders, with their teachers and assistants, are conveniently lodged and maintained. The pupils in the academy, besides their instruction in English grammar, writing and arithmetic, are also taught book-keeping, geography, use of the globes, mathematics, Latin, French, Greek, German, music and drawing; and no pains nor expense are spared, to procure able teachers. Its gardens and play-grounds are on a large scale.

Academy.

The above principal buildings, with a few dwelling houses, and another row of private houses opposite, form the upper street, the south-eastern end of which leads to Randalstown, and the north western to Ahoghill. Opposite the chapel is the square, surrounded with a hedge and double row of trees, between which there is a gravel walk, generally made use of by the young ladies of the boarding school, for the benefit of air and exercise. Within the large square there is a smaller one, with borders of shrubs and flowers, and a fish-pond in the middle.

Boarding School.

Turning your face towards the north-east, you have, to the left, on the opposite line of road, a view of the boarding school, a modern building with large premises and gardens; and the inn for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, who in summer come to see the place, or pass through on their road to other parts of the country.

The young ladies in the boarding school, besides English grammar, writing, arithmetic, geography, use of the globes, French, music and drawing, are taught plain and ornamental work. This school, as well as the academy, is under the inspection of the minister of the place. The principal building on the right side of the square, over the way, is the shop, containing all sorts of goods for customers in and out of the place: and on each side, but on the same line, a decent family house, the one occupied by the doctor, surgeon and apothecary of the place. Along the lower side of the square runs the main street or high road, having no houses opposite the square, but a double row of dwellings at each end, in an easterly and westerly direction; at the western end

this road falls into the great road leading from Ballymena to Ahoghill. At the back of all the houses, are gardens of more or less extent.

Businesses and trades.

A variety of business and trades are carried on by the inhabitants. Some of the single women are excellent muslin workers; others are making lace; others again are employed in plain work and spinning. The tradesmen consist of cabinet-makers, joiners, carpenters, stocking-weavers, shoemakers, bakers, and weavers of linen and cotton. Each family, besides, has land for keeping a cow, and raising potatoes. One member of the society, living a small distance from the place, though on the same town-land, has a large plantation of camomile flowers, which he, though untutored, has brought to such perfection, that the druggists prefer his flowers to all others, both for strength and flavor.

Houses and Inhabitants

Poor.

The number of houses, both public and private, is 40, and the number of inhabitants, young and old, about 400. For the maintenance of the poor, collections are made every Sunday after divine service, and private donations solicited from the opulent in other congregations.

Church Government.

Police.

Church government and discipline are regulated by the principles of the constitution of the United brethren. The Police of the place is conducted by a small number of intelligent and experienced men, under the superintendance of the ministers and elders of the congregation.

Burial Place.

The burial place is on the summit of a rising ground, enclosed with a hedge and lofty trees. Every tenant of these subterraneous abodes has peaceable possession of his tenement, and a stone on his grave, recording his name, the day of his birth and departure, and the number of years spent in this mortal vale.

No. IV.

PARISH OF

ARDBRACCAN,

(In the Diocese and County of Meath.)

By the Rev. Richard Moore, Rector,
and the
Rev. Thomas Toomy, Curate.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name. Situation. ARDBRACCAN is the ancient, as well as the modern name of this parish: it is situated in the barony of Lower Navan, in the county and diocese of Meath, and is united to the rectories of Liscarton, Rathayne, Churchtown, Clonmacduff, and the vicarage of Martry.

Bearings. Boundaries. This Union, according to geographical computation, lies in lat. 53. 40. N. and 7. 0. W. long. and is bounded on the north by the parish of Kells; on the south and south-west by the impropriate parish of Bective, and parish of Moymet; on the east and north-east, by the parish of Navan, the river Blackwater, and part of the parish of Donough-Patrick; and on the west by the parish of Athboy. For the townlands of this Union, (the several denominations of which are taken from the vestry-book,) see the Appendix to this account, where there is a column for the probable derivations

of Irish names, for the accuracy of which we do not consider ourselves answerable: where the names of the townlands are evidently English, it is deemed unnecessary to offer any explanation.

Extent. The greatest length of this Union, in a right line, may be about four, and its greatest breadth about three miles and a half Irish. If the whole extent of the Union was divided into ten equal parts, five of these or one half, would be found to be applied to tillage, four to pasture and one to meadow.

Rivers. There are no loughs, harbours, &c. in the Union. The river Blackwater, rising in Lough Ranor, in the county of Cavan, and running in a south-eastern direction, washes the north-east of the Union. A nameless rivulet rises in the bog of Anngenstown, and after a short course, in a south-eastern direction, falls into the Boyne, at a place called Claudy, near Bective abbey. Another nameless rivulet rises in the bog of Allenstown, and after a short course, in a north-eastern direction, falls into the Blackwater, adjoining the lands of Martry.

Hills. Faughan-hill is the only remarkably elevated ground in the Union. It exhibits pretty much the appearance of an obtruncated cone; and being planted, it forms rather an interesting object in this flat country. It is pasturable, and lies about two miles due west of the great north-western road.

Bogs. The bogs of Allenstown, Anngenstown, Meadstown, and Tullaghanstown, form an extensive and continued tract in the west of the Union. There are no moors or woods. The plantations and hedge-rows on the lands of Allenstown are extensive.

Map.

The skeleton map subjoined to this account, shews such part of this Union as is to be found in the Down Survey, from which, the following is taken:—" Ardbraccan parish is bounded on the N. with the parish of Navan, on the E. with the parishes Ardsallagh and Rattaine, on the S. with Churchtown parish and unforfeited lands, and on the W. with Donaghpatriske. The quality of the soyle is arable, pasture, and some bog. It contains the denominations specified in the adjoining columns. Upon the lands of Ardbraccan stand * * * * (Here map burned.)

Extract from Down Survey.

No.	*Proprietor's Names.*	*Denominations.*	*No. of* A.	R.	P.	*Quality of the Land.*
27 &	Proprietor menconed in y^e^ Civill Survey; returned Colledge land					
b.	by the Admeasurer,	Ardbrackan,	624	1	0	Arab. & past.
		In the same,	2	1	0	Bog.
38	Thomas Nangle, Baron of Navan,	Boyastowne,	250	0	0	Arab. & past.
39	Lawrence Dowdall, Irish Pa.	Hollanstowne,	200	0	0	Arab. & past.
39.2	The same,	Of the same,	144	0	0	Arab. & past.
40	The same,	Curraghstowne	159	2	0	Arab. p. & bog
41	Francis Wafer, of	Gainstowne,	185	1	0	Arab. & past.
	The Total of Forfeited Land is.....		1565	1	0	
	Whereof is Church Land.....		624	0	0	

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c. &c.*

Natural Manures.

No mines have as yet been discovered in the Union. The natural manures are limestone, gravel, and marl. The White-Quarry, situated on the lands of Ardbraccan, demands particular notice. The stone, which is of the limestone kind, when chiselled, is of a beautiful whitish colour; when polished, it assumes a dark greyish line:


S
N
Ardsallagh Parish
Rattaine Parish
Navan Parish
Churchtown Parish
Liscarton Parish
Land Unforfaited
1
2
3
4
5
6
ARDBRACKAN from the Down Survey 1813

if exposed to the air for a length of time, it contracts a blackish colour, but may be restored to its original whitish colour by chiselling. This operation must evidently, in process of time, materially injure the solidity of any building constructed therewith: perhaps men of science may discover some chemical preparation that would preclude the necessity of resorting to the chisel, and preserve the original beauty without impairing the solidity of this stone. There is reason to believe, that this quarry has been worked for some centuries, as the coin-stones and most of the window-frames of Liscarton castle appear to be of this species of stone, and probably to have been raised at this quarry.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

In the Union there are no infirmaries or work-houses, except a work-shop at the Ardbraccan charter-school, containing twelve cotton-looms, at which the children are employed between three and four hours a day, should come under the denomination of a work-house. There is no bridge in the Union that deserves notice; neither is there any town or village in it, except Greeta (a wretched assemblage of hovels,) merits the latter name. It lies about four miles and a quarter north-west of Navan, on the road leading from Navan, by Allenstown, to Athboy. Charter-School. Village.

This Union is intersected on the south-east by the road leading from Navan to Trim, and by a second leading from Navan to Trim and Athboy, by Dunderrybridge; on the south-west, by the road from Athboy to Dublin, by Bective-bridge; on the west, by that leading from Kells to Trim; in the centre, by the Roads.

south road leading from Navan to Ardbraccan, and by a road leading from Navan to Athboy, by Ardbraccan and Allenstown; and on the north-east, by the great north-western road, leading from Dublin to Enniskillen. From this last-mentioned road branch three bye-roads; one leading to Trim by Ardbraccan, a second leading to Athboy, &c. by Allenstown, and a third leading to Clonmellon, by Martry and Charles's-fort: the other bye-roads are not worthy of notice.

See-House. The see-house of Meath, situated at Ardbraccan, is a beautiful building. It lies about half a mile from the great north-western road, almost due west of it, and about two miles north-west of Navan. It is built of the white quarry stone already described. In point of comfort, elegance and convenience, it is allowed by competent judges to be, if not the first, certainly the second ecclesiastical residence in Ireland. It will prove a lasting monument (he has no other "for not a stone tells where he lies,") of the taste and genius of that munificent, truly pious and charitable personage, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Doctor Henry Maxwell, late Lord Bishop of Meath, who built it, and expended very considerable sums, indeed, of his private property in finishing it, in a manner suited to his classic taste, and in laying out the extensive gardens, and also in fencing, improving, planting, and ornamenting that part of the see-lands of Meath adjacent to it.

See-lands. A very considerable portion of these lands are not mensal. When Bishop Maxwell was advised to make a lease of this portion, in trust, for the benefit of some member of his family, the generous and magnanimous prelate declined it, observing, that as he had built a

princely residence for the use of his successors, the Bishops of Meath; so he would leave them the uncontrouled and unlimited power over a princely domain annexed to it, for their amusement and accommodation. In the gardens, cedars of Lebanus and the Papyrus of the Nile, not differing apparently very much from the common flags, both brought over by Bishop Pocock, are still preserved.

Allenstown-house, the seat of the Rev. Mungo Henry Waller, lies on the north of the road leading from Kells to Trim, about five miles and a half north-west of Navan. Philpotstown, the seat of John Young, esq. lies on the north of the road leading from Athboy to Dublin, about four miles south-west of Navan. Oatlands, the residence of David Thompson, esq. lies on the south of the road leading from Navan to Athboy, by Allenstown, four miles north-west of Navan. Bachelor's-lodge, late the residence of John Wade, esq. lies on the east of the great north-western road, about three miles north-west of Navan. Mr. James Kellet's house, at Churchstown, lies on the east of the road leading from Kells to Trim, about four miles south-west of Navan.

Allenstown House.

Philpotstown.

Oatlands.

Bachelor's-Lodge.

Churchtown.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c. &c.*

In the church-yard of Ardbraccan, there is an old square tower, surmounted by a spire and vane, erected in Bishop Maxwell's time: it forms a pleasing object in this part of the country.

Square Tower.

Bishop Montgomery's monument is in the church-yard also. The figures carved thereon, representing the bishop, his wife and daughter, are some of the

Bishop Montgomery's Monument.

rudest productions of the chisel that can be well conceived. Underneath these figures on the pedestal are the words *surges*, *morieris*, *judicaberis*, and in this order. Over them is a Latin inscription, purporting, that the monument having suffered from the devastations of time, or rather, sacrilegious hands, was repaired in the year 1750, and that the bishop, who was of the house of Eglington, was promoted to the see in 1610, and that he died in 1620. The original inscription, which is on the east side, written as on the two opposite pages of a book, is to the following purpose:—*Deo & Episcopo Midensi posuit Georgius Montgomerius Scoto-Britannus divina providentia Episcopus Midensis & Clogherensis, ætatis suæ* 51.

On this side is a bust, with three plumes, surmounted by a mitre, and over the mitre is a cup, with the figure of the sacramental bread or wafer, used in the church of Rome; underneath the bust are two swords, laid across, interspersed with fleurs de lis, and under all, " 1614."

On the west side is an angel sounding a trumpet, and a shield with armorial bearings, and the motto *non nobis nati*; underneath these is the legend " repose" S. M. (Sarah Montgomery, the bishop's wife.) The shield is on this side also surmounted by a cup, and the figure of the sacramental bread used in the church of Rome. The original inscription, if written with any precision, shews either the low state of ecclesiastical revenues at that time in Ireland, when, for the support of one bishop, it was found necessary to unite two of the richest sees, or that the pusillanimous and pedantic James, indulged in Ireland also his passion for accumulating favours on favourites.

The figure of the sacramental bread, used in the church of Rome, is a device so unfit for the monument of a Protestant bishop, that it leaves room to conjecture, that the repairing of the monument fell into the hands of unskilful persons, and that part of the monuments of bishops, who lived before the Reformation, was added to this monument. The manner in which this part of the work is fitted to the other parts, seems to countenance this conjecture. It also derives additional support from an inscription surrounding the cup, &c. carved in a different character (which we could not decipher,) from that in which the inscription given above is written. Supposing, however, these devices to form a part of the monument as it originally stood, it affords a demonstrative proof, that the Reformation, in the genuine spirit and simplicity of the Gospel, was not at that time established in Ireland.

Bishop Pococke's Tomb.

On the south side of this monument is inserted a small slab, in memory of that great traveller, Bishop Pocock, who died in 1765. By a strange fatality, indeed, it has fallen to the lot of a most "unlettered muse" to record the place where are deposited the remains of this amiable, learned, and charitable prelate, whose thirst after knowledge, prompted him to encounter so many dangers and labours. There is a ruined church in each of the other parishes of the Union; near that of Rathayne there are evident marks of considerable buildings having existed, but when, by whom, or for what purpose they were erected, we could not learn. There are two Roman Catholic chapels in the Union, one at Bohermeen, the other at Dunderry-bridge: there is a Friary at Courtstown.

Ruined Churches.

Chapels.

Liscarton Castle.

What is now called Liscarton castle, was once, it is said, a monastery; but to what order of monks it be-

longed, and when it was built, may, most probably, be learned from Archdall's Monasticon. Some of the loop-holes being adapted to the cross-bow, shew that it was built before that weapon came into disuse. Part of it constitutes the residence of Thomas Gerrard, esq. It had considerable outworks, the only part of which that now remains is an arched gateway, about sixty yards distant from the main body of the building. The scite, however, of these outworks may be still easily traced on the eastern side of the building; on the other sides, no traces of them remain. It lies on the east of the great north-western road, about two miles and a quarter north-west of Navan.

Dormestown-castle

The castle of Dormerstown, perhaps Derham's-town, which evidently united the comforts of a dwelling-house with the principles of defence, lies on the south of the northern road, leading from Navan to Athboy, by Allenstown, about three miles and a half west of Navan: it is said that it was built by Mr. Derham.

Churchtown Castle

The little square castle of Churchtown, lies on the south of the road leading from Navan to Trim, &c. by Dunderry-bridge. It is said to have been built by a Mr. Warren. There are no round-towers in the Union.

Forts and Moats.

Little exists of the fort or moat of Liscarton, and what remains was probably the citadel (if we may use the expression,) of an extensive fortification of this kind, comprising within its circuit a space of four or five acres. It is situated on the banks of the Blackwater, immediately opposite Rathaldron castle. There is a fort on the lands of Allenstown, alias Hanlon-town, and a conical moat on the lands of Meadstown, on the verge of the bog. If this were planted, it would relieve the eye in glancing over that bleak and dreary region.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Population

The number of Protestants, generally residing in the Union, are 396, viz. 221 males, and 175 females. The number of Roman Catholics may, on a loose calculation, (for the accuracy of which we do not pledge ourselves,) amount to 3015 souls, viz. 1440 males, and 1575 females. The aggregate population of the Union amounts to 4126. The number of Protestant baptisms in the Union, for fourteen years, beginning the 1st of December, 1799, and ending the 1st of December, 1813, amounts to 144; the number of marriages to 18, and the number of deaths to 115. The annual average of baptisms, therefore, is $10\frac{4}{7}$; of marriages, $1\frac{4}{7}$; of deaths, $8\frac{3}{7}$. To account, in some measure, for the disproportion between the baptisms and marriages, it may be observed, that we have a perfect recollection of twenty-four Protestant families having come to reside in the Union, in the above-mentioned interval: besides, from accidental circumstances, some of the female parishioners, of all classes, who have been married within that period, were not married in the parish.

Employment.

With very few exceptions, the lower orders of Protestants are tradesmen, and by far the greater number of the Popish population is employed in agriculture. The females are employed in spinning wool, generally for domestic use, and in spinning tow or flax: the latter partly for domestic use, and partly, as well as all the former, for sale in the Navan-market. Several of the females are employed in agricultural pursuits in harvest and other busy seasons.

Wealth. The inhabitants may be divided into two classes: the wealthy and the poor. There are some, but not many, who come under the description of substantial yeomen-farmers. The other farmers differ not much from day-labourers in their dress, manners or mode of living, except, perhaps, in some occasional indulgencies of a pernicious tendency. The Protestants dress more neatly, and fare more generously, than the Roman Catholics of even higher rank and more wealth. Hence few of them accumulate such a portion of wealth as some of their more frugal Roman Catholic neighbours, with perhaps fewer opportunities, sometimes attain to.

Food. Potatoes, oaten-bread, and stirabout, with or without butter-milk, and sometimes butter and eggs, constitute the principal articles of food of the labouring class. They seldom partake of animal food: the lower class of farmers not often, except, perhaps, at Christmas and other festivals, family feasts, and other solemn occasions.

Dwellings. The dwellings of the more substantial farmers are seldom comfortable: those of the petty farmers and labouring class are in general wretched.

Dress. The apparel of the farming and labouring classes, consists chiefly of home-manufactured frize; and young or old men, of this description, are not fashionably dressed, even in the dog-days, except over a frize-coat, and perhaps a frize-waistcoat, they wear a great outside coat, called a "trusty." However, the farming class, and such of the labouring class, as are placed under gentlemen, appear healthy and well fed. The general appearance of the men, and much less of the women, in this Union, is not interesting.

Longevity. Joseph Hodgins, of Allenstown, lately deceased, was, it is said, 89 years old; James Bray, of Church-

town, a petty farmer, who died a few months since, was 96; and John Gamble, of Donneston, a linen-weaver, says, he is 92 years old.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The genius of the poorer class is acute, their disposition naturally kind, and the language generally spoken is the Irish, or rather a jargon compounded of Irish, English, and perhaps Welch and Saxon. Genius. Language.

There is a patron held near Martry-mill, on the banks of the Blackwater, on the 15th of August, being the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. This patron was formerly held on the first Sunday in August; but the late Michael Tisdall, of Charlesfort, esq. deeming it a profanation of the sabbath, had influence enough to prevail on the description of people who frequented the patron, to change it from Sunday to the day above-mentioned: the consequence has been, that the place is now frequented on both days, but by far the greater assemblage is held on the 15th of August. No religious ceremony of any kind takes place at this meeting: it is probably a custom of high antiquity. Patron-days.

It is said that Telltown, (Tailtean,) situated on the other side of the Blackwater, immediately opposite the place of assemblage, was the royal residence of a long line indeed of Irish princes, and a celebrated mart frequented by merchants, and other persons distinguished for excellence in personal or mental endowments: even the Irish fair condescended to display their captivating charms. At this renowned emporium, games similar to the Olympian, were held for fifteen days before, and fifteen days after the 1st of August, and young persons Tailtean.

were given in marriage. Taking this account to be true, it is probable, the present patron may be a continuation of this ancient custom: but this is a conjecture, hazarded merely for the consideration of those who have leisure, opportunity and genius, to prosecute such enquiries.

St. Bridget's Cross.

Another patron, of a religious nature, was formerly held on the lands of Martry also, on the 1st day of February, at a cross, dedicated to St. Bridget. Multitudes of the pious assembled at this cross, to offer up their supplications to this holy personage. This custom has been, it seems, for some years discontinued: however, a considerable number of the popish clergy continues to assemble and to perform the rites of their religion on the saint's day, (1st of February,) at a farmer's house, near the place where the cross was situated.

VII.—*The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Education.

Reading, writing, and arithmetic, are the only branches of education generally prosecuted. A few of the Roman Catholic farmers send some of their sons to a popish school, established at Navan, under the superintendance of a popish priest, with the view of having them educated for the Romish priesthood. The children of the poorer class have little or no employment, until they are fit for a trade or agricultural pursuits.

Employment.

Schools.

There are six public schools in the Union, but none of them is on Bell's or Lancaster's plans. The parish school, for both sexes, is situated at Ardbraccan. The Lord Bishop of Meath gives £8 per annum; and the rector 4 guineas, together with the surplice-fees, in support of this school. The master has, besides, a

good school-house, a comfortable dwelling-house (both slated) and a good kitchen-garden, all given, rent-free, by the rector. The number of scholars is limited to 80, ten of whom are always taught gratis, the tuition-fee for cipherers and writers is 3s. 3d. and for readers and spellers 1s. 7dh. per quarter.

Oatlands School.

The Oatlands school, which is a handsome slated house with suitable offices also slated, was built at the expense partly of Miss Thompson, and partly of the Association for discountenancing Vice. David Thompson Esq. endowed it with a rood of land, and the Association grants the mistress a salary of £10, and as premium for attention and good conduct, £5 per annum. There are now ten boarders in the school, who are brought up in the Protestant religion. They are mostly supported and clad by different members of the Thompson family. The fee for board and tuition is £8 a year. There are, besides, twenty day scholars in the school; the tuition fee for these is 2s. 2d. per quarter. The mistress is obliged, if required, to teach twelve children gratis: the school is exclusively confined to females, where knitting and needle-work are taught.

Allenstown School.

The mistress of the Allenstown school receives a salary of eight guineas per annum from Mrs. Waller, besides a very neat thatched cottage, and a garden, consisting of one rood, partly ornamental and partly useful, rent-free; moreover the garden is dressed and cultivated free of any expense to the mistress. She is also allowed half an acre of potatoe land, planted and dug out free of expense, with turf and other gratuities. For this she is obliged to instruct, gratis, such of the female children, living on the Allenstown estate, as choose to present themselves. The mistress is allowed to take a tuition

fee of 2s. 6d. per quarter each, for such girls as are able to pay, and do not live on the Allenstown estate. The greatest number of scholars amounts to 40, who are taught also knitting and needle work: these schools are kept by Protestants.

Roman Catholic Schools.

The three following schools are kept by Roman Catholics; they have no endowment, and are open to both sexes. In the Bohermeen school the greatest number of scholars is 40. The tuition fee for cipherers is 4s. 4d. for writers 2s. 8½d. for readers and spellers 1s. 8d. per quarter. In the Dunderry-bridge school, the greatest number of scholars is 60; the tuition fee for cipherers is 4s. 4d. for writers 2s. 2d., for readers and spellers 1s. 8d. per quarter. In the Gainstown school the greatest number of scholars is 40; the tuition fee is 4s. 4d. for cipherers, for writers 3s. 3d. for readers and spellers 2s. 2d. per quarter.

A school recommended at Martry.

As the vicarage of Martry is rather too remote from the parish-school, it would not perhaps be an improper situation for one of Erasmus Smyth's English schools, if the landed proprietors in that vicinity should be disposed to encourage such an establishment.

Charter-School.

There is a charter-school at Ardbraccan, capable of accommodating 60 boys: the funds by which it and similar establishments are supported are well known.

No public Library, &c.

There is no public library, nor any collection of Irish or other manuscript documents relative to Ireland, in the union.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

The King is the Patron of Ardbrackan, which is united, by act of Council, to the several other parishes mentioned in sect. 1. The following entries respecting them, are to be found in the regal visitation-books:—Ann. 1615, Ecclia de Ardbracchan. Ecclia & Cancella repantur. Rector impropriat, Gulielmus Browne, pdict. fir regius Cura dict Eccliæ valet p. ann. Ls. ster. Mgr, Jacobus Trench, pdict. curatus. N. B. The same G. Browne was at that time rector impropriat. of Novan, Clonmaduffe, Kilbegg, Robertston, Kilshenny, Skryne. Ann. 1633. Ecclia de Ardbrackin, Mgr. Willmus. Meeles, curatus, Rex impropriator valet cura v£. per ann. Impropriat valet xx£. per ann. N. B. He was also curate to the following parishes: Moymet, Kilbale, Dirpatricke, Rathmullen, Martry. Patron.

The parish church of Ardbraccan is perhaps one of the handsomest country churches in Ireland: it was built under the auspices of the late Bishop Maxwell, who contributed very liberally to the erection of it. Church.

The glebe consists of thirty-seven acres: on it there is a good glebe-house, with suitable offices, &c. It lies on the south of the southern road, leading from Navan to Ardbraccan, about two miles due west of Navan. Glebe.

The denominations of the parishes in the union shew that in five of them the tithes are rectorial: in Martry they are vicarial. The articles titheable are meadow, corn of all kinds, hemp, rape, flax, pease, beans, vetches, wool and lamb. The tithes are taken by composition, on as easy terms as in any other parish in Ireland. Tithes.

IX.—*Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

Rents. The highest acreable rent for land set within these three years is, for the best between £3 and £4; for middling between 2£ 10s. and £3; for the poorest between £1 10s. and £2 10s. per acre: there are some instances of lands of prime quality being set so high as at 4 guineas per acre.

System of Agriculture. It is usual to plough up lay-land of middling or bad quality for oats. According to the quality of the soil it may produce two, three or four crops of oats, before it is found necessary to fallow it. After fallowing, it generally produces a crop of wheat, and then successive crops of oats, until it is found necessary to renew it. In the same manner vetches are sometimes sown, as a substitute for fallowing. Some farmers pill-fallow their lands; that is, after the first crop of wheat is stacked, they immediately plough up the land for a second crop of wheat; but this is considered a ruinous and destructive practice.

Sowing. After potatoes it is usual to sow in land of good quality a crop of bere; and then one, perhaps a second, of wheat, &c. In lay lands of prime quality, it is usual to sow one or two crops of potatoes, and then successive crops of oats, until fallowing becomes necessary, then wheat, &c. are sown. As oats seldom fail, some farmers, especially the poorest, sow oats immediately after potatoes. Rape seeds are sometimes sown in fallows, particularly for laying down the land. Clover seeds are sown in wheat lands, for the double purpose of re-invigorating the soil, and affording food for horses, sheep, &c.

Feeding. Every farmer possessing forty acres of land must have a plough of horses, besides he generally possesses

some milch cows, and he buys sheep in proportion to the quantity of land he occupies, to feed on his clover, or in the winter on his stubbles. The graziers feed few oxen in this Union, but they feed a good number of cows: when these are sold out, they purchase sheep generally at Ballinasloe, to eat down the superfluous or waste grass during the winter and spring; the sheep are sold out as soon as they are fit for the market. There are no markets or fairs held in the Union.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

Linen and Cotton Trade.

The predominant trade is linen weaving; and besides the twelve looms at the charter-school already mentioned, which are employed in the cotton trade, there are in the Union nine other cotton looms kept constantly at work. The fly-shuttle is used in all.

Stone-cutting.

In consequence of the white quarry, already alluded to, being situated in the parish, several persons are employed in the stone-cutting trade; but the number of those persons varies according to times and circumstances. The other trades do not deserve particular notice. There is no commerce, navigation or shipping.

XI.—*Natural Curiosities, remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

No natural Curiosities, &c. &c.

There are no natural curiosities; we do not know of any remarkable occurrences, nor are there any eminent men, except such as, from their situation in life, are well known to the public.

Succession of Incumbents.

The following is the succession of incumbents of Ardbraccan, taken from the books of the First Fruits Office.

Henric Cottingham institut. fuit, 7° die Junii, 1681, in rectoria de Ardbrackan. Com. Mid. N. B. he also held the Archdeaconry in the same year.

Joannes Chetwode institut. fuit 7° die Octobr. 1681, in rectoria de Ardbrackan.

Rolandus Singleton cler. institut. fuit 14° Martii, 1733, ad Vicar. de Ardbraccan et Martriy, et ad Rector. de Rataine Leskartan Diœc. et Com. Midd.

Lewis Gaillardy, instituted the 6th of March, 1741. Rector and Vicar of Ardbraccan, and Rector of Liscartan in the County of Meath.

William Tisdall, Rect. Ardbraccan or Loughbacan, Vicar same, Rector Liscartan, Rector Rhedoyne or Ratayne, Vic. Martry, 6th July, 1751.

William Foster, instituted 17th May, 1770, R. Ardbraccan, V. same, R. Liscartan, R. Redayne or Rataine, V. Martry.

Richard Moore, the present incumbent, instituted 22d of August, 1780, Rector and Vicar of Ardbraccan, with the parishes thereto united.

XII.—*Suggestions for Improvements, &c.*

As, in general, there is constant employment for such as are willing and able to work, we are not aware of any amelioration, unless the absentee proprietors of large tracts in this parish, could be induced to reside.

APPENDIX.

Annual Produce *according to Vestry-Book*, Value *of* Stock, *&c.*

Skilful agriculturists allow one-third of the portion of land appropriated to tillage to lie fallow: deducting, therefore, from half the number of acres in the Union, one-third thereof, there will remain 2720 acres actually under tillage; the annual produce of which, may be averaged, at the present reduced prices, at £10 per acre. Four, out of the ten parts, appropriated to pasture, amount to 3263 acres; the annual produce of which, may be averaged at £4 per acre. One-tenth, appropriated to meadow, amounts to 815 acres, which, including the after-grass, may be averaged at £6 per acre. To the amount of the yearly produce of the Union, ought to be added, 20,000 kishes of turf, cut and saved therein, which may be averaged at 10d. per kish on the bog.

Gross Value of the Annual Produce:

Tillage, 2,720 acres, at £10 per.....	£.27,200	0	0
Pasture, 3,263 ditto, at £4 per.....	13,052	0	0
Meadow, 815 ditto, at £6 per.....	4,890	0	0
Turf, 20,000 kishes, at 10d. per....	833		8
	£45,975	6	8

The value of the stock on 3,263 acres of pasture land, may be averaged at £7 per acre, and therefore amounts to £22,841.

TABLE

Of PARISHES, TOWNLANDS, *&c. in the Union of Ardbraccan, in which there is a Population of* 4126 *persons.*

ARDBRACCAN contains 500 Houses, the same number of Families, comprizing 840 Males, 919 Females, and making a total Population of 1759 persons.

Townlands.	*Derivations.*	*Proprietors in Fee.*	No. of Acres
Ardbraccan,	Ardbraccan, *i. e.* the Height of Braccan, an Abbot or Chore-piscopus,	Lord Bishop of Meath, for the time being.	626
Grange,	Grain-bearing Farm,	Earl of Essex,	266
Boyerstown,		Nicholas Gannon, Esq.	250
Allerstown, alias Hanlonstown,	Balla-shaun-ree, *i. e* the Town of the Old King,	Lord Baron Tara,	308
Curraghtown,	The Marshy Town,	The Representatives of the County of Meath, as Trustees of the Will of the late Thos. Charleton, Esq.	159
Gainstown,		Lord Tara,	185
Dormestown,	Perhaps Derhamstown,	Earl of Essex,	490
Betaghstown,	The Town of the Betagh's or Beatty's,	Earl of Essex,	106
Irishtown,	Ballagealagh,	Earl of Essex,	85
Nealstown,		Earl of Essex,	291
Onnegestown,		Earl of Essex,	366
Part of Knockumber,		Lord Tara,	60

MARTRY, a Vicarage, contains 155 Houses, with 156 Families, comprising 415 Males, 460 Females, and making a Total of 875 Persons.

Martry,	Place of Martyrdom,	Charles Arthur Tisdall, Esq.	404
Allenstown,		Rev. Mungo Henry Waller,	400
Castlemartin,		A London Company, by some called the Sword Blade, and by others the Fishmongers' Company,	183
Phenixtown,	Ballanavenogue, *i. e.* the town of the scare-crows.	Charles Arthur Tisdall, Esq.	235
Bainestown,		The above-mentioned Company	77
Rodstown, perhaps Rudstown,		Rev. Mungo Henry Waller,	147
Herbertstown,		Robert Stearne Tighe, Esq.	202
Jordanstown,		Rev. Mungo Henry Waller,	88

TABLE CONTINUED.

LISCARTON, a Rectory, contains 51 Houses, 51 Families, comprising 150 males, and 138 Females, and making a Total of 288 persons.

Townlands.	*Derivations.*	*Proprietors in Fee.*	*NO. Acrs*
Liscarton,	Perhaps the Fort of the Mc. Curtains, or Mc. Cartans,	Earl Cadogan,	473
Scallionstown, alias Bachelor's Lodge,		Earl of Essex,	222

CHURCHTOWN, a Rectory, contains 56 Houses, 56 Families, comprising 142 Males and 146 Females, and making a Total of 288 persons.

Churchtown,	Ballintoumpie,	John Younge, Esq.	366
Hallstown,		Earl Ludlow of a part, and John Young, Esq. of another part,	203
Dunderry,	Perhaps Dundaree, *i. e.* the fort of the oaks	William Hopkins, sen. Esq.	102

RATHAIN, a Rectory, contains 56 Houses and 56 Families, comprising 140 Males and 137 Females, making a Total of 277 persons.

Rathain,	Perhaps Rathtacthain, *i. e.* the first of assemblage,	Lord Tara,	389
Philpotstown,		John Younge, Esq.	120
Shambow,		Nathaniel Preston, Esq.	141
Bellewstown,		Nathaniel Preston, Esq	170
Clonmacleoin,	*i. e.* the retreat of the Mc Levins,	The Rev. Arthur Preston, Dean of Limerick,	39

CLONMACDUFF, M'Duff's Retreat, a Rectory, contains 157 Houses and 127 Families, comprising 305 Males and 334 Females, making a Total of 639 persons.

Courtstown,		Charles Arthur Tisdall, Esq.	218
Mooneystown,		Earl of Fingall,	164
Meadstown,		Charles Arthur Tisdall, Esq.	249
Tulchanstown, alias Tullaghanstown,	In the latter sense, the town of the Little hill,	Earl of Fingall,	90
Little Balardin,		Earl of Fingall,	62
Great Balardin,		Viscountess Newcomen,	219

The Population Act does not require, it seems, that the *census* should be taken by Townlands. The number of Acres in each Townland has been taken from the Vestry-book; the number of Houses, Families, &c. has been furnished by the Chief Constable of the Barony, whose duty it was to take the *census*: its accuracy, therefore, must depend on his authority. The List of the Fee Simple Proprietors we believe to be correct.

No. V.

PARISH OF

ARDSTRAW,

(In the Diocese of Derry, and County of Tyrone.)

By the Rev. Gerald Fitzgerald, D. D.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name. Situation. THIS parish has been always called by its present name. It is situated partly in the barony of Strabane, and partly in that of Omagh, in the county of Tyrone and diocese of Derry, and is not united to any other parish.

Boundaries. It is 94 miles N. W. of Dublin, 19 S. E. of Derry, and bounded by the following parishes, viz. on the E. by Bodony and Cappagh, on the W. by Urney and Termanamongan, on the N. by Leckpatrick and Camus, and on the S. by Drumragh and Longfield.

Contents. It contains 106 townlands, of which seven are abbey lands, not subject to tithes; its shape is irregular, extending about 10 miles from E. to W. and from N. E. to S. W. about 15. There are 32,000 acres in the parish, as appears from the map: the bogs and mountains occupy about a third of this number, viz. 10,666


Parish of
ARDSTRAW.
Co. Tyrone.
Leckpatrick P.
Caamus P.
Bodony P.
Urney P.
Skirts of Urney P.
Termonomungan P.
Longfield P.
Cappagh P.
Drumragh P.
to Strabane
to Bodony Church
to Gortin
to Omagh
to Drumquin
Scale of Irish Miles
Miles

acres, which, being deducted, will leave 21,334 for arable, pasture and meadow ground. The proportion which these bear to each other cannot be easily ascertained; but from what I collect from the opinion of others, as well as from my own observations, they are respectively as 3, 2, and 1; that is, the arable $\frac{3}{6}$ or half, equal to 10,667; the pasturable $\frac{2}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$, equal to 7,111; and the meadow-ground to $\frac{1}{6}$, or 3,555 acres, fractions omitted.

Soil and Surface.

The soil is in general fertile, and its surface diversified with hill and dale.

Rivers.

There are three rivers in this parish; two of them, issuing from its north and south-eastern boundaries, approach each other gradually, until the southern, called the Struell, passing under the bridge of Moyle, meets the northern, called the Glenelly, at a few yards distance: thence a river, formed of both, winds in the shape of a horse-shoe to the opposite bridge of Newtown Stewart, from which, turning westward towards Ardstraw, it is joined by the third river, from the south-westerly boundary, called the Derg: after the junction, the three rivers, thus united, take, by the name of Moarn, a northern direction to Strabane and Derry. The Struell has its source in the parish of Dromore, near Fintona; the Glenelly, in the mountains of Monterlony; and the Derg, in a lake of that name. These rivers produce both trout and salmon; the latter are often killed at night, by the peasantry, who go into the river with a torch-light in their hands, and thus discovering them under the banks, where they deposit their spawn, they strike them with a kind of barbed spear, called a lister, or catch them with a hook or gaff.

Productions.

Blazing: This mode of fishing is called blazing, which is practised only in the spawning season, that is, from about the beginning of December, to about the beginning or middle of February: on these occasions the water-keepers usually fire a gun to frighten the fishers away, whom they are unable to seize, or perhaps afraid to assail. I have often seen salmon, thus taken, weigh from 14 to 20lbs. and upwards; they are generally sold to the poorer classes in Newtown Stewart, at 3d. per lb.; but such as are taken by angling, at the proper season, cannot be had for less than 7d. or 8d.

Lakes. There are four lakes, three of them in the demesne of Baron's Court, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn; they are of an oblong form, extending from N. to S.: that at the northern extremity of the demesne is nearly a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad; about the middle of it rises a small circular island,* covered with wood, called the island of Mc. Hugh, from a chief of that name, who built in it a castle, of which the ruins still remain. This lake, the largest of the three, is connected with the middle one, by an inlet from the latter; over which is a wooden bridge, that commands a fine view of both. The third, and smallest, at the southern extremity, communicates with the middle one by a narrow stream; similar to which, another issues from the first, or principal lake, at the entrance into the demesne, and is the outlet to the whole. This small current takes a northern course until it meets the Derg, near its junction with the Moarn.

These lakes abound with oak and other trees, of which several have been raised by the Marquis: the

* It is now a considerable heronry.

obstruction which they must have given to the influent stream, sufficiently accounts for the formation of the lakes: they all produce large pike, perch, &c. and are frequented by various sorts of wild-fowl, as duck, teal, widgeon, &c. The fourth lake is called Creevy, from a townland of that name, near Magherycrigan: it is of a circular form, and about a mile in circumference; but has nothing remarkable to distinguish it from the lakes of Baron's Court.

We have three mountains; that named Douglas, is at the N. E. side of the parish; the other two are better known; they are called Bessy Bell, and Mary Grey, names that are celebrated in old Scotch ballads; but the connection, if any, I have not been able to trace. Bell is at the south side of Newtown Stewart, which is built on its base; and Grey, east of it, about a mile. The tops of both mountains are barren, and their sides heathy; but as these approach the bottom, they become pasturable, and in some places arable. In the higher parts of Bell, there is a bog that affords excellent turf; but the access to it being difficult, it is seldom used.—There is a tradition, which derives the name of this mountain from an idol, Bell, whose religious rites were performed on its summit in the times of paganism, and were called *Baase;* hence, Baase Bell meant the ceremonies of Bell, since corrupted into its present name. The idol alluded to was probably *Beal*, that is, Apollo or the sun, their chief god, who was propitiated here by fire, a custom still practised by the Irish on every mid-summer eve. Mountains.

Here are also some beautiful hills, particularly a range that extends westward from the town, and is crossed in the middle by the road leading to Baron's-Court: that Hills.

part of it, on the right hand side of the road, is covered with young oaks, and belongs to the Bishop of Derry; but the most remarkable part, is that which overlooks the town, and on which stands the venerable old castle, that had been once the residence of the great O'Neals.

Bogs. The bogs are numerous, and pretty equally spread throughout the whole parish, to the great convenience of the linen business: but I have not seen any that deserve particular notice, except a very extensive one at the north side of the river Glenelly, and about an English mile from Newtown Stewart, which it supplies with turf. It is called Straw, and is the property of Lord Mountjoy.

Want of coals. There is no coal in the parish: smiths, and sometimes gentlemen, when turf fails, (which seldom happens,) draw coal from Strabane, where it is sold at a dear rate, generally from two to three guineas a ton.

Moors. Except a few patches on the skirts of some of the bogs,
Woods. there are no moors; nor are there any woods, but those of Baron's Court demesne, and the young oaks already mentioned on the Bishop of Derry's ground.

Scenery. The scenery, however, is, in other respects, romantic and beautiful; particularly in the neighbourhood of Newtown Stewart: and were the inconveniencies, which I shall hereafter notice, respecting this town, once removed, it would be difficult to point out any inland town in the north, more eligible to reside in, with regard to security or salubrity of situation; I say security, from the peaceable disposition of the people; and salubrity, from its sheltered position, which softens the rigour of

every wind that blows. The fertile and extensive valley that fronts it to the north, and through the centre of which the river Moarne takes its course, is encompassed on every side by gently swelling hills, backed by corresponding mountains of different altitudes, of which Bell and Grey, to the south and east, are the nearest and most beautiful; the lofty top of the former, serves as a barometer to the surrounding country; when overhung with clouds, or enveloped with mists, it is a sign of approaching rain, but when clearly seen, it indicates fair weather: the temperature of the climate may be inferred from this circumstance, that snow in the valley here mentioned disappears a few days earlier, than in the more exposed districts towards Strabane and Derry.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c. &c.*

No mines or minerals have as yet been discovered: it is probable, however, that there are some of the latter, as mineral springs abound in the parish: one of these, a chalybeate, is in my own neighbourhood. Mines. Mineral Springs.

There is a very fine freestone-quarry, near Douglass-bridge, which supplies materials for building to distant parts of the country, as well as to this parish and its neighbourhood: it is much resorted to for tombstones in particular. Quarry.

I have not heard of any other natural productions.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

We have no modern buildings, such as infirmaries, hospitals, jails, penitentiaries, bridewells, or work-houses. An hospital or asylum of some sort, is much wanted for Buildings.

the relief of poor cripples, who, from whatever cause it proceeds, are very numerous in this part of the north. They are carried about on barrows, with boxes over them resembling sentry-boxes, which are built at the expense of the parish, and are thence called barrow-beggars; when dropt at any house, they are removed by its inmates to another, and so on through the parish, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants, and the farmers in particular, who, in self-defence, must convey them away.

Bridges. There are five bridges: the most easterly is that at Moyle, which has three fine arches, of an elliptical form; the second lies a little westward of it, at Newtown Stewart, from which it takes its name. It consists of six arches, but is too narrow to admit more than one carriage to pass at a time; the third, more westerly, is the bridge of Ardstraw, over the Derg; the fourth, crossing the same river towards the south, is called Crew-bridge, from a townland of that name; and the fifth, Douglass-bridge, which consists but of a single arch over a mountain stream.

Towns. Newtown Stewart, so often mentioned, and Magherycrigan, are the only towns: the former is very neat, beautifully situated, and about midway between Omagh and Strabane: it is the property of Lord Mountjoy. There is a good inn in this town, with the Mountjoy arms: it is kept by the widow Hamilton, and supposed to be the most comfortable place of refreshment between Dublin and Derry; but it does not supply carriages or horses. It possesses another advantage of general convenience, namely, a fine perennial spring near its south entrance on the Omagh road: from this spring the water is conducted by a leaden pipe along the middle

of the main street, which has a gentle fall to the opposite extremity of the town, so that every house may have this essential article conveyed to it, at a trifling expense. This improvement was planned by a gentleman,* who lately came to reside in the town, and completed in a short time by him, and other principal inhabitants, who readily subscribed a sufficient sum for the purpose: before this accommodation, many of them were obliged to employ a horse and car for their daily supply.

Magherycrigan is an inconsiderable town, about six miles S. W. of the former; it belongs to the Marquis of Abercorn. Besides these towns, there are two small villages, one called Ardstraw, which is remarkable for nothing but its having a bridge, and giving a name to the parish, in the centre of which it stands; the other, called Douglass, which has a good bleach-green.

Baron's Court.

The only nobleman's seat is Baron's Court, about three miles S. W. of Newtown Stewart, and the residence of the Marquis of Abercorn. Its beautiful lakes have been already described: they are bounded on the E. and W. by a range of hills, sloping from their summits to the water's edge, and planted with a variety of trees, to the extent of about three miles from one extremity of the demesne to the other: at the east side of the middle lake, on a gentle eminence, stands the house, which is a noble structure, and surrounded by the richest scenery, of which no pen can give an adequate description.

Castlemoyle.

Of gentlemen's seats, Castlemoyle is the principal: the house, though ancient, makes a respectable appearance: it has a long avenue of fine old lime-trees

* Major Crawford, of Altdoghal.

in its front, which faces the south; and in its rere, a beautiful meadow, of 16 acres, bounded by the Glenelly. It is about an English mile N. E. of Newtown Stewart.

Woodbrook. William Taggart's, of Woodbrook, esq. is a neat new house, with some handsome fir-trees in its front, and beyond them a bleach-green, with its machinery: it is situated close to the high road leading from Newtown Stewart to Ardstraw, and is distant from the former, its nearest market-town, one mile and a quarter.

Aldoghal. Aldoghal, the seat of Major Crawford, is in the opposite direction, on the road leading to Cappagh, and about two miles S. E. of Newtown Stewart, its nearest market-town: the situation is mountainous, but it has been much improved by the Major.

F. S. Pole, esq. has nearly finished a pretty house, near the same town, of which, and of the adjacent scenery, it commands a very beautiful prospect. There are also several good houses belonging to manufacturers and farmers; as Edward Sproul's, of Spawmount; Jacob Alexander's, of Kilstrol; Thomas Cummins, of Magherycolton; Charles Sprowle's, of Rakelly, and a few others.

Glennock. But there is one, which, for the beauty of its situation, deserves more particular notice; the neat looking house of Glennock, called the cottage. It stands on a hill, about half a mile north of Newtown Stewart, with a full view in its front of the town, the adjoining mountains, bridges, and rivers; one of which, (the Struell,) is seen winding between Bell and Grey to a considerable extent. It has also in its view, the im-

provements of Castlemoyle, and is the residence of the widow of the late Gorges Hamilton, esq.

The present fee-simple proprietors, under the crown, are the Marquis of Abercorn, the Viscount Mountjoy, the Rev. Conally Cowan, Conyngham Mc. Alpine, and Major Johnson: under the Marquis are William Auchenleck and Nathaniel Edie: under Lord Mountjoy, James Colhoun and Alexander Colhoun. Among these there is not a single resident, except the Marquis of Abercorn, who sometimes resides in England. Proprietors Residence

This parish is intersected by the Dublin mail-coach road, which runs through Newtown Stewart to Derry; and also by two roads issuing from the former in opposite directions; one leading eastward, through the demesne of Castle-Moyle, where it diverges by two branches towards Bodony and Cappagh: the other westward, through the village of Ardstraw. There are also two other roads leading from Newtown Stewart, one northward, through Coreg to Colerain; the other southward, by Baron's-court to Fermanagh. Roads.

There are cross-roads, likewise, which diversify other parts of the parish; but as they lead to nothing beautiful in scenery, or superficial appearance, I do not think they deserve notice. Cross Roads

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c. &c.*

There are no ruins of monasteries, nor of other religious houses, except the walls of an old church in the western district, called Scarvaghearn; and one of the side walls of the old parish church at Ardstraw, which now forms part of the enclosure of the grave-yard. This Ruins of Churches.

grave-yard is divided into two, by a road leading to Urney; one used by the Protestants, the other by the Roman Catholics.

Old Castles

There are three old castles in this parish; the most ancient is that above Newtown Stewart, which I have already taken notice of: it stands on a high hill, a little to the south-west of the town, and has two round towers* and a platform. The towers, except on the north side, are entire. This castle belonged to Henry O'Neal, who, according to tradition, was King of Ulster in the fifth century; he was called by a name which signifies in Irish, *cross* or *wicked*, as characteristic of his temper: of this, the following anecdote is a singular instance. He had a sister who is represented as having an elegant person but the head of a swine; and thence called the female monster. Henry, anxious to get rid of an object, that mortified his feelings and his pride, adopted the plan of offering her in marriage to any person who should seem inclined to propose for her, but on condition that after having seen her, he should either marry or hang. Accordingly nineteen persons, among whom was a captive prince, who had agreed to the condition, were all executed on the platform before his castle; and tradition says, the twentieth and last person who proposed for her, was the son of his own cowherd, who was tempted by the magnitude of her dowry, but who, on seeing her, immediately exclaimed, "cur sous me, cur sous me," that is, "hang me! hang me!" The young man, however, was spared, and the unfortunate princess put to death.

Henry O Neal.

* Writers differ in opinion with respect to the time when round towers, castles, &c. were first erected in Ireland, see Campbell's Strictures on the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland.

Two other castles also had been erected by Henry's two brothers, within a short distance of each other, one named Art. the other Abrim O'Neal: the former, who had no hair on his head or body, was surnamed *Mouil*, that is, bald, and hence his castle was called *Castlin Mouil*, or Castle Moyle. This castle was built on the eastern bank of the Struell, near its union with the Glenelly, and about 80 yards west of the glebe-house, which has derived its name from it. No part of it now remains; but on the spot where it stood, there is a neat circular cottage, with a small fir-grove behind it, and in its front a shrubbery skirting its sides, and stretching along the banks of the river to the bridge, which also takes its name from the castle.

Art. and Abrim O'Neal.

Castle-moyle.

Abrim O'Neal's castle stood in a right line between the two former, in a plain, close on the eastern side of Newtown Stewart. This plain lies open to the north, and, being enclosed on the other three sides by the winding of the river, is thence called the Holme, now used as a race-course and a parade: but it exhibits no trace of the castle,* except the foundation, which is a mound of considerable height, as was necessary in so low a situation. The site of these three castles, with respect to each other, is remarkable, each being separated from the rest by a river; hence tradition has inferred, that the brothers were afraid of each other; a circumstance not improbable in those barbarous times.

The Holme

Opposite to the Holme, at the lower end of Newtown Stewart, stands the second of those ancient castles I have alluded to as still existing: on the south side, it

* Newtown Stewart has been partly built out of the ruins of this castle: this I have been assured of, by an old man, who remembers to have seen some of the stones drawn away.

has preserved its altitude entire; on the north side it has been materially injured by the assaults of time, and its eastern wing, except part of the chapel, has been totally destroyed: this castle was burnt by Sir Phelim Roe O'Neal, in 1641, and afterwards rebuilt by Sir William Stewart, then Lord Mountjoy. It was burnt a second time by King James, on his retreat from Derry; an instance of base ingratitude to Sir William, who had hospitably entertained him, when on his way thither.*

The third, and last, of these old castles, is situated on the eastern side of Baronscourt demesne, on a rising ground, thickly planted, and directly opposite to the island of Mc. Hugh. It was built about the same time as the castle of Newtown Stewart, and exhibits the same marks of decay.

Danish Forts.

There are Danish forts, or raths, in several parts of the parish, but chiefly in the western borders of Mary Grey, where about a dozen of these forts may be seen within the compass of a mile; so that an alarm being given from one, could be instantly conveyed to all the rest. They are generally in pairs, of a circular form, with intrenchments and ramparts: some are scarcely discernible, and others deformed by the farmers, who draw away the mould occasionally for manure. The most perfect I have seen, is in a neighbouring town-land, called Killymore, about a mile eastward of Castle-Moyle: its parapet is six feet high, and has stepping-stones projecting from the inner sides, in an oblique

* For this, and other traditionary anecdotes, I am chiefly indebted to an old inhabitant, an antiquary and a poet, and, what is of more consequence to him, clerk of the parish: his name is DAVID COLHOUN;

direction towards the top, like the winding of a staircase: the diameter of its area is 33 yards.

There are no moats. As to monuments there are three mural ones of marble in the church of Newtown Stewart, with inscriptions to the memory of three rectors of the parish, viz. 1st. Doctor John Hall, who, in 1724, rebuilt the church, and the following year erected the glebe-house: he had been many years vice-provost of Dublin College, to which he left an estate of £120 per annum, for the education of two young men, and other charitable purposes. He died in the 78th year of his age, A. D. 1735. Monuments

2d. Doctor Thomas Wilson, who had been a senior-fellow of said college, and a very learned man. He died in the 73d year of his age, A. D. 1799.

3d. Doctor George Hall, my immediate predecessor in this living, from which he was removed to the provostship of the college, and afterwards to the bishoprick of Dromore.

There is a remarkable piece of antiquity, on a hill, about a mile north of Newtown Stewart, called by the country-people, a *Clogh-ogle*: it consists of three large stones, set upright, in a triangular position, about seven feet above the surface of the ground, and covered with a broad horizontal flag, 15 or 16 inches thick, and measuring 11 feet in length, and nearly 7 in breadth. How this enormous mass was raised, or for what purpose is not known. In the general opinion, it was a Druidical altar, properly named *Clogh-togle*, that is, the lifted stone. On an opposite hill, about 300 yards Clogh-ogle.

distant, stood another of a larger size, which is now prostrate.

Cromliaghs In the south of Ireland, these altars are called *Cromliaghs*; that is, inclined stones. Doctor Campbell mentions one, which he had seen near Bruff, raised upon six pillars that support it: the height seven feet, the length of the inclined side ten, and its circumference twenty-eight.

V. *Present & former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Population Of the former state of its population I have no account. The number of its present inhabitants, including that part of the parish, called the skirts of Clare, in the barony of Omagh, amounts to 18,122, of which 8,834 are males, and 9,288 are females: the medium number through the whole parish is about six to a family, but in Newtown Stewart little more than five, the number of families being 286, and of individuals 1451, according to a return of the population, made lately by persons employed for this purpose.

Wealth. There are many farmers in good circumstances, of whom, perhaps, ten or a dozen may be called rich, but the generality of the inhabitants are poor; and, in scarce years which frequently occur, the beggars, augmented by those that pour in from the still poorer parishes in its neighbourhood, are innumerable. In fact, the population in this part of the North exceeds the means of subsistence, and seems to be the chief cause of the frequency of emigration.

Food. The food of the lower classes is the potatoe, oaten-bread, milk, and sometimes butter; for none, but the

very poorest, are without a cow, which grazes along the road. They generally keep a pig, and can therefore indulge themselves now and then with a bit of pork or bacon.

They are hardy, and in general healthy; many of them well looking, and above the middle size. The men pay little attention to dress, which is their own manufacture. The women dress better, particularly the young women, who on Sundays, and at fairs and markets, are very careful to set themselves off to advantage: when assembled at these places, both men and women, but particularly the men, are apt to indulge themselves too freely in drink, for which, it must be owned, the damp of the climate, and the nature of their food, afford some apology. Whiskey is their favourite beverage; they look on it as wholesome, and some esteem it medicinal: hence, old women administer it to the sick when they have no other cure. Malt liquor is too dear for the lower class; and were it otherwise, is ill adapted to those, whose ordinary food consists of potatoes and butter-milk. Health.

The climate is damp, and from its mountainy situation, subject to much rain. The diseases are pleurisies, rheumatic pains and weakness in the limbs. Climate & Diseases.

There are some instances, however, of extraordinary longevity, viz.—the widow Robinson, of Moyle, aged 93; the widow Flood, of Newtown Stewart, 97; the widow Lapsley, near Douglas-bridge, 101; and a man of the name of Nixon, near Baron's-court, 102. Longevity.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Genius and Disposition

As to the genius and disposition of the poorer class, they are a shrewd sensible people, very industrious, honest and inoffensive: this general character, I think, they deserve, especially when compared with others; for here, we have no carders, no threshers, nor ribbandmen; no slayers of sheep, no houghers of cattle, no incendiaries, house-robbers, nor murderers. The only objectionable characters, generally speaking, are the illicit distillers of whiskey, whom local circumstances, and the connivance of farmers, render it almost impossible to put down: these men do not now confine themselves to the use of barley, they distil also from oats, which has sometimes raised the price of meal far beyond the reach of the poorer class. This happened to be the case last summer in particular, when, had it not been for the daily exertions of the revenue-officers, aided by the yeomanry, and the liberal subscriptions of a few individuals, a famine would have taken place.

Yeomanry.

The yeomanry corps, who contribute much to the security and good order of the parish, should not be omitted in this account; they muster in all 484 men, exclusive of officers, and are stationed in different districts. One of these corps, part of Lord Mountjoy's brigade, consists of 100 men, who are resident in Newtown Stewart and its vicinity, and could, on any emergency, be assembled by beat of drum at a moment's warning. The military spirit, in other respects, has rather abated than increased, except for the artillery and surgical departments, the latter of which is the chief object of ambition to such young men as have been able to acquire a suitable education. This abatement may be justly ascribed to encreasing industry, and, of course,

a greater facility of subsistence. The first opportunity I had of noticing a disinclination to the military service in this country, occurred in the raising of men for the militia in 1810, in which year (as being one of the deputy-governors,) I experienced much more difficulty and trouble than in the preceding levy of 1807; for though an additional bounty had been offered, it was found necessary to ballot, as the most likely method of succeeding, yet the required number was not raised: the failure, indeed, in this parish, which followed the example of a neighbouring one, (Strabane,) was owing to a plausible scheme of insurance, by which every man who did not choose to run the hazard of the ballot, was, on paying the sum of six shillings, to get an exemption-receipt, and a proper substitute, in case his name should happen to be drawn: the consequence was, that though considerable sums were thus collected from the credulous, the substitutes returned for Ardstraw were only two out of nineteen; hence a deficiency in the quota of that year, which has not since been supplied.

Language.

The language used by the people is the English only, with some peculiarities of expression: thus, for instance, Monday next they call Monday first; after tomorrow, the other morrow, &c.

Customs.

With respect to customs, the old one of lighting fires on high places on Midsummer's eve, is observed here; another is, that among the lower orders, the married women are generally called by their maiden names; and a third, that strolling beggars will enter the house of a farmer or gentleman, with as much ease and freedom, as if they were part of the family. Dr. Leland considers this custom as the result of old Irish hospi-

tality: be this as it may, it is one of the most unpleasant circumstances attending a residence in the North.

Public Sports.

There are no patrons nor public sports, except playing at *common*,* as it is called: this diversion resembles hurling in the south; but since the institution of the yeomanry, it has been seldom practised. Cock-fighting also is nearly out of use.

Traditions.

The tradition of places, and the probable derivation of their names, have been already mentioned,† under the head of mountains, castles, &c. Some old superstitious notions are still prevalent among the country people, but only among those of the lower order. Besides the instance already given, of their lighting fires on Midsummer's eve, round which they drive their cattle to preserve them, as they believe it will, from accidents during the year; they believe also in the existence of fairies, and are very cautious not to say any thing disrespectful of them; if any article of household-furniture happen to be misplaced, they attribute it to the wee-people, as they call them, who stood in need of it at the time.

A friend of mine, who lived a few years ago in a a mountainy situation, assured me of the following fact: that his wife stepped quietly one day into a neighbouring house, when the family were out at work, and

* The ball they play with is a small wooden one, which they strike with sticks inflected at one end. In the south of Ireland, the curve of the hurl is broad, and the ball large, and of a soft substance, covered with leather. Formerly they spent here eleven days successively at Christmas time in this exercise, now they idle only one; a manifest proof of the increase of industry.

† See also Appendix to this Account.

put an egg and an oaten-cake to the fire, inverting, at the same time, all the little furniture of the place; soon after, conversing with the old woman of the family, she endeavoured, in an indirect way, to find out what impression the incident had made on her; but the woman, though communicative in other matters, kept this a profound secret; from which it was inferred, that she was afraid to mention it, lest her little friends might not pay her another kind visit.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Education. The children of the poorer class are sent to school, until they can read and write; they are then apprenticed to the linen-business, or some other trade:* when the parents are unable to pay for their schooling, they are necessarily kept at home, where they soon become useful in the house, or in the field. At the age of eleven or twelve, they usually hire themselves to farmers, but never for a longer term than six months at a time. There are two stated days in the year, when they assemble at Newtown Stewart for this purpose, viz. on the 12th of May and on the 12th of November.

Employment.

Wages. The wages for the half year vary according to circumstances: for girls, from 30s. to 40s.; for boys, from 40s. to £3; and for men, from £4 to £5. The price of day-labour for men is 6½d. and 10d. with victuals, and 20d. in harvest. Mowers get 2s. 6d. and 3s. with victuals.

Services. Services are not abolished, nor are they strictly exacted: I have never heard a complaint on this subject.

Schools. There is no endowed school in the parish. The Protestant parish schoolmaster teaches in a private

* Many of them prefer emigration to trade, which they look upon as a degradation.

house in Newtown Stewart, where there are also two others taught by Roman Catholics. The quarterly salary for tuition, varies according to the progress made by the scholars; for children it is but 4s. 2d. and 5s. 5d. while they are learning to spell and read; but when taught writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping, they are charged higher, up to a guinea a quarter.

There are several other schools in the parish; the whole number, about five years ago, amounted to 23, and the number of scholars to 807: of these, 608 were Protestants, and 199 Catholics; the males 611, and females 196. This report I transmitted, on the 5th of January, 1808, to Sir Arthur Wellesley, then Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, by whose order it was made. No variation, of any consequence, has since taken place, nor is there any thing to be regretted, but the want of an endowed Protestant school. However, as Lord Mountjoy has had the goodness to grant an acre of ground near Newtown Stewart, for the purpose of erecting one on it, I expect that the governors of Erasmus Smith's schools will build and endow the same, as soon as the state of their funds will permit: they have been already memorialed on the subject.

Public Library, &c. There is no public library, nor any collection of Irish, or other manuscripts relative to Ireland.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c. &c.*

Advowson. This is one of those parishes, the advowson of which was granted by James I. to the University of Dublin, and is considered as the best in its patronage. It pays First Fruits. £30 for First Fruits, according to a taxation in the 15th year of that king's reign.

There is but one church in the parish, which is situated on an eminence, at the south end of Newtown Stewart: it is a neat comfortable church, with a handsome spire. A chapel of ease is to be soon built, near Magherycrigan, on a piece of ground, which the Marquis of Abercorn has granted for this purpose. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, six meeting-houses, (one of which belongs to a sect called Seceders,) and two Methodist houses. Church. Chapels. Meeting-Houses.

All these places of worship are well attended, which shews that the people are religious: as a proof of it, they always cheerfully concur in granting money at vestries for the purchase of testaments and bibles. These, and also moral and religious tracts, we get down from Dublin at reduced prices, by order of the Association for discountenancing Vice, &c. They are then sold at still lower prices to the poorer class, and to some, who are not able to pay any thing, they are given gratis. Religious Tracts.

There are three glebes, and one glebe-house, called Castlemoyle, which has been already described. The first glebe joins the demesne; the second is about two miles westward of it; and the third about seven S. W. These three glebes contain 631 acres. Glebes.

The mode of letting tithes is, I believe, peculiar to this parish. Eight or nine respectable landholders are selected by the rest of the parishioners, to act as their trustees in taking the tithes: when the agreement is made, the trustees, on getting an incumbency lease, pass two bonds annually to the rector, one for a moiety payable in May, the other for the remaining moiety, payable in the December following; they also collect the tithes, or pay a collector and every other expense. For Tithes.

these advantages, the rector, as may be easily conceived, gives them a very good bargain. This mode originated with Dr. Wilson, about twenty-six years ago, and has been since continued. Before his time, the articles subject to tithes were oats, barley, potatoes, flax and meadow.

Poor's Fund

The poor's fund arises from the Sunday collections in church, and the interest of £100 bequeathed to the parish by old Dr. Hall; both average about £20* a year. Dr. Pellesier, one of its incumbents, who died about 33 years ago, left £50 to the poor, which at first was put to interest, but afterwards, in a year of great scarcity, was divided among them.

Freemasons

There is another poor's fund of a different description; I allude to the Free Masons, who are very numerous in this parish: they meet once a month on an appointed night, and oftener, if business require it; but their grand days are the 24th of June and the 27th of December. They contribute at every meeting from 6d. to 10d. a piece; half of this contribution goes to regaling themselves, the other half to a fund appropriated to the discharge of rent, to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and to the relief of the indigent brethren, their widows and orphans.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

Modes of Agriculture.

Agriculture is here a general employment, in which all are interested in so populous a country. There are two modes of it, viz. ploughing and claying; the

* When the Baron's-court family are resident, it is considerably more.

latter operation is performed on lea-ground for potatoes in the following manner: the field is marked out into plots or beds, each about five feet wide; between them a space of two or three feet in breadth is left for trenching; in the middle of each of these intermediate spaces, a narrow furrow, just the breadth of the spade, is cut lengthways, and the sods, or small pieces dug up, are flung over the beds, on each side, where they are left for some time, until they can be more easily broken and spread: when this is done, the manure is laid on; the potatoes are then planted, about six or seven inches asunder, and covered with earth, dug out of the spaces that had been reserved for this purpose.

This mode does not impoverish the ground, as much as ploughing, but it is less productive: it is, therefore, only practised where manure is scarce. The manures used are called compost, that is, a composition of clay and bog-mire mixed with lime; or of the litter and dung of cattle for potatoes. Marl is very scarce, but there is plenty of limestone in most parts of the parish. Manures.

There are no stocks, but of young cattle, which the farmers rear: they graze them in summer time on the neighbouring mountains, and feed them in winter on straw, as a substitute for hay, which is scarce and dear; when two or three years old, they sell them at fairs, except such as they want for their own use. Their milch-cows also are fed in winter with straw and boiled chaff. Stocks of Cattle.

None of the new invented implements of husbandry have been yet adopted by them; not from any doubts of their utility, but on account of their expense. Soon after I came to this parish, in 1806, I got a winnowing machine, and having on a calm day, during its operation Implements.

in the barn, asked a man, who used before to winnow in the field, how he liked it? He exultingly replied, "O, sir, we need not now be looking abroad for the wind, we have her under lock and key!"

It is, however, pleasing to remark, that, notwithstanding the defects of some of the implements in use, and the want of others of a better construction, tillage has been improved and considerably extended since I first became acquainted with the parish, particularly in the vicinity of Newtown Stewart, where the land is of most value.

Rents. The highest acreable rent is 4 pounds: from that it varies, according to the quality of the soil, down to the poorest, which is let for 7 or 8 shillings. As to the chief proprietors, the price of labour, &c. they have been already mentioned.

Markets. Weekly markets are held in Newtown Stewart and Magherycrigan; in the former, on Mondays, in the latter on Thursdays. Six yearly fairs are also held in each: the months and days are set down in the almanack.

Tolls. The customs, or tolls, at fairs and markets, for horses and cows, if sold, are 4d.; for pigs, 2d.; and sheep, 1d.; all sorts of merchandize exposed on stands or stalls, 4d.; small matters, 1d. These customs are rented from the lord of the manor.

X.—*Of Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

Linen Trade. They have no trade but in the sale of linens, nor any manufacture, but the making them. The linens manufactured are both coarse and fine, but chiefly the former: the women spin and the men weave; but they

manufacture also their wool into cloth for the men, and into stuffs, druggets, flannels, &c. for the women. The cloth, which is of a blue or brown colour, is worn by the peasantry, and is remarkably serviceable.

Newtown Stewart, notwithstanding its distance from the capital and the sea, possesses many advantages, some of which have been already mentioned: it is a regular post-town, through which the mail-coach, to and from Dublin, passes every day in the week, and with such expedition, that letters from the latter are received early in the evening of the second day. Post Town.

There are several shopkeepers who retail different sorts of goods, such as groceries, linens, woollens, &c. few confining themselves to any particular branch: the principal of them is a man of the name of Barton, who has erected a plaiting-mill, and acquired a considerable property; but the trade by which the town is chiefly distinguished, consists in the weekly sales of linens on their market-days; the expenditure on each of these days, amounting, on an average, to £1,300. Shop-Keepers.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Of natural curiosities, and remarkable occurrences, I have nothing further to observe in addition to what has been already mentioned.

With respect to eminent men, this parish cannot boast of any of its natives having been distinguished by professional acquirements, or literary productions of any sort, if we except David Colhoun, whom I have already noticed: this man, amidst the cares of a large family, and of a farm, which he occupies in the vicinity of Mary Eminent Men.

Grey, found leisure, notwithstanding, to cultivate the Muses, to whom, it seems, from the earlier periods of his life, he had been particularly attached. Of the pieces which he has written, on various subjects, many breath the true spirit of poetry, and it is owing to the discernment of a judicious friend, that they have been lately published at Strabane, by subscription: I give the following as a specimen, which, I trust, will not be unacceptable to the reader:

TO A YOUNG LADY,

IN THE BEGINNING OF WINTER.

In vain shall winter boast his reign,
O'er smiling mead, and flow'ry plain;
In vain shall boast the rose has fled,
And tell of fairest lilies dead;
While yet, sweet maid, thy cheeks I view,
Still brighter than the summer's hue:

What, tho' his wings are tinged with snow,
And cold the piercing winds do blow,
Tho' one wide ruin heaps the green,
Where late but smiling flow'rs were seen,
Still on thy bosom, white and fair,
Sweet summer blossoms all the year.

What, tho' amidst the leafless trees,
No linnet's soft'ning notes shall please,
No melting murmur fill the grove,
No echo swell the song of love,
Yet, while thy sweeter voice I hear,
My soul feels summer all the year:

What, tho' no balmy airs convey
On zephyr's wing the breath of May;

No spicy odour fills the grove,
To heighten the repast of love;
Yet, while thy sweeter breath is near,
I feel its fragrance all the year:

What, tho' no grape or melting pear
Hangs from the bough t'enrich the year,
No meads with dews ambrosial crown'd,
No honey drops from trees around;
Yet while thy balmy lips I press,
Oh! say, like this can summer bless?

What, tho' with dull and cheerless ray
The sun drags on the winter's day,
While clouds, and storms, and whirlwinds rise,
And veil the splendour of the skies;
Ah! what their glory lost to me,
If I thy brighter eyes but see?

Yet, fairest, of these charms possess'd!
A brighter gem shines in thy breast;
'Tis this gives beauty to the eye,
And bids with snow the bosom vie—
Nor gold can buy't, nor time impair,
Diffusing summer all the year—

This, this, lov'd Mary! is the charm
That can the tyrant Death disarm;
'Tis this that wings the raptur'd soul
Above where suns and comets roll—
There thou, a brighter star, shalt shine,
And Heaven's eternal day be thine.

Succession of Incumbents.

The following is the succession of incumbents of Ardstraw, taken from the books of the First Fruits' office:

Richard Winter, institut. et admiss. 11° Februar. 1639, ad Rector. de Ardstragh in Com. Tyrone.

Cæsar Williamson, admiss. fuit 15° Febr. 1660, ad Rector. de Ardstray, in Com. Tyrone.

Adam Usher, cler. admiss. et institut. fuit 19° die August, 1680, ad et in Rector. de Ardstra, Dioc. Derry & Com. Tirone.

Adam Usher, Rector of Ardstra, Com. Tyrone, Dioc: Derry, died 1712.

Reverendus Johannes Hall, S. T. D. admissus collatus et Inductus fuit quarto die Septembris, anno domini 1713, ad dictam Rectoriam.

Robert Shaw, Rector of Ardstraw, 1743.

John Pelissier, D. D. Rect. Ardstraw. 16 Mar. 1753, Co. Tyrone.

Thomas Leland collated 24th May, 1781, Rector of Ardstraw, county Tyrone.

Thomas Wilson, collated 28th January, 1786, Rector of Ardstraw, county Tyrone.

George Hall, instituted 27th February, 1800, Rector of Ardstraw, county Tyrone.

Gerald Fitzgerald, collated 27th August, 1806, Rector Ardstraw, county Tyrone.

XII. *Suggestions for improvement, and means for meliorating the situation of the People.*

Private Distillation

To suppress the pernicious practice of private distillation would tend greatly to meliorate the situation of the lower class, who farm for food, and depend on their webs for the payment of their rent; for their farms, in the existing subdivisions of land, being generally too small to afford more than a bare subsistence, the pressure of scarce years must be severely felt; and as these frequently occur, how great must be their distress, when aggravated by the effects of private distillation! How to remedy the evil is a serious question; and as every method hitherto devised has proved ineffectual, I know no other now left, but the laying of a very heavy

fine on every townland, in which an unlicensed still shall be erected; and should this fail, the making it felony: for would it not, in this case, be more humane, that a few incorrigible miscreants should hang, than that thousands of the poor should be drawn by their misdoings, to the very verge of famine?* With respect to the higher class of farmers, they are no losers by this practise; for having always crops to sell, they make up by the price for the deficiency of the season.

Inconveniencies.

There are some inconveniencies to which the inhabitants are at present subject, but which, it is hoped, will, in time, be done away. 1st. They have no market-house, though the main street is sufficiently large to admit of one. 2d. They have no magistracy to regulate the size and quality of bread: hence it happens, that the loaf is never as large, and seldom as good as at Strabane, where such matters are properly attended to. 3dly. They have no brewery; they are supplied with malt-liquor, some from a brewery at Lifford, others from a brewery at Donoughmore: the distance of the former is but eight miles, of the latter twenty-eight, yet the prices are pretty much the same; ale from £2 to £3 4s. 6d.; table-beer £1 10s. and £1 12s. 6d.: as to butcher's meat, the price rises according to the season of the year; for beef and mutton, from 4½d. to 10d. per lb. in spring, (here called the war quarter.) Gentlemen usually kill their own meat; those who do not, must send to Omagh or Strabane.

* It is a well-known fact, that a person, whose still had been seized on a particular day, set up another on the day after, and a third before the end of the same week.

APPENDIX.

Value *of* Crops, Prices *of* Stocks, *&c.*

The market-prices here vary very much, according as the season has been propitious or unfavourable.

Oats, this year, (1813,) has sold from 10d. to 1s. per stone; last year from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d.

Meal, this year, from 15s. to 18s. per cwt.; last year, from £1 2s. to £1 13s. For the accommodation of the poorer class, it is generally sold by the peck—12 pecks to the cwt. which here contains six score.

Barley, this year, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per stone; last year from 2s. to 2s. 6d.

Wheat has been hitherto very little cultivated in this parish, but of late it is coming into use: it sold, this year, at 2s. 2d. per stone, in the market of Newtown-Stewart.

Potatoes, this year, have sold from 10s. to 13s. per barrel; last year, from £1 to £1 13s. For the accommodation of the poor, they are generally sold by the stone, in the same proportion, 40 stone to the barrel.

The price of Stock also varies considerably: horned-cattle sell from £3 to £20 a piece, according to their age, size and quality; and sheep from 20s. to 40s.: the best sheep come from Fermanagh.

All these are increasing in price, particularly the horned-cattle, which are dearer this year than they were last. As to swine, they have risen out of all proportion: a good hog, about two years old, that might have been bought 4 or 5 years ago for 50s. or £3, would cost at present, 7 or 8 guineas. There will be no difficulty in accounting for such prices, while the war lasts.

PAROCHIAL REGISTRY.

The parochial registry is kept in the church, in which the baptisms and marriages are carefully entered by the curate, every Sunday, after divine service.

The baptisms for the last three years are as follow, viz.:
From the 1st. of Jan. 1809, to 1st. Jan. 1810.....84
From the 1st. of Jan. 1810, to 1st. Jan. 1811.....77
From the 1st. of Jan. 1811, to 1st. Jan. 1812.....84
The present year has not yet expired.

The marriages in the same period, viz. in 1810, four, in 1811, four, in 1812, none.

On examing some years farther back, I find that the number of baptisms in the year 1803, amounted to 102, and in 1804, to 108, and that, one year with another, the medium is about 90; but of marriages not more than 2 in a year: the reason of this seems to be, that the Protestants of the Established Church generally intermarry with the Presbyterians, and, in order to expedite the business, they usually apply to a Presbyterian minister to perform the ceremony, as he requires nothing more from the contracting parties, than a certificate of their having obtained the consent of their nearest relations; but no marriage, without publication of banns or a license, can be entered in our registry.

From the great disproportion between the registered births and marriages, may be inferred the great superiority, in point of number, of the Presbyterians and Sectaries of this parish, over the Protestants of the establishment.

We have no registry of deaths, the great extent of the parish rendering all intelligence of this nature precarious and uncertain.

NAMES *of the* TOWNLANDS *and their* DERIVATIONS.

	Names.	*Probable Derivations.*
1	Lisfordrum	The side of a hill. (The fort or intrenchment on the brows of the hill.)
2	Knockaniller	The Eagle's hill. (From 'Knock' a hill, and 'iolar,' an eagle.)
3	Beagh	Productive of birch, or perhaps nutriment.
4	Skinbwee	A side piece, or wing of ground of yellow colour.
5	Drimnahoe	The hill with a cave or great pit.
6	Glebe Sessagh	The ploughland appertaining to the glebe,
7	Gallan or Gallons	From an herb that grows there in great plenty.
8	Ballymullarty	A town exchanged, (or town of bald Arthur.)
9	Shanonny	The place of old people.
10	Lisbofin or Lisnafin	The fair fort, (or fortress with the white fort.)
11	Woodbrook	The ancient name not ascertained.
12	Stralattergallen	The Holme of the Lower Gallen.
13	Tkermegan	Land taken by force.
14	Lisnatunny (Glebe)	A fort near the wave sounding-Moarn.
15	Pubble	A congregation of people, as Pobul Brien, &c.
16	Glennock	The valley of the hill, from 'Glen,' a vale, and 'knock,' a hill.
17	Croskballenree	The cross of the town of the running ford.
18	Strabulter	The bushy Holme.
19	Crosh (Lower)	The place of the cross.
20	Knockroe	The red hill.
21	Bunderg	From its having a red bottom.
22	Killymore	The great wood.
23	Moyle (Glebe)	From 'Maol mæl,' bald, the bald Art. O'Nial.
24	Altdogal	A valley between two roads.
25	Leglabraid	A channel or hollow bed of running water.
26	Newtown-Stewart	A modern name, sufficiently obvious.
27	Grange	A grain or corn-bearing farm or district.
28	Deer-Park	Ancient name not known.
29	Coolaghy	A steep place. (The back of a ford, from 'Cool,' back, and 'ath,' a ford.)
30	Rakelly	The King's wood. (Rath, fort, Killwood.)
31	Killydart	The wood of swine.
32	Ballyreanan	Beananstown.
33	Aghafadd	The long field, from 'achadh,' a plain, and 'fadda,' long.
34	Cashty	Adjacent to the mansion or farm-house.
35	Cloonty	The sequestered corner, with a house.

	Names.	*Probable Derivations.*
36	Legland	A wide spreading hollow. (Half the glen or vale, of the same import with Leighlin.)
37	Tullymuck	Swine-hill, from 'Tulach,' a hill, and 'muck,' a hog.
38	Duntague	Thady's-town.
39	Bealaght	From 'Bealachtee,' a road or horse-way to or from a house.
40	Breen	From 'Borruin,' a haunch or swelling, the hilly district.
41	Malvin	From 'Maolbhin,' the bald or round pinnacle.
42	Concess	From 'Con,' or 'Connor,' and 'Shessiagh,' a ploughland.
43	Killygormly	The blue wood.
44	Altaclady	From 'Ail,' a valley, and 'clud,' an inclosed nook.
45	Urbalreagh	From 'Earbul,' a tail or extremity, and 'riavach,' grayish.
46	Ardstraw or Ardstragh	From 'Ard,' high, and 'srath,' a green for spreading flax, linen, &c. on to bleach, generally near rivers and in valleys, hence the straths in Scotland.
47	Brucklas	A green pasture.
48	Killen	'Killeen,' a little chapel, or 'Koilleen,' a little wood.
49	Milltown	Ancient name not known.
50	Birnaghs	'Bearna,' a gap, a passage, a road of great antiquity, discovered here under ground.
51	Laragh	From 'Lawr,' middle, and 'Agha,' a field.
52	Magherycotton	Cotton's field.
53	Lisnaferty	Laferty's fort, (or perhaps fort of wonders.)
54	Largybeg	The little wood.
55	Baron's-Court	Ancient name not known, modern one obvious.
56	Letterbinn	District adjoining the hill's pinnacle.
57	Tamnagh	A round inclosure.
58	Boyturn	A place where a victory was gained.
59	Envagh	Lonely or sequestered field.
60	Karnkenny	The cairn of the wood.
61	Kilstroll	A straggling wood.
62	Meaghy	From 'Meatha,' (maha,) decayed, and 'gæ,' the wind, i. e. blighted wind.
63	Drimclamph	The meaning not ascertained.
64	Aghasessy	From 'agha,' a field, and 'sessagh,' a plough with six horses.

	Names.	*Probable Derivations.*
65	Roosky	From ' Roeuiske,' a yellow watry fen.
66	Drimlegagh	Slaty-hill, or exposed to the wind.
67	Archill	A lofty wood, (from ' Ard-choil.)
68	Glenglush	The green hollow, or green vale, a glen.
69	Foyfin	Perhaps from ' Faha,' denoting a fair field.
70	Teeveny	The side of a pinnacle, from ' tævabhenay.'
71	Crew	The form of a horse-shoe.
72	Scarvaghearn	Separated farm, or land, or fearn, (farran.)
73	Ballynalohan	The town of the lakes.
74	Whitehouse	Modern, and of obvious meaning.
75	Cavandarragh	A plain where oak grows.
76	Ratyn	From ' Rath,' an intrenchment.
77	Magherycriggan	The field of a rock, or of small stony heaps.
78	Magherylough	A field bordering or adjacent to a lake.
79	Creevy	From ' Craobh' (kræv) a branch, bushy land.
80	Derrygoon	Oak decaying, or the corner's end.
81	Lishlymore	The large fort.
82	Upper Crew	The form of a horse-shoe, (or upper quarter.)
83	Erginagh	Not ascertained.
84	Spawmount	From a spring rising there.
85	Drimnabeigh	The side of a hill, or Birch-hill.
86	Castlebaan	The white castle.
87	Carncorn (Glebe)	District of stony heaps.
88	Killrail	Reiley's wood.
89	Crawfordstown, or Coolnacruniagh	The back of the trees, (or collecting corner, or wheat corner.)
90	Ballyfollery	The town among thickets.
91	Priestsessagh	From ' shessiagh' a plough, priest's ploughland
92	Lurgaboy	An extent of yellowish land.
93	Dunreaven or Dunrean	Fort Town.
94	Golan	The little fork of a hill.
95	Backhill	Modern, therefore obvious.
96	Coolnahern	The back of the cairn, or stony heap.
97	Garvettagh	A rude course-built house.
98	Clare	A flat or level piece of land.
99	Lisleen	Gray-Fort, or Listævaun. rath by river's side.
100	Ardbarren or Artbarren	A man's name, or Baron's height.
101	Coolcreechy	The back of the bushy scrub.
102	Bolloght	A place for feeding cattle.
103	Lettercarn	The lower cairn.
104	Binnawooda	The end of a hill called wood.
105	Lisnacreaght	The robber's fort, or fort for keeping plunder.
106	Glassmullagh	The green hill, (or hill's green summit.)

No. VI.

PARISH OF

BAILIEBOROUGH,

(In the Diocese of Kilmore, and Counties of Cavan and Meath.)

By the Rev. John Gumly.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

THE ancient name of this parish was Moybologue; it is at present called Bailieborough alias Moybologue: not understanding the Irish language, I cannot discover the derivation of the latter name, but the first appellation is derived from a gentleman of the name of Bailie, who formerly possessed the manor. Name.

This parish is situated in the south-east part of the diocese of Kilmore, in the counties of Cavan and Meath; the Cavan part in the barony of Clonkee, and the Meath part in that of Kells. It is bounded by the parishes of Moynalty, Ennisheen and Kilmainham, and by the parishes of Mulla, Kilcreare, Killan, and Knockbride, in Cavan. It is about ten miles in length, and contains chiefly arable and pasture land, with a small proportion of meadow. The names of the townlands are to be found in the Appendix. Situation. Boundaries. Contents.

Rivers. There are two rivers in this parish; one of them rises in the parish of Ennisheen, runs through Bailieborough in a westerly direction, and falls into Lough Rammer, near Virginia. The second rises in the neighbouring mountains, runs south-west, and falls into the Black-
Loughs. water, near Moynalty. There are several loughs, but none worthy of notice, except a beautiful one in Mr.
Hills. Corry's demesne. We have no high mountains, but
Bogs. there are several hills, all pasturable. There is a bog almost to every farm. There are no woods, except in Mr. Corry's demesne, which is now cutting down.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c. &c.*

In this parish, there are no mines or minerals, except a slaty kind of stone, which serves for building, though not of the best quality. Neither are there any natural manures. Lime is the only manure which agrees with the land, and the farmers are obliged to draw it eight miles, there being no limestone nearer.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

There are no modern buildings in the parish of the description in the queries, nor is there a bridge worth mentioning. Bailieborough is a good market town. The parish is intersected with roads from Kells to Cootehill, and from Cavan to Kingscourt.

Gentlemen's Seats. We have three gentlemen's seats in the parish; one of them, the seat of Mr. Corry, is very beautiful; it is situated on the left of the road from Bailieborough to Cootehill, and distant from the former about one mile and a half; the second, the Rev. Mr. Cosby's, is situated on the

left of the road from Bailieborough to Kingscourt, scarcely a quarter of a mile from the former; the third, Mr. Spear's, is situated about one mile and a half from Bailieborough, on the right of the road from that town to Cavan. I may also add the house in which I live, on the right of the road from Bailieborough to Kells, distant one mile from the former: it is a very good house, and next in size to Mr. Corry's, now Colonel Young's, " sed magno intervallo proximus."

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c. &c.*

There are no ruins in this parish, except those of two churches.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

The number of inhabitants in the parish are supposed to be about 5456, calculating from the number of persons liable to pay tithes, and other documents to which I had access. The males and females appear to be nearly equal: the latter are chiefly employed in spinning, the former mostly in agriculture. Population

The inhabitants appear in pretty easy circumstances, and the lower classes more comfortably circumstanced than in other parts of Ireland, as they have great plenty of fuel, and the most of them cows. Wealth. Fuel.

Their food, in general, is meal, potatoes, and milk: they appear healthy and strong; and are all decently dressed, particularly the females, when they appear abroad at fairs and markets. Food. Health. Dress.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Disposition. Language. The poorer classes are quiet, peaceable, and amenable to the laws: particularly so in the Cavan part of my parish. The English language is in general use. There are no particular customs, patrons, or patron-days celebrated in the parish, St. Patrick's excepted.

VII.—*The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Education. Employment. Some of the children of the poorer classes are sent to school; the education of others quite neglected. In the spring and harvest, the boys are employed in agriculture, as far as they are able to work: the girls are taught to spin.

Schools. There are two schools in the town of Bailieborough, where children are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, in one by a Protestant, and in the other by a Roman Catholic: the only endowment is £2 per annum, paid to the Protestant master by the incumbent of the parish. There are about 50 scholars in his school. There are also a few small schools scattered through the parish. There is no public library, nor collection of any kind of MSS. in the parish.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

The patron of this parish is the Bishop of Kilmore. The taxation for First Fruits, in the diocese of Kilmore, appears from some records to have been made in the 15th of James I. 1616; but one of an earlier period is referred to, in Lib. Visit. in Bibliotheca Trin. Col. Dub. in which the R. de Moybologue, alias Killenken, is taxed £10.

There is one Protestant church in the parish; two Roman Catholic chapels, and two Dissenting meeting-houses. Places of Worship.

The glebe-house which I have lately built, and in which I reside, is already mentioned. The glebe consists of two farms, viz. Graharoo and Lisnalea, the latter containing above 72 acres, and the former 61, exclusive of bog. Glebe.

Besides the Protestant incumbent, there are two Roman Catholic priests, one Presbyterian clergyman, and, until lately, a Seceding clergyman resident in the parish. The Seceding clergyman died about a year ago, and his successor has not yet been appointed.* Clergy.

There is nothing in the parish titheable, but grain: no kind of which grows in it, except oats. My proctor charges from 8s. to 7s. per acre: if the crop be bad, not so much. Tithes.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

The mode of agriculture that in general prevails is, first, to take two crops of potatoes, then three or four of oats, and afterwards lay the ground down with grass seeds. System of Agriculture

The stock of cattle consists of milch cows, young heifers, bullocks and sheep; but few of them fatten, the land being too poor for the purpose. Stock.

The best land, near enough to Bailieborough for town-parks, sets from 4 guineas to £3 per acre, according Value of Land.

* Since this account was written, a Mr. Bell has been appointed Seceding Minister.

to the goodness; land more remote, from £3 to £1 14s. 1½d, none, I believe, cheaper.

Fairs and Markets. There is a market held every Monday in the town of Bailieborough, and several fairs at different seasons of the year, and at no other place in the parish.

Proprietors Mr. Corry was heretofore the chief proprietor of land in the parish: he has, however, within these few weeks, sold his house, demesne and estate in this parish to a colonel Young, a gentleman of large fortune, whose residence amongst us would be of infinite advantage. His estate now comprehends almost the entire Cavan part of the parish, about 800 acres of Bishop's land, my glebe, and two or three other farms excepted. Mr. Bligh and Mr. Westenra are the chief proprietors in the Meath division, neither of whom reside.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

There are a few weavers and other tradesmen in the parish, such as shoemakers, coopers, turners, carpenters, masons, &c.

XI.—*Natural Curiosities, remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

No observation has occurred for this section: a succession of the incumbents of this parish may, however, be considered interesting.

Succession of Incumbents. The names of the incumbents of this parish, can be traced so early as the reign of James I. as appears by the following list:

Georgius Creighton, admis. quart Octobr. 1619, ad vicar. de Moybologue et cur. de Lorgan.

Epus confert vicaria. de Moybolge Terentius Connyne, vicar. 1634.

Manus Mc. Awley, institut. 6tus. Februar. 1640, ad prd. vicar de Moybolge.

Patric. Maxwell, collat. fuit 22d July, 1673, ad rectorias de Killan, Knockbride, Killinkeere, in dioc. Kilmore.

(Here occurs a chasm of many years.)

Ralph Grattan, rector de Moybologue, 28. Nov. 1745.

William Cosby, R. and V. de Moybologue, 18th March, 1754.

John Handcock, R. and V. de Moybologue, 21st August, 1773.

John Broughan, R. and V. de Moybologue, 3d May, 1778.

John Gumley, inst. 22d Dec. 1798, R. and V. Bailieborough, alias Moybullock, vice John Broughan.

XII.—*Suggestions for Improvements, &c.*

None.

APPENDIX.

Names *of* Townlands, *&c. &c.*

Denominations.	*Probable Derivation.*	*Proprietors.*
1 Bailieborough,*	Name obvious	T. S. Corry, esq. M. P.
2 Bracklin	Bracket, or grey pool	Same.
3 Knocknahatnee	Hill of the furze bushes	Same.
4 Coolnagee	Back to the wind	Same.
5 Curkish	Perhaps from coirke oats	Same.
6 Curlurgan	Corner of Lurcan or Lawrence	Same.

* Though Mr. Corry has sold his property in this Parish to Colonel Young, yet as he had not given up the possession, when this Table was formed, I have returned Mr. Corry the Proprietor.

	Denominations.	*Probable Derivations.*	*Proprietors.*
7	Cloverhill	Sufficiently obvious	T. S Corry, esq. M. P.
8	Drumbennis	Bennit's, Benedict's hill	Same.
9	Drumlun	Hill of the lambs	Same.
10	Derrynure	Land's end, bearing yew	Same.
11	Drumkeery	Black hill, or ledge	Same.
12	Drumbanon	Hill at river's end	Same.
13	Galbally,	English or Stranger's town.	Same.
14	Gartnaneen	The field of the birds	Same.
15	Graughnameal	Manor farm, with hillocks.	Same.
16	Lisball	Fortress, with a wall	Same.
17	Lisgar	Entrenchment in a garden.	Same.
18	Lear	A separate farm	Same.
19	Lisnalskea	Fort near the water	Same.
20	Letre	The separate district	Same.
21	Pottle	Not ascertained	Same.
22	Rakeevan	Keven's rath or fort	Same.
23	Urcher	Cultivated fen	Same.
24	Lurganbawn,*	Lorcan or Lawrence's field	Same.
25	Aughnahee	Perhaps from "aw" a river, or "augh" a ford	Mr. Haig,
26	Carnanaff	Oxen's stoney heap	Sir Rob. Hudson, bart.
27	Duneen	Small fort or mansion	Same.
28	Drumusklin	A hill's ledge, near a pond.	Same.
29	Drumnespeck	Bishop's hill	Edward Groom, esq.
30	Drumacarew,	Hill quarter, or carrucate.	Mrs. Talbot.
31	Dromore,	Great hill, or ledge	Same.
32	Graharoo	Red marshy underwood	The Incumbent.
33	Lisnalea	The fort with the slaty stones	
34	Killan	The church or wood near the river	Bishop of Kilmore.
35	Monaghanoose	Green near waterfall,	Messrs. Dixon and Rawson.
36	Boggan,	Small soft fen	Colonel Westerna.
37	Breaky	Not ascertained	Same.
38	Corneen	Perhaps the small heap	Same.
39	Corahara	Not ascertained	Same.
40	Drumlain	Hill adjacent to a river	Same.
41	Drumbulrush	Derivation obvious	Same.

* This Farm is supposed to have formerly belonged to the Glebe, and by some means to have been taken possession of by one of Mr. Corry's ancestors.

Denominations.	*Probable Derivations.*	*Proprietors.*
42 Doon*.....	A mansion, or fortress.....	Colonel Westerna.
43 Kilfannin.....	Church of sheaves of corn.	Same.
44 Kilboyne.....	Yellowish church,.....	Same.
45 Latachment.....	Not ascertained.....	Same.
46 Lisnabew.....	Fort surrounded by birch..	Same.
47 Losset White	Not ascertained.....	Same.
48 Losset Black.....	Not ascertained.....	Same.
49 Mullystahan.....	Not ascertained.....	Same.
50 Mullaghavally.....	Summit of townlands.....	Same.
51 Moyle.....	Field, or the side of a hill..	Same.
52 Terwynne	Milk producing land.....	Same.
53 Tercorck.....	Oat producing land.....	Same.
54 Kilgrimmon,.....	Speckled church.....	Thomas Bligh, esq.
55 Terworker.....	Land of great tillage.....	Same.
56 Anaclue.....	A ford of stones.....	Bishop of Kilmore.
57 Carnan.....	A small heap of stones.....	Same.
58 Ballynamoney.....	Turftown, or Bogtown	Same.
59 Graughnadarra.....	Rough land of oak.....	Same.
60 Leitrim.....	"Leah" a moiety or half, and 'ttrim' back of a hill.	Same.
61 Relaghbue	The yellow cemetary.....	Same.
62 Relaghmore.....	The great cemetary.....	Same.
63 Srahan.....	The stream.....	Same.
64 Tullynaskea.....	Hillock with the bush.....	Same.
65 Blackhills, Upper..	Derivation obvious.....	Same.
66 Blackhills, Lower..	Derivation obvious.....	Same.

* Doon has been lately purchased from Mr. Westerna by a Mr. Pollock.

The Townlands, from No. 1 to 55, are situate in the county of Meath. Those from 56 to 66, in Meath and Cavan, constituted the old parish of Moybologue.

No. VII.

PARISH OF

BALLINTOY,

(County of Antrim, and Diocese of Connor.)

By the Rev. Robert Trail.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name. BALLLINTOY is both the ancient and modern name of this parish, and is derived from two Irish words, signifying north and town. It is situated in the barony of Cary, in the county of Antrim, and diocese of Connor. As to its geographical situation, it forms the Boundaries most northerly part of the county. Both its N. and N. E. sides are bounded by the sea; the E. by the parish of Romoan; the S. side by that of Derry Keighan, Bearings. and the W. by that of Billy. It lies 44 miles in a northerly direction from Belfast, which is calculated to be 54° 35' 43" N. lat. and 5° 58' 14" long. W. from London.

Subdivision There are 44 denominations and sub-denominations of land in the parish; but both county and parish taxes are levied by the list which is to be found in the

Appendix. By computation, the parish may be five miles in extent from E. to W. and three and a half from N. to S. According to the barony-maps, as surveyed by one Archibald Stewart, in 1734, this parish contains 6811A. 1R. 8P. plantation measure: by a calculation, however, from the leases lately granted, there appears to be 7159A. making an increase of 348 acres. At the period of Mr. Stewart's survey, there were 3453A. 1R. 8P. arable, 2045A. green pasture, 1313A. of bog. A very great change has taken place since the date above-mentioned, and I have little doubt that the 348 acres of difference between the two surveys, may now be added to the number of arable. Within the last ten years, there have, on a moderate computation, been not less than 150 acres reclaimed from heath and bog, twenty of which I have improved in my own farm. Except what meadow I have myself, there is no other in the parish; whatever patches there may be of that description, are merely the produce of natural grasses. Extent.

There are no rivers in the parish worthy of notice: the stream of Dunseveric runs from the S. to the N. falling into the sea, near which it supplies sufficient water for a corn-mill. There is another small stream, called the Inover, on which there is a corn and flax-mill, at Ballinloe. It has a different direction, running through this parish from north-east to south-west. Both of these streams take their rise from the bogs in the neighbourhood: this last falls into the river at Dervock, and not far above that village. We have neither lake nor lough in the parish, that can deserve the appellation. Rivers.

There are only two hills in the parish, deserving that name. Knocksoghy stands above the town of Ballintoy, and although stony and rocky, and covered with a con- Hills.

siderable quantity of furze and heath, is all fit for pasture. Croaghmore, which word, in Irish, signifies the *large stack*, is the more remarkable of the two; as it rises abruptly and is seen at a great distance. On its top is a large cairn of stones and some graves, of the origin and history of which, tradition gives no information. Its sides are arable, and on its summit is fine green pasture, without heath. We are plentifully supplied with turf-bogs, and they surround the parish on all sides, except immediately on the coast. If by moor is understood unprofitable heath, or barren soil, we have no such thing: but if by it is meant heathy ground, there is a considerable quantity under that denomination; but, by the recent and progressive improvements in agriculture, it is daily becoming less.

We have neither woods nor thickets, and hardly a tree in the parish. That at some remote period there have been large forests in this country, the quantity of fine timber daily found in our bogs, affords the most satisfactory proofs.

Plants. As to plants, there are considerable variety: the fiorin-grass, which has been so justly celebrated by Dr. Richardson, is to be found every where.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Basalt. We have excellent quarries of basalt, and some of them produce stones, which dress with the hammer as Limestone. neatly, as if cut with a chisel. There is also an inexhaustible quantity of limestone in the townlands of Ballintoy, Magherabuy, Clegnagh, Limeneagh, and Ballynastrail, upon the sea coast: there is none in the interior of the parish.

There are no trout in Dunseveric river, and only a few in that part of the Inover, which runs through this parish: while the last-mentioned stream keeps in the bogs, a good many otters are found in its banks, which occasionally afford some amusement to the sportsman. We have also foxes, badgers, martens, and wild-cats among the rocks along the shore, but they more particularly frequent the rabbit-warren, at White-Park, where they do considerable mischief. The caves too are plentifully stored with wild pidgeons. There we also find jackdaws, both of the common species and those with scarlet bills and legs.

Fish.

Quadrupeds.

Fowl.

We have three salmon-fisheries in this parish, that of Port Braddon sets for 60 guineas yearly; those of Canickarede and Lanybaan jointly let for £40. The fish caught on this coast, in the greatest plenty, are glashen, grey-gurnet, and cod. We have here a species of cod, rarely got elsewhere, called rock or red cod. It is found all the year through, and always in season: its red colour is supposed to be occasioned from the particular nature of its food, and is not reckoned to be a distinct species. We have also lythe, lyng, white or sea trout, mackarel, brazier, (which I conjecture to be the same with sea bream,) haddock, grey-mullet, red-gurnet, and a very indifferent fish, called murran-roe, a small thick fish as red as scarlet. Of flat fish there are halibut, turbot, skate, flounder and soal: there are also crabs and lobsters. As to sand-eels, periwinkles, and limpets, they are seldom used, except for bait. We are occasionally visited by whales, sharks, porpoises, and several others of the more remarkable inhabitants of the deep.

Fisheries.

Coal. In the hill above Ballintoy-town, on the northern face of the highlands of Maghrabuy, Clegnagh, and Limeneagh, a species of coal is found resembling charred wood: it is precisely the surturbrand of Dr. Von Troil, as described by him in his history of Iceland. It is chiefly used for burning lime, and not unfrequently for fuel: the disagreeableness of its smell, which resembles that of rotten wood, prevents its more general use. As coming under the head of mines and minerals, it is excepted in all the grants from the Antrim family; but, though claimed by the representatives of that family, they have not hitherto prevented any of the tenants on the lands from raising any quantity they had occasion for.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

Buildings. There are no modern buildings in the parish, my own house and the church excepted. No infirmary, hospital, jail, penitentiary, bridewell or workhouse, nor remarkable town, nobleman or gentleman's seat.

Roads. The parish is well situated with regard to public roads: they intersect it in various directions. The principal are those which lead from Ballycastle to Bushmills and Colerain, from the east to the west, and from the shore to Ballymoney, from the north to the south. The high-road from Ballycastle to Bushmills passes through the village of Ballintoy, which is four miles in a north-easterly direction from the former, and six miles due

Post. east from the latter. A daily post passes through it from Bushmills and Coleraine to Ballycastle, at six o'clock in the morning, and returns from it about five o'clock every evening.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c. &c.*

In the townland of Templastragh, there are ruins of an old church, with two pieces of burying-ground contiguous: it is supposed to have been the church for the parishes of Billy and Ballintoy, before they were divided, but at what period is not certainly known. There are neither castles nor round-towers in the parish, but a great variety of Danish forts, raths, moats, caves, Druid-temples, and other marks of antiquity: there is no monument or inscription worthy of notice. Ruins of a Church. Forts and Raths, &c.

Hatchets of stone, flint and brass, bracelets, fibulæ, brass vases, and other articles used in very remote periods, also urns filled with burned bones, have been frequently found in different parts of the parish, and within these few days, a gold coin of Valentinian was brought home in perfect preservation, and which is now in my custody. It is about the size of half-a-guinea, and on the head side is the following inscription:—"D. N. Valentinianus. P. F. Aug." On the reverse, "Restitutor Reipublicæ." As Valentinian succeeded Jovian, in 364, and died in 375, this money must have been struck during that period; but how it came into this parish I cannot conjecture. Hatchets, Urns, &c.

V. *Present & former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

From an accurate list I took of the population of the parish, in 1803, there were then 702 men, 806 women, and 701 families, independent of children; but on this head I refer for particulars to the table in the Appendix. The constables on the last militia returns, made the number, subject to a ballot, amount to 561: on a scrutiny, however, 275 of these were struck off. Population

Wealth. The situation of the greater part of the inhabitants is in the happy medium between wealth and poverty, and they may be said to be rather in easy circumstances.

Food. The principal food is oaten-meal, potatoes and fish.

Health. In general they are healthy, although frequently epidemic diseases appear; but these are neither more violent nor lasting than in other parts of the country. Since the prejudice against inoculation has in a great measure been removed, and that the people have be-

Cow Pock. come acquainted with the happy effect of the cow-pock, that loathsome and deadly disease, the small-pox, is but little known. In the propagation of the cow-pock I am the principal practitioner, and have inoculated many

General Appearance. hundreds with the greatest success. The general appearance of the people, both males and females, is greatly improved within the last ten years, more par-

Dress. ticularly in the dress of the latter class: on Sundays and gala-days, none appear without muslins, calicoes, cotton-stockings and bonnets. Of late, an umbrella seems to be considered as a necessary appendage of dress.

Moral Conduct. If the enquiry for the mode of living respects the moral conduct of the inhabitants, I am happy to have it in my power to say, that there is a regular attendance at church, and few crimes committed that require exemplary punishment.

It is but justice farther to state, that during the whole period of the late rebellion, although a very few were misled at its commencement, yet they soon saw their error, and returned to their duty. Not a single individual in the parish joined the rebel army, or suffered either corporal or other punishment for disaffection; and it is a tribute due to their loyalty to add, that in

one day I raised the entire number wanted for the barony corps of yeomanry.

Instances of longevity are not uncommon. Some years ago, there was a man who died at the advanced age of 110, and there is a woman still alive, who was born in August, 1709. There are many now living and in good health, from 70 to 90 years old. Longevity.

VI. *The Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

With regard to the genius and disposition of the poorer class, I must acknowledge, that the prevailing propensities are on the side of idleness and love of whiskey. The English language is now in universal use. Disposition. Language.

We have no patrons nor patron-days, nor any particular customs, except that on Christmas-day, and on the first of the year, a great concourse of people assemble on the strand, at White-Park, to play *common* or *shinny*. This formerly was frequented by old and young, and the amusement generally ended by drinking whiskey and broken heads: but of late years, only young people appear on these occasions, and the day concludes without drunkenness or riot. Customs.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The education of almost the entire parish, extends only to the acquirement of reading English, writing a miserable scrawl, with perhaps a little arithmetic; and the general employment of the children is herding in the summer-months, and at all other seasons, any little assistance in their power to their parents, in the labour and occupation of their farms. Education. Employment.

Schools. There are eight schools in the different parts of the parish: but none of them can be called a public school. The system of education is confined to English, arithmetic, and writing: in several of them book-keeping, navigation, mensuration, and some of the elementary parts of mathematics are taught. The prices of tuition at all the schools are nearly the same. When the children are instructed in reading and writing only, 2s. 8½d. for each quarter is the usual charge; when arithmetic is added, 5s. 5d. is demanded; and when all the above-named branches of education are taught, 11s. 4½d. is expected. Besides day-schools, we have several night-schools during the winter months, where male servants, and a description of youth advanced in age, are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, for 5s. 5d. a quarter. We have also several schools, where church-music is taught, at the same price, and in which females form the greatest number.

At the last enumeration, I had 320 children at the day-schools, of which 270 were Protestants, and 50 were Catholics: of these, 194 were males, and 126 females. Only one of these schools is endowed, by a Mrs. Jane Stewart, formerly of Ballintoy, with a salary of £15 per annum. This lady, by her will, left the choice of the schoolmaster to the parishioners, assembled at the Easter-vestry; from which circumstance, it has become the most useless of all the schools. The only qualification necessary, on these occasions, for the candidate to possess is, the capability of drinking whiskey and sharing it with the electors; and whoever entertains best, and drinks deepest, is sure of gaining his election. I have made many attempts to redress this serious grievance, but having been uniformly unsuccessful, I have now ceased to make any farther efforts.

Endowed School by Mrs. Stewart.

There is no public library, nor any collection of Irish or other MSS. respecting this or any other kingdom.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

Patron. The Lord Bishop is the patron of this parish, in which is a rectory, and not united to any other parish: there is no place of worship in it, except the established church. The present incumbent holds by faculty another living with this parish.

Meeting-Houses. About twenty years ago, there was a Presbyterian meeting-house in Croaghmore, at which time the roof fell in, and it has never since been repaired: no regular clergyman was ever appointed, and only occasional service was performed there, even when the house was habitable.

Glebe, &c. There was neither glebe nor glebe-house in this parish, until 1788, at which period I obtained a grant of 40 Irish acres for a glebe, on which I built a house with suitable offices.

Tithes. The collection of tithes gives little or no trouble in this parish. They were almost all let to the occupiers during my incumbency, about 35 years ago, and of course are now very cheap: but at no period had I ever occasion to draw a single sheaf of grain, nor was I ever obliged to sue any person in the Bishop's court. As to small dues, I never particularly asked for them, nor has the tithe of salmon been received or demanded for half a century. I am very happy in having no attorney, nor any litigious, quarrelsome people in the parish: it is therefore but very seldom that I have

occasion to resort to manor-courts or sessions to enforce payments. Neither have we any resident physician in the parish, and as the people are in general healthy, perhaps we suffer nothing on that account.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

Value of Land. The highest acreable rent for the best land is 3 guineas, and we have it in every gradation downwards to 10s.: in making this estimate, I mean to state, that the landlords set it at these prices; for when the occupiers subset their farms to each other, much higher rents are charged; and no farm is set so high, as that the farmer may not subset or dispose of it, at considerable profit.

System of Farming. There is hardly any system in the mode of farming here. Barley, oats, and potatoes, are the only crops raised. Except what I have had myself, there is no wheat, turnip or grass-seeds sown or cultivated: indeed we have no market for the first, and we consider a crop of potatoes more profitable and useful than a crop of turnips. Of late, a few small patches of red-clover may be seen here and there; but they do not exceed the size of a small garden. The usual mode of proceeding is, first a crop of potatoes, either in drill or lazy beds; the next, if the ground suits, a crop of barley; then two, sometimes three crops of oats. It is then abandoned to weeds, or whatever the soil chuses to throw up, for some years, until it is thought to be in a fit state to undergo the same process. Barley is only cultivated along the shore: it does not succeed on mossy soils, and the inland parts of the parish are mostly of that description. I hardly think it has got a fair trial, because I have myself raised it, where I was told it would not grow.

There are no stock-farms in the parish, and every person suits the numbers of his cattle to the size of his holding, which, in general, is under, rather than above 25 acres: even these, at the death of the parent, or when the children get married, are portioned off among his family, (not having any other means of providing for them,) until at last, perhaps, there are not above 4 or 5 acres remaining in the possession of any one individual. Farms.

Our shores afford an abundant supply of sea-weed, of which, in the summer-months, a considerable quantity of kelp is made, and it is at other times much sought after for manure. Four shillings and two pence are paid yearly to the landlord for each horse employed in carrying away this species of manure, and it is frequently taken many miles into the country: its usefulness, however, extends only to one crop. In summer, the shores are rented by certain individuals for making kelp, and as soon as the weather suits for this work, no more sea-weed can be removed for manure until the following season. We have also shell-sand, which is used for the same purpose, and is considered an excellent manure for clay lands; and for the privilege of taking this away, 3s. 4d. yearly are paid for each horse so employed. Kelp. Shell-Sand.

As to natural manures, besides the sea-weed and shell-sand already mentioned, we have decomposed limestone in Limeneagh and at Coulmaghra, near the fishery of Kinbaan, at the boundary of this parish on the east. At this latter place, there is great abundance of it, tho' but very little used. When it has been tried, it answers nearly as well as lime, and excellent crops of potatoes are raised by it. There are no other natural manures, for marl has not, as yet, been discovered. Limestone.

Burning of Bog. Paring and burning of bog, for manure, is a very common practice, from which, also, potatoes are raised, and perhaps a crop or two of oats; after which, when the soil will admit of it, the same process must be again resorted to.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

Trade and Employments. As to the occupation of the inhabitants, spinning employs all the women; weaving and agriculture form the principal employment of the men.

With respect to harbours we have only one, under the church, called port Camply, where vessels of a few tons burden sometimes lie: it is only fit for the reception of small craft, which occasionally arrive from the Scotch islands; having no pier, it is much exposed to all the winds, except those from the south.

Creeks. There are several creeks along the coast, where fishing boats are drawn up on the beach; of these last, there may be about 30 in the parish, employing from 4 to 6 hands each: there are none, however, who make fishing their only occupation, and it is only pursued at certain times and seasons, when not employed in the labours of their respective farms.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

The swinging-bridge, at Canickaride, is certainly a curiosity; but is only put up during the salmon-fishing season: a particular description of it is to be found in the Survey of the County of Antrim,* by Mr. Dubourdieu.

* Vide page 564.

The following is but a short list of the incumbents of this parish, taken from the books of the First Fruits' office: previously to 1745, it formed part of another parish : Succession of Incumbents.

John Ryder, Rector of Ballintoy, 5th October, 1745.

Edmond Lodge, Rector of Ballintoy, 3d November, 1759, Antrim.

Robert Trail, instituted 19th August, 1777, R. of Ballintoy, Antrim.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

I can suggest no plan for rendering the situation of the people more comfortable than it is, unless a method could be devised, to make them more industrious.

APPENDIX.

Containing the several Tables following:

1. Christenings from the Parochial Registry, in 1814.
2. Employments, &c. in this parish, 1803.
3. Diary of the Weather, at Mount Druid, 1811, 12, and 13.
4. State of the Parish, May, 1813.
5. The Sectarian Population, taken in 1803.
6. Return of Stock in the Baronies of Cary, Lower and Upper Dunluce, in 1804.

No. 1.

CHRISTENINGS, *taken from the Parochial Registry of* BALLINTOY, *in* 1814.

Years.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
1804	46	49	95
1805	42	38	80
1806	50	53	103
1807	57	48	105
1808	38	41	79
1809	48	41	89
1810	35	40	75
1811	47	35	82
1812	25	51	76
1813	44	48	92
Total...	432	444	876

No. 2.

EMPLOYMENTS, *&c. in* BALLINTOY, *taken in* 1803.

Names.	*No.*	*Names.*	*No.*	*Names.*	*No.*
Barbers	1	Huxters	16	Reed Makers	2
Bastards	49	Insane	9	Sailors	8
Blasters of Stone	5	Letters of Blood	3	Salmon Fishers	21
Blind	10	Licensed for Game	2	Schoolmasters	8
Boat Carpenters	3	Licensed for Spirits	3	Sellers of Linen	1
Breeches Makers	2	Mantua Makers	2	Servants, Male	32
Butchers	6	Masons	13	Servants, Female	60
Carpenters	11	Midwife	2	Shoemakers	25
Coopers	5	Militia	0	Slaters	1
Dumb	2	Mill Carpenters	1	Smiths	17
Fidlers	1	Millers	5	Taylors	20
Fish Carriers	10	Mowers	7	Truggers	8
Fishers	82	Pensioners	3	Thatchers	5
Flax Dressers	3	Pipers	3	Weavers	288
Flax Scutchers	7	Poor	33	Wheel Wrights	7
Gardeners	1	Quacks	1	Yarn Buyers	3
Glaziers	1	Rabbit-Hunters	5	Yeomen	118

No. 3. DIARY OF THE WEATHER, AT MOUNT DRUID.

1811.	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*March.*	*April.*	*May.*	*June.*	*July.*	*August*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*	*Total.*	1811.
Fair.....	14	7	20	9	7	12	18	10	23	10	10	12	152	365
Wet.....	7	10	4	7	10	4	3	3	3	9	7	8	75	
Showery.....	10	11	7	14	14	14	10	18	4	12	13	11	138	
Fog.....	4	6	7	2	6	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	56	
Snow, Sleet, or Hail..	14	8	6	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	10	53	
Frost.....	13	3	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	38	
Stormy.....	10	7	6	4	8	5	3	5	2	8	8	10	76	
Thunder and Lightning	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	11	
Barometer, greatest height.	30.3	29.7	30.2	29.8	30	30.1	30	30	30.1	29.6	30.1	30		Morning.
	30.3	29.8	30.2	29.8	30	30.1	30	30	30.1	29.6	30.1	29.9		Evening.
Barometer, lowest.	28.7	28.2	28.8	28.7	29.1	28.9	29 2	29.1	28.7	28.5	28.7	28.7		Morning.
	28.5	28.4	28.7	28.7	28.9	28.9	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.4	28.8	28 6		Evening.
Thermometer, greatest height.	45	44	54	55	60	69	68	61	66	58	51	49		Morning.
	45	45	54	55	60	69	68	64	67	60	54	50		Evening.
Thermometer, lowest	27	32	34	28	45	49	59	55	54	37	40	30		Morning.
	22	32	37	31	45	55	60	56	55	44	47	34		Evening.
Wind.	S. 17	S. 21	S. 18	S. 19	E. 12	S. 13	S. 16	S. 14	S. 14	S. 18	S. 13	S. 14		Morning.
	S 13	S. 16	S. 10	S. 13	E. 13	S. 11	S.W. 8	SW 10	S.E. 10	S. 16	S. 12	S. 13		Evening.

1812.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May.	June.	July.	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	1812.
Fair	13	7	11	21	17	19	19	21	12	4	9	20	173	
Wet	5	7	7	3	3	2	2	4	1	12	6	2	54	366
Showery	13	15	13	6	11	9	10	6	17	15	15	9	139	
Fog	6	5	0	1	3	0	2	5	6	3	4	5	40	
Snow, Sleet, or Hail	3	8	19	4	3	0	0	0	1	3	5	5	51	
Frost	9	4	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	10	45	
Stormy	6	10	10	2	3	1	1	2	3	11	13	5	67	
Thunder and Lightning	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
Barometer, greatest height.	30	29.5	30	29.9	29.9	0	0	30	29.9	29 5	29.9	30.4		Morning.
	30	29.6	30	29.9	29.9	0	0	30	29.9	29.6	29.9	30 4		Evening.
Barometer, lowest.	28.4	28.6	28.8	28 9	29	0	0	29.3	29.5	27.9	28.9	29.1		Morning
	28.2	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.1	0	0	29.2	29.4	28.2	28.9	29.1		Evening.
Thermometer, greatest height.	45	46	46	47	55	0	0	64	61	55	49	49		Morning.
	46	46	46	46	56	0	0	65	63	55	50	48		Evening.
Thermometer, lowest.	33	35	33	38	40	0	0	59	54	37	33	33		Morning.
	31	35	32	36	38	0	0	60	55	46	37	32		Evening.
Wind.	S. 16	S. 20	E. 11	E. 12	E. 13	S.E. 12	W. 15	S. 14	S. 22	S 15	S. 13	E. 10		Morning.
	S. 16	S. 16	E. 11	E. 13	E. 15	N.E. 6	W. 11	S. 11	S. 21	S. 14	S. 9	E. 21		Evening.

1813.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.	1813
Fair.....	17	6	13	18	11	24	19	16	18	17	10	21	190	
Wet.....	3	7	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	7	9	3	46	365
Showery.....	11	15	16	9	19	4	9	13	8	7	11	7	129	
Fog.....	5	3	5	5	4	4	1	4	9	2	6	4	52	
Snow, Sleet, or Hail..	3	9	6	3	3	2	0	0	3	4	9	0	42	
Frost.....	12	3	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	7	37	
Stormy.....	5	11	3	2	0	2	1	2	7	10	9	1	53	
Thunder and Lightning	2	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	9	
Barometer, greatest height.	30.3	30.2	30.2	30.2	29.8	30.2	30.1	30.2	30 3	30.1	30	30.1		Morning.
	30.3	30.2	30.2	30 2	29.8	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.3	30.1	30	30.2		Evening.
Barometer, lowest.	28.9	28.5	29.1	28.6	29.1	29.3	29.2	29.4	28.9	28.6	28.7	28 6		Morning.
	28.9	28.4	29.1	29	29.1	29.3	29.2	29.4	28.9	28.6	28 8	28.7		Evening.
Thermometer, greatest height.	46	45	50	55	57	66	65	65	60	56	48	44		Morning.
	46	46	50	57	58	66	65	65	62	58	49	48		Evening.
Thermometer, lowest.	34	36	32	36	41	56	57	59	54	34	35	32		Morning.
	32	38	37	37	44	57	58	55	55	40	37	30		Evening.
Wind	S. 24	S. 21	S. 19	E. 10	E. 15	N. 12	S. 19	N. 12	N. 8	E. 11	S. 20	S. 17		Morning.
	S. 23	S. 18	S. 14	E. 8	E. 17	N. 12	S. 14	NW.15	S. 13	E. 14	S. 17	S. 20		Evening.

The above observations were taken by Fahrenheit's Thermometer, and entirely out of the influence of sun or fire. The figures in the line of Wind, denote the number of days it blew in that direction.

No. 4. STATE OF THE PARISH OF BALLINTOY, 24th May, 1813.

No	*Names of the Townlands.*	*Present Proprietors.*	*Derivation and English Name.*	*Plantation* A. R. P.	*Houses.*	*Families.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Aggregate Population.*
1	Arabuy,	Adam Cuppage, Esq.	Clothed in yellow. Arragh-buiogh, -	238 0 0	19	21	53	54	107
2	Arlimacormick,	R. Montgomery M'Neil,	The carnage of M'Cormick's house, or the height of Cormick's son, - - - -	92 0 0	7	7	19	26	45
3	Ballinlae,	J. Stewart Moore, E. Alex. M'Naghten } Esqs.	Surgeonstown, or Greytown. 'Leai' a doctor, 'leagh' grey,	350 0 0	44	44	92	122	214
4	Ballintoy,	Geo. Alex. Fullerton, Esq.	Northtown. 'Balla,' a town, 'Tough,' North,	583 1 16	74	82	182	215	397
5	Ballynastraid,	Samuel Allen, Esq.	The town of a street, - - -	227 0 0	23	25	62	67	129
6	Broughgammon,	G. A. Fullerton, Esq.	Bending ridge. 'Cammhon,' bent or bending, & 'Brough,' a ridge, or the bank of the crooked sticks or cammons,	318 0 0	23	26	49	60	109
7	Cairn,	Hugh Anderson, Esq.	A heap of stones or hill, - - -	94 0 0	8	8	24	29	53
8	Cairnanmore,	James Leslie, Esq.	The great Cairn. Cairn-in-mhor, - -	55 0 2	6	7	14	22	36
9	Cairnlelis,	Ditto.	The Mugwort hill. 'Lealis,' Mugwort, -	260 0 0	18	18	50	60	110
10	Caracroey,	Ditto.	The hard or gravelly quarter. 'Caragh,' hard, 'Croeigh,' quarter. - - - -	72 2 13	13	14	35	36	71
11	Clegnagh,	G. A. Fullerton, Esq.	Horse's skull. 'Cleg,' a skull, and 'Eagh,' a horse.	155 0 0	7	7	21	22	43
12	Cloughcon,	Rev. C. M'Daniel Stewart,	Sleep rock, or Druid's stone. 'Clough' a stone, and 'Gawn,' sacred or holy - - -	340 0 0	24	24	48	62	110
13	Coulmaghra,	William Tennant, Esq.	The back-field. 'Coul,' back, 'Maghera,' a field,	97 0 39	14	14	36	40	76
14	Coulramoney,	James Leslie, Esq.	The back of the bog. 'Mona,' a bog, -	55 1 19	10	10	21	34	55
15	Coulrasheskin,	John M'Neale, Esq.	The back of the dry ridge. 'Shiesk,' dry, and 'Oon,' a ridge. Perhaps the back of the quagmire, -	199 2 0	41	43	111	117	228
16	Craigalappan,	Geo. Atkinson Wray, Esq.	Lappan's rock, - - -	221 0 0	25	27	69	75	144
17	Craiganee,	G. A. Fullerton, Esq.	The raven's rock. 'Nhee,' a raven, -	371 0 0	30	32	77	71	148
18	Craigs-ballynoe,	John Johnston, Esq.	A rocky hill, or rock near the new town, -	100 2 0	13	16	42	41	83
19	Croagh,	Adam Cuppage, Esq.	The stack-like hill. 'Croagh, a stack, -	255 2 0	32	34	79	68	147

No	Names of the Townlands.	Present Proprietors.	Derivation and English Name.	Plantation A. R. P.			Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Aggregate Population.
20	Drimnagee,	Lord Caledon,	The windy ridge. 'Druim,' back or height, and 'Ghee,' wind, - - - -	137	2	0	23	23	65	67	132
21	Drimnagissan,	Ditto, and J. Dunlop, Esq.	The back of the hill, where baskets are made. 'Gash,' or 'Cash,' a creel or basket, - -	208	2	0	17	18	36	40	76
22	Glenstaghy,	G. A. Fullerton, Esq.	A valley of moist tough clay, or outward green face. 'Glass,' green, 'staghy,' outward, appearing green from the outward, - - - -	505	3	1	21	22	53	60	113
23	Islandmacallan,	Hugh Lyle, Esq.	M'Allan, or Campbell's Island, - -	122	2	0	10	10	24	32	56
24	Kilmahamogue,	G. A. Fullerton, Esq.	The bushy burying-ground. 'Ceal,' burying-ground, 'hamogue,' bushy, - - -	189	0	0	17	17	44	48	92
25	Kittal,	James Leslie, Esq.	Ground frequented by cats, or place where cats littered,	47	3	8	5	6	12	15	27
26	Knockanagarvan,	G. A. Fullerton, Esq.	The miry turf-hill. Cruic-na-garvana, -	241	0	0	13	14	38	31	69
27	Lagavara,	Ditto.	The hollow of victory, or Mary's hollow. Lig-a-baragh,	195	0	0	12	13	28	45	83
28	Limeneagh,	Ditto.	The horse's leap. Lim-en-eagh, - -	302	1	8	32	33	70	84	154
29	Lisbellanagroagh,	Samuel Allen, James S. Moore, } Esqrs.	Fort of the town, with stack-like hills. Liss-balla-na-croagh	246	2	0	35	36	82	85	167
30	Lissan,	Hugh Lyle, Esq.	A small fort, - - - -	71	2	0	9	9	19	24	43
31	Maharnahar,	G. A. Fullerton, Esq.	The field of carnage, or where goods and wares are exposed to sale, - - -	180	0	0	21	22	67	56	123
32	Maghrabuy,	Ditto, and Glebe,	The yellow field, - - -	128	0	0	14	15	35	32	67
33	Maghracastle,	G. A. Fullerton, Esq.	The castle field, - - -	235	0	0	15	15	42	43	85
34	Prolisk,	G. A. Wray, Esq.	Withered or burned bank. 'Luisk,' to burn, -	248	0	0	32	34	67	88	155
35	Straid-keelan,	Adam Cuppage, Esq.	M'Quilkan's-street, - - -	135	0	0	12	12	28	31	59
36	Templastragh,	James Leslie, Esq.	The church of a horse's journey, or near a water-fall. Temphuil-aster-eagh, or Temphuil-assarragh, -	88	0	0	19	19	46	38	84
37	Tobarkeagh,	Adam Cuppage, Esq.	The blind well, or half shut up well. 'Ceagh,' a man with one eye, - - - -	156	0	0	14	14	38	41	79
38	White-Park,	G. A. Fullerton, Esq.	- - - - -	102	0	0	1	1	5	1	6
				7624	1	26	753	792	1893	2082	3975

No. 5. THE SECTARIAN POPULATION OF BALLINTOY, TAKEN IN 1803.

	ESTABLISHED CHURCH.						DISSENTERS.						CATHOLICS.						TOTAL NUMBERS.									
Denominations.	*No. of Families.*	*Men.*	*Women.*	*Sons.*	*Daughters.*	*Total.*	*No. of Families.*	*Men.*	*Women.*	*Sons.*	*Daughters.*	*Total.*	*No. of Families.*	*Men.*	*Women.*	*Sons.*	*Daughters.*	*Total.*	*Men.*	*Women.*	*Heads of Families.*	*Sons.*	*Daughters.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Families.*	*Protestants*	*Catholics.*	*Souls.*
Arabuy,	2	2	2	1	3	8	17	16	17	19	20	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	19	37	20	23	38	42	19	80	0	80
Artimacormick,	2	2	4	1	6	13	5	5	4	3	6	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	15	4	12	11	20	7	31	0	31
Ballinlae,	20	15	16	30	40	101	16	14	19	25	14	72	3	7	9	8	16	40	36	44	80	63	70	99	114	43	173	40	213
Ballintoy,	57	57	63	81	89	290	7	7	7	9	9	32	9	10	7	9	15	41	74	77	151	99	113	173	190	73	322	41	363
Ballynastraid,	19	22	21	30	26	99	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	24	46	30	26	52	50	19	102	0	102
Broughgammon,	15	15	17	17	19	68	3	2	3	12	5	22	4	5	3	7	9	24	22	23	45	36	33	58	56	22	90	24	114
Cairn,	4	4	4	11	10	29	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	6	11	6	6	12	13	16	19	22	6	30	11	41
Cairnanmore,	1	1	1	2	1	5	4	4	4	9	16	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	10	11	17	16	22	5	38	0	38
Cairnlelis,	4	4	9	0	3	16	12	14	21	13	16	64	1	2	2	4	0	8	20	32	52	17	19	37	51	17	80	8	88
Caracroey,	2	3	2	5	1	11	9	11	12	17	11	51	0	0	1	0	0	1	14	15	29	22	12	36	27	11	62	1	63
Clegnagh,	5	5	6	6	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	5	7	7	14	7	4	14	11	5	20	5	25
Cloughcorr,	13	13	10	29	22	74	1	1	2	2	1	6	2	2	4	2	4	12	16	16	32	33	27	49	43	16	80	12	92
Coulmaghra,	1	0	1	5	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	6	5	5	22	6	7	13	10	7	16	14	6	8	22	30
Coulramoney,	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	12	19	16	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	12	21	19	16	28	28	9	56	0	56
Coulrasheskin,	38	40	46	63	53	202	2	2	2	4	5	13	1	1	0	6	1	8	43	48	91	73	59	116	107	41	215	8	223
Craigalappan,	11	11	17	21	31	89	7	7	5	5	9	26	6	6	5	9	8	28	24	27	51	35	48	59	75	24	106	28	134
Craiganee,	20	22	26	24	13	85	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	4	2	8	24	28	52	28	15	52	43	22	87	8	95
Craige,	8	10	17	16	9	52	3	3	0	5	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	17	30	21	13	34	30	11	64	0	64
Croagh,	5	6	10	6	4	26	25	23	25	33	33	114	2	3	3	1	2	9	32	38	70	40	39	72	77	32	140	9	149
Drimnagee,	13	16	11	21	18	66	8	7	13	8	12	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	24	47	29	30	52	54	21	106	0	106
Drimnagessan,	10	8	12	13	18	51	6	5	7	8	8	28	1	1	0	3	0	4	14	19	33	24	26	38	45	17	79	4	83
Glenstaghy,	19	20	27	25	24	96	5	7	6	4	6	23	4	4	3	5	13	25	31	36	67	34	43	65	79	28	119	25	144

THE SECTARIAN POPULATION OF BALLINTOY, CONTINUED.

Denominations.	ESTABLISHED CHURCH.						DISSENTERS.						CATHOLICS.						TOTAL NUMBERS.										
	No. of Families.	Men.	Women.	Sons.	Daughters.	Total.	No. of Families.	Men.	Women.	Sons.	Daughters.	Total.	No. of Families.	Men.	Women.	Sons.	Daughters.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Heads of Families.	Sons.	Daughters.	Males.	Females.	Families.	Protestants	Catholics.	Souls.
Islandmacallan,	1	1	0	1	1	3	2	1	2	4	5	12	6	4	10	2	4	20	6	12	18	7	10	13	22	9	15	20	35
Kilmahamogue,	11	12	8	10	20	56	3	3	9	9	2	23	6	7	9	8	9	33	22	26	48	36	31	55	57	20	79	33	112
Kittal,	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	7	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	9	7	4	11	9	4	20	0	20
Knockanagarvan,	0	0	3	0	0	3	2	2	1	4	4	11	7	9	7	9	7	32	11	11	22	13	11	24	22	9	14	32	46
Lagavara,	6	5	5	12	11	33	1	1	4	1	3	9	1	2	1	2	1	6	8	10	18	15	15	23	25	8	42	6	48
Limeneagh,	23	22	28	48	42	140	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	4	3	5	17	27	32	59	51	47	78	79	28	140	17	157
Lisbellanagroagh,	18	16	24	31	32	103	18	17	12	29	28	86	1	1	2	2	1	6	34	38	72	62	61	96	99	37	189	6	195
Lissan,	2	2	1	1	3	7	3	3	3	5	3	14	2	2	3	4	2	11	7	7	14	10	8	17	15	7	21	11	32
Maharnahar,	17	15	18	24	31	88	4	3	4	5	7	19	2	2	2	3	2	9	20	24	44	32	40	52	64	23	107	9	116
Maghrabuy,	4	4	9	3	3	19	1	1	3	1	2	7	6	6	1	8	8	23	11	13	24	12	13	23	26	11	26	23	49
Maghracastle,	10	10	9	20	19	58	3	3	4	7	6	20	2	3	3	3	4	15	16	16	32	30	29	46	45	15	78	13	91
Prolisk,	8	10	7	10	10	37	3	3	3	7	8	21	16	14	17	22	25	78	27	27	54	39	43	66	70	27	58	78	136
Straid,	4	4	5	3	3	15	5	2	9	4	0	15	6	6	4	5	7	22	12	18	30	12	10	24	28	15	30	22	52
Templastragh,	17	16	16	37	22	92	1	1	1	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	34	38	25	55	42	18	97	0	97
Tobarkeagh,	5	3	4	3	6	16	8	9	11	16	10	46	1	1	1	2	1	5	13	16	29	21	17	34	33	14	62	5	67
White Park,	2	1	1	1	2	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	2	2	4	2	6	0	6
Grand Total....	397	397	460	617	601	2075	197	190	237	295	275	997	107	115	109	139	158	521	702	806	1508	1051	1054	1753	1840	701	3072	521	3593

No. 6. RETURN OF STOCK, &c. taken in JAN. 1804, conformably with the provision of the *Defence Act*, for the BARONIES of CARY, LOWER DUNLUCE and UPPER DUNLUCE.

	CARY.								LOWER DUNLUCE.						UPPER DUNLUCE.				
STOCK, &c.	*Armoy.*	*Ballintoy.*	*Billy, part of*	*Coultfeighrin.*	*Derry-keighan.*	*Rathlin.*	*Ramoan.*	*Total in this Barony*	*Ballyrashane.*	*Ballycellan.*	*Part of Billy.*	*Part of Derry-keighan.*	*Dunluce.*	*Total in this Barony*	*Ballymoney.*	*Kilraughts.*	*Loughgeel.*	*Total in this Barony*	*TOTAL in the Three Baronies.*
Oxen and Bulls,	67	116	29	195	10	9	200	626	2	11	9	34	51	107	33	61	97	191	924
Cows,	764	1093	689	1241	334	278	1053	5452	314	123	850	925	959	3171	2076	516	2074	4666	13289
Young Cattle,	697	430	257	680	120	50	731	2965	94	49	318	449	256	1166	1334	230	994	2558	6689
Sheep and Goats,	757	862	473	1784	119	670	971	5636	76	56	243	419	381	1175	350	163	1360	1873	8684
Pigs,	366	489	178	189	115	103	458	1898	121	43	198	351	260	973	717	158	654	1529	4400
Horses,	306	558	298	494	123	125	419	2320	114	66	305	309	348	1142	735	146	618	1499	4961
Carts,	0	0	2	5	1	1	10	19	0	3	6	7	10	26	1	0	2	3	48
Cars,	200	407	237	392	104	11	269	1620	107	58	235	248	303	951	599	114	426	1139	3710
Barrels of Wheat,	8½	36½	0	15½	0	0	86½	147	0	1	0	13	10	24	1329	0	6	1335	1506
Barrels of Oats,	5473½	15096½	56	9059½	24	862½	10512½	41084	0	0	40	24	3	67	17537	2	5985	24524	64675
Barrels of Barley,	826	1331½	23	550	0	725	893	4348½	0	0	0	70	0	70	1710	851	61	2622	7040½
Loads of Hay,	1801	1221	986	1118	241	25	2634	8026	459	461	1070	1477	1310	4777	6384	398	2266	9048	21851
Loads of Straw,	4694	15186	25	6326	10	711	10029	36981	0	4	72	149	50	275	14248	8	5932	20188	57444
Cwts. Flour,	4½	4½	10½	0	½	0	53⅜	73⅜	0	0	0	0	0	0	601½	0	10	611½	685½
Cwts. of Oatmeal,	168½	140	272½	21	229	0	559½	1390½	23¾	8	420½	511	395	1571½	1084½	121	514	1719½	4681½
Cwts. of Butter,	24	15¼	11	10¼	2	0	32½	96	31	1	22¼	21¼	17½	93½	40	2½	31½	74	263½
Cwts. of Cheese,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6¾	0	6¾	15½	½	3¼	19½	26¼
Cwts. of Flax,	90¼	478	2½	66½	1	0	312	950¾	2	1	7	130	13	158	284½	0	107¾	392½	1500¾
Cwts. of Leather,	2¾	1¼	400	0	0	0	123	527	0	0	0	395½	4	399¾	83¼	0	60	143¼	1069¾
Cwts. Wool,	1½	3	0	0	0	0	61	65½	0	0	¼	4	2½	6¾	0	0	0	0	72¼
Loads of Fuel,	13595	28392	1863¼	23856	9626	878	23287	118268	6486	2156	11646	30289	15964	66541	48501	9641	39918	98060	282869
Yards of Linen,	1361	4487	1157	2313	2847	1753	11707	25625	500	20	541	937	540	2538	25014	284	8284	33582	61745
Yards of Woollen,	435	601	572	1303	168	246	2949	6274	320	100	0	0	104	524	7399	0	465	7864	14662
Cwts. of Salt,	10¼	16½	14½	0	0	0	11	52¼	1	1100	6	1	40	1148	402	0	4	406	1606¼
Gallons of Spirits,	310	750	982	1	210	0	2149	4402	0	221	26	858	35	1140	1919	8	281	2208	7750

Stock, &c.	Cary.								Lower Dunluce.						Upper Dunluce.				
	Armoy.	*Ballintoy.*	*Part of Billy*	*Coalfeighterin.*	*Derrykeighan.*	*Rathlin.*	*Rotoan.*	*Total in this Barony*	*Ballyrashane.*	*Ballycastlan.*	*Part of Billy*	*Part of Derrykeighan*	*Dunluce.*	*Total in this Barony*	*Ballymoney.*	*Kilraughts.*	*Loughgeel.*	*Total in this Barony*	*Tot. in the Three Baronies.*
Cwts. of Iron,	1¾	6½	15½	0	2¼	0	252½	278½	3	106	0	23	0	132	123	0	4½	127½	538
Axes, - - -	0	262	122	196	101	11	333	1025	75	25	138	155	127	520	578	98	306	982	2527
Picks, - - -	0	38	8	37	8	0	59	150	16	11	24	14	24	89	37	6	24	67	306
Spades, - -	334	660	375	530	186	147	539	2771	119	70	355	289	296	1129	987	207	826	2020	5920
Shovels, - -	217	383	231	309	134	125	522	1921	86	41	242	203	230	802	742	123	558	1423	4146
Bill-hooks, -	0	2	1	0	0	0	21	24	13	4	7	3	7	34	33	3	21	57	115
Saws, - -	41	79	53	33	28	14	98	346	38	9	57	72	62	238	255	33	96	384	968
Crow-Irons, -	41	51	25	28	9	3	80	237	9	17	27	35	28	116	58	22	98	178	531
Sledges, - -	0	44	15	0	8	0	0	67	10	3	2	9	5	29	73	4	63	140	236
Ladders, - -	0	157	50	0	41	0	0	248	29	29	0	18	33	109	364	55	159	578	935
Hand-Barrows,	33	37	20	22	13	50	92	267	18	18	45	45	49	175	169	11	34	214	656
Box-Barrows,	10	13	17	8	1	3	80	132	1	10	58	15	25	109	93	14	45	152	393
Deal Boards,	670	590	573	174	448	321	6426	9202	58	1779	122	618	6827	9404	1713	286	881	2880	21486
Ploughs, - -	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210
Harrows, - -	0	328	0	0	0	0	0	328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	328
Spinning Wheels,	0	1100	0	0	0	0	0	1100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1100
Reels, - - -	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	365
Clocks, - -	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Watches, - -	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81
Volunteers, -	129	321	170	263	84	0	226	1193	73	1	188	187	168	617	519	74	289	882	2692
Pioneers, - -	10	32	1	159	1	0	6	209	5	5	5	6	78	99	33	0	5	38	346
Drivers, - -	99	151	7	76	9	0	107	449	33	55	22	140	102	352	316	3	11	330	1131
Refusals, - -	1	1	61	0	38	0	1	102	10	0	102	15	13	140	97	62	420	579	821
Boats, - -	0	30	12	27	0	39	18	126	0	24	0	0	10	34	0	0	0	0	160
Pilots, - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

No. IX.

PARISH OF

CLONMANY,

(Diocese of Derry, and County of Donegal.)

By the Rev. F. L. Molloy.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name. CLONMANY is the modern, as we may suppose it to be the ancient name of this parish; and probably called so, from Cluain Maighnuis, Manus's retreat or residence, in like manner as Clonard is derived from Cluin Iraird: to which the tradition of the place, respecting the etymology of the word, agrees, with some little difference, which is, that Managh Morrison, being the most wealthy man in this place, and having his castle near where the church now stands, (the ruins of which were erased about twenty-five years ago for that edifice, and the wall around it,) and also the best stubbles and grass, it was instantly said, if his neighbours' cattle strayed away, they are in Managh's stubbles, (coinleach Managh,) hence Clonmany.* The writer of the Statistical Account of this parish, is unable to proceed any farther in the ancient history of it, having no records to guide him; however, it may be admitted, that this

* Or perhaps Cluain-Managh, *i. e.* the Monks' Retreat.

is a matter more of curiosity to the antiquarian, than of use in its consequence.

This parish is situated in the barony of Ennishowen, county of Donegal,* and diocese of Derry: being from 55° 13` to 55° 17` N. lat. and from 7° 54` to 8° 2` W. longitude; bounded on the W. by part of the parish of Desertegny and the mouth of Lough-Swilly; on the N. by the Atlantic ocean; on the E. by an arm of the sea, which separates it from the parish of Cloncha; on the S. E. by the parish of Donagh; on the S. by part of the parishes of Lower Fahan, Templemore, and Desertegny, all in the diocese of Derry. Situation. Bearings. Boundaries

It may be asked here how it comes to pass, that the parish of Templemore borders Clonmany, when Upper and Lower Fahan intervene? The answer is, Glasmolan, Drumaneigh, Ballybrack, Ballintleva, Ballinlough, Carroughill, Meennaghmollagh, being mountain farms of the isle of Inch, in the parish of Templemore, the half of which was given to the parish of Clonmany by the Dean of Derry, as incumbent, (but at what time this was done, I have not been able to ascertain,) for doing the parochial duty no doubt; while the other half remains in statu quo: these lands are called the Bar of Inch.

The breadth of the parish N. and S. in the direction of Buncrana, in its most extended part, is only four miles; and its length, from E. to W. in the direction

* It is generally believed, that the Danes came first to Ireland, in the reign of Odha Oirndeghe, (the son of Neil Frasach,) in A. D. 798: however, Mr. Flaherty says, that they came A. D. 800. Be that as it may, the native Irish called them Goill, (men of chivalry,) whence Fineghall, in the county of Dublin, and Dunnangall, the county that this parish is situated in, Donegal.

of Dunree Fort, about eight miles, and may, with propriety, be called a longitudinal parish: however, for a more mathematical account of it, I beg leave to refer the reader to M'Crea's map of the county of Donegal, which was lately struck off in London, by order, and for the use, of the Grand Jury of the county.

This parish is divided into twenty-three large divisions, which are, I suppose, properly called townlands; here, however, they are called quarter-lands, and why, I have not been able to ascertain. Their names are to be found in the Appendix.

Subdivision. It may not, perhaps, be unworthy of notice here, that each of these is subdivided, and the subdivisions do not, in every instance, border on each other; as in the townland of Dunnally, which consists of Binnion, Bunachrick, Tandragee, Gaddyduff, Mindoran, Boharna, Urbol, and Addervill, there are, at least, two miles distance between the first and the last of these subdivisions: however, to put this part of my subject into as clear a light as possible, and to give the reader some idea of the comparative value of the land, I shall refer him to the Appendix, where he will find the subdivisions of this parish, extracted from the vestry-book; annexed to which, I have, to each townland, subjoined its proportion of the sum of £50, which was to serve as a key for future applotments, from the 28th day of September, 1808.

Contents. Within the bounds of the parish, it is supposed, there are about 10,038 acres; of which, not more than 2,529 acres can be tilled; allotting to each family in the parish, two acres and an half of arable land, and eight acres of

mountain tract, which is supposed to be a tolerably fair calculation, it will produce the acreable contents of the parish above stated.

In this parish there are only two rivers worthy of remark, viz. Clonmany, and Ballyhallan: the former takes its rise from Meendoran lough, in the south of the parish, and the latter river from a little spring in the west of it, which runs east for about two miles, and joins the former at the Gort, where the rector of the parish, the Rev. Abraham Hamilton, who holds along with it, the vicarage of Donegal, intends building the glebe-house in spring next: the united stream runs due north for about an English mile, and then falls into the sea at Binnion. Rivers.

The shores which bound this parish, are, on the west, Leenan and Bunarohan; on the north, Dunaff, Tullagh, Binnion, Pollan, and Carrickabrahey; on the east, Ballindavoe, Lagachurry, and Feggart; making a semicircle nearly of nine miles. The arm of the sea which separates the parish from that of Cloncha, is Strabreaga, and flows for two miles into the interior of the country, to the town of Malin. About a mile from the mouth of Strabreaga, the sea undulates to the right, and peninsulates a part of the parish, known by the name of the Isle of Doagh, comprehending the townlands of Feggart, Lagachurry, Carrickabrahey, Craignacally, and Ballymacmurty. Shores.

Leenan Bay, at the mouth of Lough Swilly, between Leenan-Head and Dunree-Head, is looked upon to be a safe harbour, and is, I believe, mentioned as such in the Charts. Bays.

Production. The peculiar production of those rivers, and some small loughs in the parish, are trouts and eels: a few salmon come up, in autumn, to spawn in those rivers.

Hills or Mountains. There are some very considerable hills or mountains here, which display a grandeur better conceived than described. The principal of which are Rachtion, Bulbion, Dunaff, Crucknakeeragh, Cruckaghrim, and Binnion, which afford some kind of summer pasture to black cattle and sheep, except the first and the north side of the last, being immensely high, and nearly of perpendicular altitude.

Woods. That there have been woods in various parts of this parish, is clear from the many trees of fir and fir-blocks to be met with in the bogs: at present, however, it is very destitute of standing timber.

Bogs. The bogs were once very numerous here, but now they are diminishing fast, and it is a subject that deserves serious consideration, to know what will be done for fuel in the course of twenty years hence: perhaps the ingenuity of man might find coal-mines in these huge mountains. The people cut their turf in May, and have them winnowed in proper time: the most considerable of the bogs are Urris, Cloontagh, and Boharna.

Climate. Notwithstanding, however, these high mountains and bogs that I have mentioned, our climate is healthy. We must admit, indeed, that during eight months of the year, we suffer, alternately, from humidity, cold and piercing breezes, and sometimes from tempestuous hurricanes; but, from the beginning of June until the beginning of October, Sol's revivifying beams repay us for our sufferings.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

With respect to the mineralogy of this parish, I am myself incompetent to give much satisfaction to the curious in those matters; however, it is generally thought, that our hills and mountains are impregnated with metals and valuable fossils. A foreigner, I believe Doctor Berger, lately pervaded our mountains, and brought therefrom rocks, &c. for the London Society. A gentleman of this parish, with whom he had some conversation on the subject, says, that the Doctor found nothing worthy of notice: nor did he find any thing of consequence in any of the mountains of Ennishowen, except in one parish, which, no doubt, will be given in detail in these Statistical inquiries. In the mean time, I can testify, that there are mineral springs of the chalybeate kind, to be found in various parts of this parish. Dr. Berger.

In many parts of it, there may be found quarries; some of whinstone and some of freestone: the former can be raised in blocks of any dimensions, and the latter are as good for building as I have ever seen: of these, however, they do not much stand in need at present, having already as much quarried by the hand of Nature, as may serve any purpose which may be at present required. Quarries.

There is no limestone in the parish: when the people want any lime, they are necessitated to go from three to six miles for it, to the kiln, where it is sold at 1s. 8d. per barrel, which is considered to be tolerably cheap. But although they have not the advantage of this calcareous manure, and a serious loss it is indeed, yet they Sea-Alga.

have what may be considered to be very good in its kind, viz. rack, or sea-alga, which is very plenty on these shores, and produces very good potatoes and cabbages, and is excellent on meadows There is no other production worthy of notice here, except heath and some fioran grass.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Modern buildings there are a few, but we have no infirmaries, hospitals, jails, or workhouses. There are six or seven small bridges in the parish, the principal of which is Clonmany-bridge, on the united Clonmany and Ballyhallan rivers, about six miles from Carndonagh, and four from the fort of Dunree, and about eight miles from Buncrana, and half a mile from the church, and may be said to be about the centre of the parish. A mile east from this bridge, is the little village of Ballyliffin, centrally situated between Carndonagh and the Fort of Dunree, on the great road running between those places.

Bridges.

Village.

Roads. The road from Derry, through Buncrana, to the sea, at Binnion, cuts the parish south and north, for about four miles, the road from Carndonagh to the Fort of Dunree, cuts the parish longitudinally, for about eight miles, intersecting the former at Gaddyduff. From this point, westward about twenty perches, the road divides itself to the right and left: the latter branch only leads to a bog, on which, however, are two neat little bridges, the principal one of which is dignified with the name of the Priest's-bridge, contiguous to which is the seat of the Rev. Charles O'Shiel, the parish priest. The former branch runs nearly north for about a mile, and then takes a western direction for about

three miles, opening a passage to two good market-towns, viz. Malin and Carndonagh. Nearly parallel to this, and about three miles and a half off, runs another road from Buncrana, through the parish of Desertegne, across the high hill of Mamore, (Mam-mor, a great gap,) thus opening a communication to another good market-town, to the south of the western extremity. There are other roads locally advantageous, but not worthy of notice here.

Proprietors.

A part of the lands of this parish belongs to the Bishop of Derry, and the remainder was the fee-simple estate of the Marquis of Donegal, until in the year 1810, when the townlands of Tullagh, Kinnea, Letter, Dunaff, Urrismana, Leenan, and, in the year 1811, the townlands of Carrickabrahey, Carareagh, Altohalla, Ballymacmurty, Ballyliffin, Ardagh, Cleagh, Rooskey, and Meentagh were sold; the former to Sir Robert Harvey, and the latter to Thomas Harvey, Esq. who are non-residents. These sales did not, however, change the fee-simple property, as only a term of 1000 years, from the decease of the late marquis, was made for a pepper-corn.

Residents.

The Rev. Dr. Chichester, who now lives at Dresden, resided in this parish for upwards of 40 years, and of course has made it much more respectable than it otherwise would: his son, Arthur Chichester, Esq. M. P. has a neat little villa at Roxton, at which he very seldom resides. John O'Donnel, Esq. has a bathing-lodge at Cleagh, where he and family reside every year for a few weeks: if we add to these three corn-mills, and salt-pans, which are at the mouth of Lough Swilly, there are but few other houses worthy of notice. There are no inns, and what is very remarkable, very few *shebeeners*

in the parish; so that I can with justice testify, that the morals of the people are much better than might naturally be expected in a spot where illicit distillation is so much pursued.

Scenery. The scenery about the church is truly grand and picturesque. It is situated on a rising ground or gentle acclivity, skirted on the north by the beautiful demesne of the Rev. Dr. Chichester; to the west lie the tremendously high mountains of Rachtion and Crucknackeera; on the east of it, is a fine flat country, while on the north-east are the beautiful green meadows of the Rev. Dr. Chichester, which are irrigated by the conflux of the Clonmany and Ballyhallan. The superficial appearance of the other parts of the parish is not so facinating, being, for the most part, destitute of standing timber; although it must be admitted, that the land is good in itself, and well cultivated.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Carrickabrahey. There is the shell of an old ruin to the N. E. of the parish, called the castle of Carrickabrahey: it consists of a round-tower, about 25 feet high and 8 in diameter, and a square building, 30 feet high or thereabouts, and 10 feet square in the clear. South of these, a few perches, is a small circular lake, from which runs a little canal or duct to carry off the water to the sea.

Caislean na Stucah. An English mile S. E. from this, stand the remains of a horned-castle, called in Irish, Caislean na Stucah, on a pyramidical rock, peninsulated in spring tides, the top of which is upwards of 80 perches from the level of the sea; and what is very remarkable, is inaccessible unless by long ladders. It is a matter of curious specu-

lation to the men of this generation to know, how and when it was built. The tradition here is, that it was built by Phelemy Brasillah Dogherty, to keep his children protected from the ravages of the small-pox; however, a subject of such curiosity, surely has not escaped the observation of Irish historians, so that perhaps it can be ascertained by whom, and at what time, this ruin was erected.

V. *Present and former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

If population depends on regular government, security of property, plenty of food and employment, the present population of this parish proves that these are enjoyed here. There are on the priest's books, (which is a sure modus probandi,) 931 Roman Catholic families; and on my own, 17 familes; besides 8 families of Protestant Dissenters; which, in all, at 5 to each family, make an aggregate number of 4680 souls. And if we compare this with the population of the parish about 40 years ago, which could not, I hear, be more than 50 families, it proves one thing, at least, the salubrity of our atmosphere; notwithstanding which, there cannot be produced an instance of longevity in it at present. Population

Their general food are potatoes and milk, and fish, and oaten-bread and butter. In point of wealth they do no exceed mediocrity; however, there are very few mendicants in the parish, the people here considering it an indelible stigma on their offspring to resort to mendicity. The beggars flock from other districts to this, as it abounds with potatoes, which are the chief aliment of the poor in times of scarcity, so that they are sometimes very troublesome to us. This was the case last year, when we enacted a law at vestry, to refuse alms to all beggars, except the lame, the decrepid, and Food. Wealth.

Dress. the blind, and to such persons as were residents in the parish. The holyday-dress of the people here is neat, and sometimes borders on finery; whereas their every day dress assimilates to their mode of living.

Small-Pox. A few children have fallen victims to the confluent small-pox this year, which is the only distemper that affects the population of this parish: to counteract which, I have inoculated the children of those poor, near myself, who applied to me for the purpose, with vaccine infection; but I regret to say, that the people here, with a few exceptions, are prejudiced against it, thinking that the vaccine system will protect them from the ravages of the small-pox only three years. It is a subject, I think, that requires parliamentary consideration.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Genius. The genius of the people turns on an agricultural axis, although there are some expert craftsmen in the parish, such as, shoemakers, weavers, carpenters, coopers, wheelwrights, &c.: they are remarkably sober, regular, and attentive to business; spirited, warlike, and courageous, yet not by any means quarrelsome; they are charitable to the poor, and a kind good-natured peasantry as ever I knew.

Language. The vernacular language is what is used by the people in common, although they are acquiring a tolerable knowledge of the English now, since their ideas were whetted by a commercial intercourse in the neighbouring fairs and markets. It may be right to remark here, that some of the old men in this parish have a genius for reading the Irish language, in Irish characters, and there is one old man, upwards of 80 years

of age, who can write it tolerably well. There are some old poems on Fion Mc. Cuil, and many fragments of what they call Ossian's poems; there is also an Irish manuscript, on theological subjects, by a priest, A. D. 1715. Irish MSS.

The titular saint, or as some express it, the guardian saint, of this parish, is Columbkill. The 9th of June is his festival day, and is observed most ceremoniously by some of the old people in the parish: on that day they circumambulate certain places, repeating certain prayers, deified, as it were, by him. They formerly drove down their cattle to the beach, on that day, and swam them in that part of the sea, into which runs the water of St. Columb's well, which is thereby made holy-water; but this custom, of late, has not been practised. There is also a traditional story told here, that the earth of a little hillock (tempo desh,) on the right of the road leading from the chapel to the church, formerly expelled all mice and rats, until the earth of it was vended, when its expelling powers ceased; still, however, they carry all their dead around it, as being an ancient custom. There is a circular flat stone in the centre of the church-yard, about 14 inches in diameter, on which are two round little hollow places, which they say are prints of St. Columb's knees. On that day mass used to be celebrated, but of late, I believe, it has been discontinued. Columbkill

VII.—*The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The employment of the children is, for the most part, their education; except, in a few instances, when the parents of the children are not able to send them to school, in which case, they are employed by farmers on Children.

domestic business; or peradventure, they are employed by their parents to gather crabs, lobsters, and other shell-fish; or eadible-alga, which afford a seasonable supply in times of scarcity.

Schools. There is a Protestant school-master, and five Roman Catholics, who teach in different parts of the parish. The former has an usher, who teaches on the week-days, who has a school fluctuating from 45 to 60 boys, while he attends the Sunday-school at the church himself, together with the usher: this school is generally well attended, there being from 50 to 60 scholars at it; and the Rev. Edward Chichester has procured for the parish £20, with which he means to give salaries to Sunday-Schools. school-masters, who will teach on Sundays. There are already three schools on this bounty, and he has it in contemplation to establish a fourth Sunday-school. It is, in my mind, the best way of disposing of a charitable fund that can possibly be adopted; for, supposing children should learn little or nothing, in consequence of the shortness of the time devoted to instruction, yet it has surely the advantage, of laying a good foundation; it keeps the children from bad practices and the contagion of bad examples, during those hours, which are the most dangerous in the week; for if they were not at school, they would probably be in the streets, or in the church-yard, gaming for halfpence, quarrelling, robbing bird's-nests, and practising every vice of which their age is capable. The design is certainly praiseworthy, and may produce greater benefit than many apprehend. I point out this principally as a subject worthy of imitation.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c. &c.*

Clonmany is a rectory and vicarage, in the advowson of the Marquis of Donegal: the rectory is taxed £12 in the King's books. The church was built about 25 years ago, under the superintendance of the Rev. Dr. Chichester, who was then rector of this parish. It is a neat little church, situated on the right of the road that cuts the western part of the parish, about 20 miles north of Derry, and 9 miles from Buncrana. South from the church, and about 80 perches distance, lies the Gort, of four acres and a half of glebe arable land, which is convenient to Clonmany-bridge: separate from the Gort, a little to the south, lies the remainder of the glebe-lands, of about 30 acres of arable land, and a large mountain-tract, of very good pasturage.

Advowson. Church. Glebe.

The tithes here are set for a term of years, at a very moderate rate. The notes are drawn in favour of the rector, "for and in consideration of the great and small tithes," which comprehends, I understand, the tithes of all grain, flax, potatoes, and other small dues, too numerous to insert here, but which are mentioned in the notes in order to retain the primeval right: this is stated, because not more than half the intrinsic value of the great tithes are demanded.

Tithes.

There is a Roman Catholic chapel in this parish, situated on the right of the road leading from Derry to the sea at Binnion, about nineteen miles and a half from the former place, and half a mile from the latter.

Chapels.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Farms. In this parish the farms are, almost all, on a confined scale, and of course, they have not speculated much on new modes of agriculture; neither, indeed, would the new mode of ploughing answer their fields, which are generally small and full of large rocks, &c.: notwithstanding these inconveniencies, the land of these patches is, in general, extremely productive; it is true that there are some exceptions to this datum, yet they are very few. Their usual mode of agriculture is that of ploughing and harrowing, after the manner of their ancestors; and they plant potatoes with the back of the spade, which is considered to be a very good mode, as it cuts the roots of the weeds, and loosens the ground: to proceed, however, a little more in detail, the most of these little farmers have mountain tracts exclusively for their horses, black-cattle and sheep, which are their stocks of cattle; and the arable land is exclusively for their crops, which are potatoes, barley, oats, flax, and rye. They usually enrich their poorest lands with the dung of animals or sea-rack, or with a compost of dung, sea-rack, soil, bog and sand, on which they set their potatoes; after this, they have crops of barley, oats and flax, in their rotation, and if they have boggy or sandy land, they sow rye. They sometimes dung their land, plough it down and harrow it, on which they set their potatoes with the back of the spade, and when the shoots are appearing above the clay, they cover them, &c.: this is considered the best practicable mode for having dry potatoes. They seldom burn their land here.

Modes of Agriculture.

Stocks and Crops.

Manures.

Rents. The highest acreable land is computed to be set at 50s.; the middling, 35s.; and an inferior quality, 20s.

I say computed, because the land is not surveyed here, and they throw in the mountain tract, to make the computation as moderate as possible.

The only fairs in the parish are held in the village of Ballyliffin, on the 1st day of January, 24th of March, 29th of June, and 10th of October; these were formerly held on Pollan-Strand; the right of holding such fairs is prescriptive: and it is in contemplation to take out a patent for a weekly market for the above village. The vendible commodities at these fairs are, horses, black-cattle and sheep; flax, yarn, &c. Fairs.

X.—*Of Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

The people here usually carry on trade in Derry and the neighbouring markets: they sell their webs, butter, oil, and kelp, in Derry; and they sell their barley, oats, potatoes, yarn, and flax, in Carndonagh, Malin, and Buncrana. There is no way of ascertaining the precise quantities they sell in those places; but this I will venture to assert, that they sell, in a dear year, upwards of £1500 worth of potatoes. Trade.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

This parish, to many, might appear to be a great curiosity; with mountains prodigiously high, some abruptly conical, and some nearly perpendicular; and with vallies of vast extent and of great richness. But to illustrate this fact more in detail; let us suppose that a man, from some of the flat districts of the interior of the kingdom, should be placed on Mamore-gap: aright before him to the north is the great Atlantic ocean, which will present a most awful picture to his view, while on his Mamore-Gap.

right and left, hang rocks prodigiously high and nearly perpendicular. Let him proceed a little farther, and turn to the right,

"Magnum iter intendo; sed dat mihi gloria vires."

Let him endeavour to ascend the mountain that will then present itself to his view; no doubt, when he has arrived at the summit, he will, like the wearied traveller, recline his tired limbs:—

"Come then expressive silence, muse his praise."

He will be delighted with the variety of the scenery, to the north, south, east and west. He may satiate his eyes awhile with a northern prospect, the far surrounding sea, (the "polu-phloisboio" of the ancients,) diversified with some islands; while underneath his view, between the sea and him, is a beautiful flat valley, the richness of the soil of which, is like a garden of cucumbers. To the right is Lough Foyle, and to the left, Lough Swilly; on the latter the shipping will attract his notice for a considerable time; and underneath him, and very near, is a heap of stones, (leachd,) erected there by Fion Mc. Cuil, in memory of some of his heroes who fell there. But before he leaves that mountain, let him recollect, that it was the spot where Fion Mc. Cuil enacted his laws, as the name of the mountain implies, (Rachtion, the act of Fion Mc. Cuil.) If he goes to Tullagh, he may there see a chink in a rock, excavated underneath by the corroding hand of time, which, when the wind blows strong from the north, spurts up the water to, at least, 100 feet. It is most curious to observe this at the distance of three miles off, casting up the water like a huge leviathan. Let him proceed southward, he comes to Binnion-bay, and will pass Neal Dogherty's house, commonly called Neal

Shane, who is the most eminent man in the parish, if we consider, that about thirty years ago, he probably was not worth £30, and now he is worth, at least, £10,000, which he has acquired by his own cleverness. Proceeding southward still, he may take a cursory view of two white stones to the right and left of the road near the chapel. Taking the same course, he will arrive at a stone, in Maheramore, placed on pillars, which cannot be less than 20 tons weight, said to be Fion Mc. Cuil's finger-stone. It has every appearance of being placed there (being called cloch a togbhail,) if it was practicable; however, to the men of this generation it is not. Before he leaves the parish, he may see large caves in Lagacherry, Binnion-hill, and Dunaff.

To the above may be added, a fall of the waters of a rivulet, which takes its rise from little springs in the west of Reachtion and Crucknakeera mountains, down a rock fifty feet perpendicular: it runs between the houses of the Rev. Dr. Chichester and John O'Donnell, Esq. and then falls into the confluence of the Clonmany and Ballyhallen. Also, an arch through one of the rocks at Leenan-head, of about 70 yards long, and 5 or 6 broad, through which people pass in boats, for their amusement. These, if not objects of great curiosity, are certainly worthy of observation.

Quern stone

It may not be uninteresting to mention also, that a farmer of this parish, when blasting some rocks in one of his fields, found underneath one of them, a quern-stone, which evidently had been in use. Would it not be very desirable to know, when and how it came under a great rock?

There is a man in this parish, upwards of 70 years of age, who teaches the English, Irish, French, Latin, and Greek languages, can speak the four first, and can repeat, with the assistance of his memory, all the books read at school, or nearly so.

Succession of Incumbents.

The following list, taken from the books of the First Fruits' Office, shews the succession of the incumbents of this parish:

William Paton, admiss. et institut. fuit 19° Jan. 1630, ad rector. de Clonmany, in Com. Donegal. Val. £16.

Johannes Bunbury, admiss. et collat. fuit 2° Maii, 1636, ad R. de Clonmany, in Com. Donegal. Val. £12.

Daniel M'Loughlin, institut. et induct. primo Junii, 1672, ad rector. de Clonmany, in Com. Donegal. Val. £12.

Johannes Echlin, cler. in A. M. institut. fuit 8° die August, 1711, ad rector. Clonmany, Com. Donegal.

The Hon. John Skiffington, rector. Clonmany, 4th July, 1745.

Arthur Chichester, A. M. rect. Clonmany, 10th June, 1754.

William Chichester, R. Clonmany, 19th July, 1768.

Henry Thomas Preston, instituted 27th April, 1791, R. Clonmany.

Abraham Hamilton, collated 4th June, 1801, R. Clonmany.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

The majority of every nation under the sun, must, of necessity, consist of the poor, and if their situation is meliorated, no doubt, the minority will receive benefit from the improvement. In furtherance of this datum,

it behoves every one to lend his aid: however, in the present instance, I must beg leave to decline offering any agricultural improvements, having read very few books of the theory myself, and understanding very little of the practice of agriculture; but, with all humility, I would refer my reader to the improvements suggested in Dr. Ledwich's Account of Achadhbho.

APPENDIX.

TOWNLANDS *and their* SUBDIVISIONS.

1. Leenan,
   - The old town of Leenan,
   - Skeog,
   - Clonmartin,
   - Leenainkeel,
   - Portevly,
   - Urbal Reagh.

2. Urrismana,
   - Upper Urrismana,
   - Lower Urrismana,
   - Bunarohan,
   - Rantymargy,
   - Cloghrinn.

3. Letter.
   - Letter Gortyhoye,
   - Claggan,
   - Gortnagason,
   - Lettercloon.

4. Dunaff,
   - Upper Dunaff,
   - Lower Dunaff,
   - Teernasliggy,
   - Alprabog,
   - Teerheen,
   - Bellure.

5. Kinnea and Crossconnell,
   - Kinnea or Cloghbane,
   - Roxton,
   - Gortschreachan,
   - Crossconnell.
   - Fox Den.

6. Tullagh,
   - Upper Tullagh,
   - Lower Tullagh,
   - Norway,
   - Fallbane.

7. Straide,
Straide,
Cleeagh,
Dresden,
Ballyhallan,
Gortnahinshan,
Cloghfinn,
Teerhoran,
Avismore,
Teermain,
Keelogs,
Gort, of 4½ acres of glebe-land

8. Dunally,
Binnion,
Bunacbrick,
Tandragee,
Gaddyduff,
Mindoran,
Boharna,
Urbal,
Addervill,

9. Rooskey,
The old town of Rooskey,
Teerberry, } Arable Glebe
The Glebe, } land.
Meenascardan, } Glebe
Meenybroagh, } pasture.
Ballinnaboe,
Minidiff.

10. Altahalla,
The old town of Altahalla,
Gortfad, or Jockeystown,
Gortnamona.

11. Cloontagh,
The old town of Cloontagh,
Middle town of Cloontagh,
Stracummer,
Magheramore.

12. Cleagh,
Skeognachoe,
Gortyrana,
The old town of Cleagh,
Neal's Park,
Ardnagrevera.

13. Anagh,
Anagh, Lower,
Anagh, New,
Anagh, Upper.

14. Ardagh,
Mullagh,
Upper Ardagh,
Lower Ardagh,
Cloghernagh.

15. Ballyliffin,
The old town of Ballyliffin,
Mahereard,
Ardscanlan.

16. Tullnabrattley,
Old town of Tullnabrattley,
The middle ditto,
Lackbuy.

17. Rasheny,
The old town of Rasheny,
Giblan,
Kedinigor.

18. Straas,
The old town of Straas,
Maheralahan,
Craigamullan,
Maheranaal,
Caulheme,
Ballymageean.

19. Feggart,
The old town of Feggart,
Doaghmore,
Kill.

20. Lagachurry,
Old town of Lagachurry,
Ballindavoe,
Fardarough,
Claragh.

21. Carrickabrahy,
Carrickabrahey, 1st division,
Ditto - 2d ditto.

22. Craignacally,
Old town of Craignacally,
Beltraa,
Ballyduff.

23. Ballymacmurty,
The old town of Ballymacmurty,
Cregnawanagh.

Townlands, *their* Derivations, *&c.*

	Names of Townlands or Quarterlands.	*Probable Derivations.*	*Families.*	*Contents.* A.	R.	P.	Proportion of 50l. Cess laid on the Parish. £	s.	d.
1	Leenan	Probably from 'lan,' full, or from the depth of the sea here	30	940	3	10	2	11	7
2	Urrismana	From 'Urris,' heathy, 'meodhan,' middle, or Manus's heath	32	828	0	7	1	18	2
3	Letter	From 'Litera,' a letter, (rather from 'leith-thir,' separate land)	34	587	2	32	1	17	0
4	Dunaff	'Doonnan-uaighibh,' hill of cavities or remote inclosure	64	617	2	38	2	18	9
5	Kinnea and Crossconnell	'Kin-eith,' heads of horses, or Hugh's kindred; from 'Cruss,' a cross, and 'Connell,' Connell's cross	35	351	2	31			
			16	128	1	30	1	9	6
6	Tullagh	From 'Tullach,' abounding in hillocks	44	404	2	38	1	12	6
7	Straide	'Straha,' a valley irrigated by river-water	91				5	6	3
8	Dunally	From 'Duna,' fortification, and 'eallach cattle	74				4	14	9½
9	Rooskey	'Rooska,' a skirmish among the Dogherty clans, the predominant name in this parish	31	177	2	28	2	1	9
10	Ballynabo	'Ballynabo,' a town							
11	Altahalla	From 'Altakollibh,' valley of hazels	46	437	1	14	2	2	3½
12	Cloontagh	From 'Cluain,' a retired place, and 'teac,' a mansion	30	391	1	24	1	14	7
13	Cleagh	Possibly from 'Cliath,' a hurdle of wattles	34	213	2	36	1	4	4
14	Anagh	From 'An,' pleasant, and 'achadh' a field	50				2	14	6
15	Ardagh	From 'Ard,' high, and 'achadh,' a field.	48	237	0	10	1	17	7½
16	Ballyliffin	'Baille-le-fion,' Fee-oon's village, or the townland by the hill's side, and not 'Bailleleluviv,' Weedstown	52	335	0	37	2	13	6
17	Tullnabrattley	'Tallav' and 'brathlach,' boiling-pot-holes: D. Keating	48	531	0	0	1	18	8
18	Rasheney	From 'Rath-sheoin,' the intrenchment of John	57	300	0	0	2	14	4
19	Straas	'Stragh,' a swarding or spreading-place by the river's side	35				2	16	6
20	Feggart	'Fa,' or 'Faoi,' under, adjacent to, 'gort,' a garden	39	166	3	6	1	9	3
21	Lagachurry	The Pool of the fenny underwood	19				1	17	8½
22	Carrickabrakey	The watch-tower on the rock	11	246	0	12	0	15	2
23	Craignacally	Hag's rock, or rock on the precipice	29	320	1	38	1	2	5½
24	Ballymacmurty	Moriartagh or Murty's townland	7	501	3	9	0	8	9½

The Fee of this Parish is in the Marquis of Donegal, with the exception of the Townlands above, Nos. 7, 8, and 18, which are the Estate of the Bishop of Derry, and No. 10, that of the Rev. A. Hamilton.

No. X.

PARISH OF

CLONMORE,

(In the Diocese of Armagh, and County of Louth.)

By the Rev. Samuel Gerrard, Rector.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name. Situation. Boundaries

CLONMORE, alias Clanamoor, is the name of this parish: it is situated in the barony of Ferrard, county of Louth, and diocese of Armagh, three miles east of Dunleer; bounded on the west and south by the parish of Dysart; on the north-west, by the parish of Drumcar; and on the north-east, by the parishes of Port and Parsonstown.

Townlands Contents. Surface.

The names of the townlands are, Killally, Painstown, Tullymanen, Togher, Ardballan, and Clonmore. By the Down-Survey, the parish contains 1023 acres; in actual survey it exceeds that by 100. There is a third part of it under tillage, not including fallows and potatoe-ground, and 63 acres under meadow. For the last five years, beyond which the writer's knowledge of the parish does not extend, there has been scarcely any alteration. We have no rivers, and but two rivulets, no loughs, harbours, creek, or shore, nor hill, nor moun-

tain: the eye is pleased with the appearance of the grounds in their gradual swells and falls: neither are there any bogs, moors, thickets or woods.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c. &c.*

We have no mines, minerals, or quarries in this parish. Stones, for building, might be raised in some parts, and limestone-gravel, for manure, in other parts of the parish. No peculiar plants have been observed.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

There is no infirmary, &c. and but two small bridges. No noblemen or gentlemen's seats. Primate Robinson built a dozen of comfortable slate-houses, with suitable offices, at his sole expense, for his tenantry, in this parish.

A mile of road runs in a direct line from Barmeath to Dunany-Point. It is intersected, at the village of Clonmore, by a road contiguous to the church, which leads to Annagassan flour-mills, and at the village of Togher, by a road which leads to Clogher-Head. It is intersected by roads which lead to Drogheda and Dundalk, by Annagassan flour-mills, Clogher-Head, Termonfeckan, and Dunany-Point. Roads.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c. &c.*

In this parish is the remnant of an old castle, once the habitation of the Verdons, who are said to have represented the county in parliament; also, the walls of an old church.

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Population Farmers. There are 123 houses, inhabited by 358 males and 375 females. The farmers, who hold from 30 to 80 acres, are, most of them, in affluent circumstances; they kill their cow, and bacon their hogs annually, which they consume in their families: they are, in general, healthful. On Sundays and market-days, they appear clean, and in their best apparel: their coats are of frize, which is manufactured at home, waistcoats and breeches **Poor.** of Manchester materials. The food of the poor is potatoes and oatmeal: they seldom taste flesh-meat. The males wear frize in coatings, where they can compass it, they wear Manchester waistcoats; the women, on Sundays, wear cotton, on other days lindsey-woolsey. The **Health and Longevity.** people are healthful, and among the instances of longevity, there are two aged 90, one 87, and one 80 years. **Fuel.** Coals, turf, and furze are burned by the farmers: furze principally by the poor.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Disposition The poorer class is shrewd and sensible; upon the whole industrious; some are, however, addicted to **Language.** whiskey and idleness. Most of the inhabitants speak the English language, but they prefer the Irish among themselves. All the children speak the English language. **St. Columb-kill.** A patron is held here every 9th day of June, which is called St. Columbkill's day. The tradition is, that St. Columb founded a Christian church here: kile being the Irish for church, strengthens the tradition.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The children are taught reading, writing and figures: some are employed in winding quills, some by the farmers and gentlemen in husbandry, while others have no employment at all, except making out firing for their father and mother. Children.

There is one Roman Catholic school in the parish: the children are taught to read, write, and figures; 2s. 2d. per quarter for reading and spelling; 3s. 3d. for reading and writing; 4s. 4d. for reading, writing, and figures: 29 boys and 10 girls, at present, are in the school, which is not endowed. The intention of the present rector of Clonmore is to alienate the detached rood of glebe, herein after mentioned, and give the 40s. which he is bound to do, to a Protestant school-master, whenever he can effect it, and which he has hitherto endeavoured to do, but to no purpose. Schools.

There is no public library, nor collection of Irish MSS. or other documents relating to Ireland.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

The Lord Primate has the advowson of this parish: it is a rectory, and was taxed £22 13s. 4d. Irish money, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. Advowson.

There is a church in it, built 18 years ago by Primate Robinson: having purchased this part of Lord Derby's estate, and finding the old church decaying, he, at his sole expense, erected a very handsome church and steeple, with minorets, in a portion of ground which Church.

Chapel. Glebe-house and Glebe.

he inclosed adjoining the old church-yard. Here is also a Roman Catholic chapel. A glebe-house, built in 1782, by the Rev. John Gibson, and 17 acres of glebe, purchased by the Board of First Fruits, in 1774, from Lord Derby, are attached to the house. At a quarter of a mile distance, there is a rood of glebe near the scite of the new, and walls of the old church, where there was formerly a residence for the clergyman.

Tithes.

Wheat, oats, barley, flax, vetches, and meadow, pay tithes; flax never more than 8s. per acre: sheep being so few in number, are not paid for, nor are there any small dues. The clergyman employs a proctor, who views and sets the parish for him, and the landholders pass their promissory-notes, payable to the incumbent, which the proctor witnesses, and hands over to his employer, who receives the money the year after the notes are passed.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

Value of Lands.

The landlords renew the leases with their tenants before the expiration of the lease, the tenant advancing something in the acreable rent, which makes it difficult to answer this quere. No lease has expired since 1807. The average rent, at present, is £1 6s. by the old leases.

Crops.

The routine of crops is potatoes, wheat, oats, barley, hay-seed and clover, sown when laying-down the ground. A few sow clover only, and plough up the year after.

Stocks of Cattle.

Besides horses for tillage, those who hold the largest farms, feed some sheep and a few cows, along with those which give them milk. The small farmers have a cow or two for milk, some of them two or three sheep, with the wool of which they cloath their families, when manufactured. There is neither fair nor market.

The implements of husbandry are the Irish plough, harrow, common car, and some Scotch carts and drays. We have a winnowing-machine in the parish, but no threshing-machines. Implements

The labourers are annually employed; such of them, as do not reside with their employers, have from 10d. to 1s. 1d. per day; the cottiers, 6½d.: these have a house, half an acre of ground, and grass for a cow, and a run in winter with the farmers' cows, for which they pay £2 10s. annually. Prices of Labour.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

There are 53 looms employed in this Union for weaving linen for the Drogheda market, 3 carpenters, 2 shoemakers, and 2 tailors, &c. The remainder are employed in agriculture.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Not any.

The following list, taken from the books of the First Fruits' Office, shews the succession of the incumbents of this parish: Succession of Incumbents.

Archiepus. confert. valet £30 per annum, Rector de de Clonmore. Mr. Arland, Usher, Rcor.

Johes. Learns, cler. collat. fuit 26° Junii, 1700, ad rector. de Clonemore, Dioc. Armachan, com. Lovid, £17.

Revdus. Jacob. Stuart. cler. collatus fuit 22° die Oct. 1729, ad rector. de Clonmore, in Com. Lovid, et Dioeces. Armach.

Revdus. Richard Crump, cler. collatus fuit 22° die Oct. 1731, ad rector. de Clonmore, in Com. Lovid, et Dioc. Armagh.

Thomas Ferguson, A. M. Rec. Clonmore, 17 Dec. Louth.

John Gibson, collated 12 Nov. 1777, R. Clonnemore, other. Clonmore. Louth.

William Bisset, collated 24 May, 1794, R. Clonmore. Louth.

Samuel Gerrard, collated 15 Sept. 1807, R. Clonmore. Louth.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

None.

APPENDIX,

Annual Produce, in 1813.

	Acres.		*Acres.*
Wheat	124	Meadow	95
Barley	46	Flax	3
Oats	153	Vetches	10
Potatoes	45		

Proprietors *of* Clonmore.

In 1567.	*A. R. P.*	In 1814.	*A. R. P.*
J. Verdon, Clonmore	347 0 0	John Robinson, Clonmore	347 0 0
Glebe in same	1 1 0	Glebe in same	0 1 0
Said J. Verdon, Ardballon	184 3 0	Said J. Robinson, Ardballon	185 0 0
Said J. Verdon, Togher	174 3 0	Said J. Robinson, Killaly	183 0 0
Nich. Bath, Drogheda; Edm. Brandon, Dundalk; Nich. Moore, Patt. Levens, Desart; Painstown.	117 0 0	Glebe in same	17 0 0
		Wallop Brabazon, Painstown	117 0 0
Stephen Dowdall, Killaly	170 3 0	Richard Strange, Togher.	174 0 0
Lands on difference	30 0 0		
Total	1025 2 0	Total	1023 1 0

No. XI.

PARISH OF

CREGGAN,

(Diocese of Armagh, and Counties of Louth and Armagh.)

By the Rev. Henry Stewart, D. D.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name and Situation.

CREGGAN, or Cregane, is situate in the barony of Upper Fews, county of Armagh, and also in the barony of Upper Dundalk, and county of Louth, and diocese of Armagh. It is bounded to the west by the county of Monaghan, to the north, by Newtown-Hamilton parish, to the east, by the parish of Forkhill, and to the south, by Rouch-a-kine and Baronstown parish. It forms the south and south-west portion of the county of Armagh, and the north-west portion of the county of Louth.

Boundaries

Divisions.

In the tithe-books there appear to be 68 townlands, differing very much in size, some containing 700 acres, and some not more than 30 or 50. It has been calculated by many others, as well as myself, that the parish of Creggan contained probably 20,000 acres, plantation

Contents.

measure, and the opinion was formed from a statement, that it contained 25 square miles, and also from looking to the diameter of it; but there is now good reason to think that statement exaggerated, on the consideration of the data following:—we are now raising the sum of £150 by parochial cess, on that portion of the parish of Creggan that is in the county of Armagh, and I find that that sum, acreably divided, comes to 3½ per acre, thus making the number of acres that pay cess, to amount to 10,340. The portion of the parish that is in the county of Louth, always pays one-fifth part of the parish-cess; of course it ought to contain one-fifth part of the above number of acres, that is, 2080, making the whole number of acres amount to 12,420. To this we are to add turf-bog and waste-ground, and land covered with water; and we may certainly allow 1000 acres of turf-bog for 2000 families, as no other kind of fuel is used, and half an acre of turf-bog to each family is rather a low complement, especially when we take into account, that the consumption of lime for manuring their land is very great, and they all require turf for burning the limestone, as none of them ever draw the stones burnt. We may also say, that at least 500 acres of turf-bog are altogether unoccupied; suppose, then, we add to this another 500 acres for land covered by loughs and in a waste state, we get 14,420 acres, but probably the entire number of acres may be found to amount to 15,000, which it is conceived will be very near the whole amount. By applying to the respective landlords, or their agents, an accurate account might be obtained, but they are all absentees, and the agents are either ignorant, or do not wish to give answers to such questions: however, to shew how exactly the amount of the cess settles the matter, I have to state, that two estates are each rated at the same sum, viz.

£10 2s. 3d. being the proportion payable out of the £150 now raising, and one of these estates I have ascertained to contain 692 acres, the other 700: this shews how equally the cess bears.

If, then, the number of acres actually employed in producing corn, potatoes, and hay, be, as we have reason to think it was, 3,500, when my tithes were viewed and valued in 1810; and if the addition to that, by reason of the return of the viewers being always about one-fourth less than the actual survey of the land would make, and by reason of the increase in tillage since 1810, may be fairly taken at 500 acres; we have then 4,000 acres now employed in producing corn, potatoes, and hay, very nearly one-third part of the whole arable land: indeed, two acres and an half is rather a low complement of tillage for any family on an average; but it is almost certain, that 4,000 acres are employed in tillage, and I really think, that 13,000 acres for the whole arable land of the parish is pretty correct, as well as 3,000 acres for bog, waste-ground, and ground covered with water.

There are no rivers of any magnitude: there is one called Creggan-river, which takes its rise in the mountainy district, between this and Armagh city, which divides this parish into two equal parts, and empties itself into the sea, at Dundalk. We have scarcely any mountain in this parish, but much waste from rocks and bogs: there is a great abundance of turbary, but no woods. Rivers.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Neither mines nor minerals have yet been discovered: but I have every reason to suppose there is lead. There

Slate-Quarries. are several slate-quarries; the best kind sell for £1 6s. per thousand, which covers about one square and an half. There is no limestone nor freestone, but a good kind of blue whinstone, very hard, without regular joints, and a slaty-stone, very sound, that answers well for building.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

Crossmeglin. We have but one town in this large parish, which is of small extent, called Crossmeglin; there is, however, a weekly market here, and we are promised a post-office. The landed proprietors, of whom there are many, are all absentees, none of them having any residence on their estates, except Mr. Bell, who sometimes visits his estates.

Absentees.

Roads. The two principal roads are, one from Armagh city by Newtown-Hamilton, and the other from Dundalk to Castleblancy; the former runs near seven miles through Creggan parish, the latter about five miles. There are several other roads: this part of the county of Armagh being well intersected with roads.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Nothing has occurred for this section.

V. *Present and former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Population In the tithe-book and rent-roll of the glebe, 1690 families appear; but the number of mechanics, weavers, and day-labourers, who are not land-holders, have not been ascertained: as there is not much linen manufactured in this parish, and no town of any mag-

nitude, and as the farms in general are so small as to be worked entirely by the occupier and his family, I think I am not authorised to add more than 100 families to the number above stated, making, in all, 1800 families in this parish. From the small size of farms, we have a great many poor in this district, especially when provisions are high. The principal food is potatoes. Poor.

The return of persons, deemed liable to be balloted for, as fit to serve in the militia for this county, from the parish of Creggan, that is in the county of Armagh, taken this summer, by the barony constables, appears to have been 1721; the return for Newtown-Hamilton parish was 1426; and for part of the parish of Armagh, in the barony of Upper Fews, it was 315, making the total number of this barony, fit to serve in the militia, to amount to 3462. Militia returns.

On looking into the vestry-book, an account appears to have been taken of the number of houses in the part of the parish that is in the county of Armagh, in furtherance of the Militia Act, in the year 1795. The return was 1419 houses, and each house was averaged at five inhabitants, making thus, in 1795, the number of inhabitants in the county of Armagh part of the parish, to amount to 7095.

Since the above statement was formed, an accurate account of the number of families, and the number of children in each, distinguishing male and female, as also the occupation or trade of the different families, was taken by the barony constables, at the desire of the governors of the county, in order to ascertain the num-

ber liable to serve in the militia. This return is lodged amongst the public documents of the county. I have seen the return of some townlands, and find that the number of cottiers, who do not appear in my tithe-book, is greater than imagined; farms also, that were set by me, as one, half a year ago, have, since that, been divided into two, as the sons of the occupier married: I therefore think we may add 300 to the 1700 names appearing in my tithe-books. The highest average of children to houses, found to take place in other districts, may certainly stand for Creggan; if we say five, it gives us 10,000 as the gross amount of souls in the parish.

VI. *The Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Language. The people all speak the Irish language, and some can speak no other, particularly in the county of Louth part of this parish; however, the English language is gaining ground upon the other, and very few cases occur to me, as a magistrate, where I am obliged to have recourse to an interpreter, for I am, myself, totally ignorant of the Irish language. The people in this district are quiet and amenable; there is a great deal of cunning or mother-wit among them: very few are disposed to leave their native rocks, or go in quest of better land.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Schools. They are all most anxious to give schooling to their children, and for one half of the year, the children attend schools regularly, where they are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. No public schools. I pay £10 a year, besides the £2 I am obliged to pay, by law, to the

parish schoolmaster, in consideration of which additional salary, he is bound to instruct 16 poor children, recommended by the rector, gratis. The school-master is parish clerk, for which he has £10 per annum; he has also an house and garden, in a range with the school-house, all which were built, and are kept in order by the parish.

There are various other schools. One school-house, chiefly built at the expense of the parish, cost about £20. All the schools are supplied by the rector with testaments at 5d. a piece, which are read by the scholars in general, whether Catholics or Protestants. About 70 attend at the parish school. The lowest sum paid for tuition is 2s. per quarter, the highest 4s. and in some places 5s. Schools.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

This parish is the corps of the treasurership of St. Patrick's, Armagh; and the primate is the patron. It is not united to any other parish; but in the year 1773, the parish of Newtown-Hamilton was separated from this parish, which latter contains, by computation, 6,000 acres: 40 acres were also taken off the glebe of Creggan for the new parish. There is one church in good order, with a tower to it, situated on the glebe, in the rector's demesne, and in the centre of the parish. There are five Roman Catholic chapels, and one meeting-house for Dissenters. Treasurership of Armagh. Church.

There are 300 acres of glebe, plantation measure, 230 of which are set to tenants, 33 families in all; the remaining 70 acres form the demesne of the rector, on Glebe.

which there is a very good glebe-house and offices. The glebe is well furnished with trees, some of which are of 25 years growth.

Tithes. Corn, flax, and meadow pay tithes: none are demanded for potatoes. In this parish, or any part of the county of Armagh, there is very little wheat or barley cultivated. The chief crop is oats, the kind sown is the potatoe oat, which has entirely supplanted the black oats that used to be sown. The tithe of the best acre of oats, which may produce 16 barrels, is valued at 10s. and from that down to 6s.; barley and wheat pay from 12s. to 16s. per acre; flax pays about 8s. per acre, and meadow from 4s. to 6s.: there is scarcely any instance of the tithe being taken in kind. The average tithe, per acre, of corn, flax, and meadow, may be about 8s. per acre: if there be 4,000 acres, under tillage and meadow, about one-fifth of that is under potatoes, which pay no tithes, the remaining four-fifths, that is, about 3,200, pay tithes.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

Manures & Modes of Agriculture The principal manure is dung, mixed with rich earth, but of late they manure their land very much with lime, using about 50 barrels to the acre: they generally put it on after ploughing, and on the land destined for potatoes or wheat, they afterwards use dung. They renew their tillage ground in succession, by planting potatoes with manure, after which they usually take three or four crops of oats, and then let the ground rest.

Stock. They keep a few sheep, and all have pigs. There are no beef-cattle fattened here: they all contrive to make some butter for the market.

The rent of the best ground is about two guineas per acre, some so high as £3 and £2 10s.; for the middling, from £1 2s. 9d. to £1 10s.; for the worst, from 15s. to £1: but there is very little land had at that price now. Rents.

There is no market, except at Crossmeglin, which is held on Fridays; there are, I believe, six fairs at least, here: there are fairs also held (two in the year,) at Ballsmills, in this parish. Fairs and Markets.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

There is no trade, nor manufactures, &c. carried on in this parish.

XI.—*Natural Curiosities, remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

The following article may not improperly come under this head: it was taken from the chapter-book of the Cathedral of Armagh, and the records of the First Fruits' Office: Succession of Incumbents.

Reg. Vis. 1615 ann. Rector. de Cregan, Reverendus in Xpo. pa. Theophilus Dromoren, epus. Rcor. Mr. Patricius Dunkyn, Cur.

Theophilus Dromoren, epus. admiss. 18° Sept. 1617, ad Thesauriat sci. Patritii. Armacan, non taxat. Rector. de Creggan 24 comp.

Johes. Forward, institut. fuit primo die Feb. 1662, ad Rector. de Creggan, in Com. Armagh, £18 ster.

Gulielmus Smyth, institut. fuit 24° die mensis April, 1668, ad Rector. de Creggan, in Diocc. Armachan, valet £18 ster.

Andreas Brereton, cler. collat. fuit die Maii, 1682, ad Rector. de Creggan, Dioc. Armacan, £18.

Rev. Gul. White, cler. collat. fuit 4° die Novembr. 1727, ad Thesauriat. ad sive Thesauriat. dignit Eccliæ. Cathlis. de Armagh, et ad rector. de Creggan, in Com. et Diœces. Armagh.

Revdus. Hugo Hill, cler. collatus. fuit 16° die Maii, 1728, ad Thesauriat. dignitat. Eccliæ. Cathlis. de Armagh, et ad Rector. de Creggan, in Com. et Diœc. Armagh.

Francis Hamilton, D. D. collated 29th July, 1773, Treasurer of the Cathedral of Armagh, Rec. Creggan, V. Creggan, Dioc. Armagh, Com. Louth.

James Archibald Hamilton, collated 1st March, 1784, Treasurer Armagh, R. Creggan, V.

Hon. Percy Jocelyn, collated 18 March, 1790, Treasureship Cathedral Armagh, R. V. Creggan.

Henry Stewart, instituted and installed 27th Sept. 1809, Treasurer of the Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Armagh, R. Creggan, V. same, Dioc. Armagh, County Louth.

XII.—*Suggestions for Improvements, &c.*

None.

APPENDIX.

NAMES *of* TOWNLANDS, *&c. &c.*

Denominations.	*Probable Derivations.**	*Proprietors.*
1 Anagad	From 'Agha,' or 'Atha' a field or ford, and 'Gaddee,' a robber.	Mrs. Tippery and sisters,
2 Clenely	'Glen,' or 'Clen,' and 'aye-ail,' a precipice	Coheiresses of Mr. Hall.
3 Carrickanvorn	From 'Carrig,' a rock, 'barr,' summit or top	Same.
4 Coolderry	From 'Cool' the back, and 'dierre' the extremity	Same.
5 Carnenagh	From 'Carnawn,' a heap, suppose of stones or rocks	Same.
6 Cappy	From 'Ceap,' pronounced 'cap,' a stump or block, &c.	Same.
7 Claranagh	From 'Clar,' a board, and 'awh,' a ford, or field	Same.
8 Grey Island	Derivation sufficiently obvious	Same.
9 Lisgalgale	From 'Lis,' a fort, and 'guala,' a shoulder or ledge of a hill	Same.
10 Lisaragh	From 'Lis,' a fort, and 'aerach,' situated in an airy place	Same.
11 Mounthill	Sufficiently obvious	Same.
12 Maybane	From 'Magh,' and 'bawn,' a white plain	Same.
13 Drumnik	From 'Drom,' 'druim,' 'droma,' &c. a back or hill's ledge	Same.
14 Drumbee	From 'Drom' a back, and 'booee' yellow	Same.
15 Drombally	From 'Drom,' and 'baile,' the townland's back	Same.
16 Federnach	From 'Fod,' a sod, and 'arranach' cultivable	Same.
17 Anaghmore	Perhaps from 'aonfhcha,' a solitary field or plain	T. Ball, Esq. who lives at Bath.
18 Crossmeglin	From Cross-magh,' an 'glen,' the cross of the plain in the valley	

* By the person who explained those of Adamstown, vide pp. 11 & 12.

Denominations.	*Probable Derivations.*	*Proprietors.*
19 Corliss	From ' Cowair,' (cobhair,) help, protection, and ' Lis' a fort	Thos. Ball, esq.
20 Cullyhanna	From ' Cul,' or ' Coal,' the back, and ' cunna,' wood	Same.
21 Drumnekawla	From ' Drum,' a back, and ' cowval,' a building's ruin	Same.
22 Minogg	Perhaps from ' Mianach,' a mineral, a little mine or ore	Same.
23 Sytrim	The seat on the hill's ledge, or dry seat	Same.
24 Teer	From ' Teach,' an house, & ' hiere' west	Same.
25 Urcher	From ' Ur,' earth or mould, and ' chur,' or ' cur,' cultivation	Same.
26 Ballynaclose	The townland, with the claish-pit or sand-hole	C. Eastwood, esq.
26 Cortreslagh	Perhaps a winding about or near a lake	Same.
27 Carnally	From ' Carn,' a heap, and ' ayeill' the side of a sloping hill	Same.
28 Dunravy	Perhaps the house in the rath or intrenchment	Same.
29 Creggandulf	From ' Creggawn,' small rocks, and ' duv,' black	F. Eastwood, Esq. of Kilincool-Castle.
30 Lurgan Cullenboys	The end of the holly-wood, or end of the little retreat	
31 Rover	From Ruadh-var,' or ' bawr,' the red summit	Same.
32 Glassdrumin	Green plain on the back of the hill	Same.
33 Clarebane	From ' Clawr,' a board, & bawne, white	Rev. Dr. Charles Quin
34 Creenhill	Perhaps Greenhill, or ' carn chuill' the heap of the corner	Same.
35 Drumgous	From ' Drom,' back, and ' guaish' danger, peril-hill	Same.
35 Rathkeelan	From ' Rath,' an intrenchment, and " Keel,' slender, narrow	Same.
36 Loughross	From ' Lough,' a lake, and ' Ross,' or ' Russ,' pleasant	Same.
37 Tullyard	From ' Tullach,' an eminence, and ' ard,' high	Same.

Denominations.	*Probable Derivations.*	*Proprietors.*
38 Carran*.....	From ' Carn,' a heap, or ' Carrawn,' a reaping-hook.....	Coheiresses of Mr. Donaldson, 2 daughters.†
39 Freeduff.....	From ' Fræch,' heath, and ' doov,' black.....	
40 Cloghog.....	From ' Cloch,' a stone, comes ' clochoag,' a little stone.....	Same.
41 Carnehove.‡.....	From ' Carne.' a heap, and ' Uaiv' a pit or grave.....	Two daughters of Mr. Mc. Cullogh, Coheiresses.‖
42 Culloville.....	From ' Cool,' a recess, and ' villar' water-cresses	
43 Cnockeeran.....	Perhaps Iron-hill.....	Same.
44 Glassdrummenahy..	From ' Glass,' green, ' drum,' a back, & ' fatha' or ' atha' a field	Same.
45 Lissavery.....	From ' Lis,' a fort, and perhaps ' an vaire,' of hurling.....	Same.
46 Munigillagh.....	From ' Moaen,' turf or green, and ' gcallach,' hag or nun.....	Same.
46 Drumilll.....	From ' Drum,' a back, and ' Ayeel' a precipice.....	Alex. Hamilton, esq.
47 Tulnawill.....	From ' Tulla,' a hill, the rest not obvious	Same.
48 Darsy.....	From ' Daire,' oak, and ' aruss,' a habitation.....	J. M'Gough, esq.
49 Legmoylan.....	From ' Liag,' a stone, and ' moeelleen,' a little ledge.....	Same.
50 Edensharagh.....	From ' eadan,' a forehead, and ' shearach,' a colt.....	Same.
51 Drumlogher§.....	From ' Drom,' a back, and ' luachair,' rushes	T. Ball, and F. Eastwood, Esqrs.
52 Tullydonnell	From ' Tulea,' lands, O'Donnel's lands	J. Oulaghan, Esq. and a Mr. Lowther.
53 Umericam.....	' Umaire,' a ridge, and ' cam,' or ' cawm,' crooked.....	J. M'Gough, and J. Johnston, Esq.
54 Anaghaveky.....	From ' an,' pleasant, ' achadh,' field, and ' beihhy,' birch.....	Mr. Dicky.

* This estate contains about 700 acres.

† One of these coheiresses is married to the Rev. Dan. Kelly, rector of Killeshill, in this Diocese, and the other to the Rev. Mr. Child.

‡ This estate contains about 700 acres.

‖ One of these coheiresses is married to John Reid, Esq. the other is unmarried.

§ About two-thirds of this town belong to Mr. Ball, and the remaining third to Mr. Eastwood.

Denominations.	*Probable Derivations.*	*Proprietors.*
55 Cluncleenan.....	From ' Cloon,' a retreat or recess, and ' coilleenawn,' ivy-wood...	Robert Bailie.
56 Cavananore	From ' Cavan,' a level country, and ' Foare,' harvest.....	Mr. Bradford.
57 Cavanmore.....	From ' Cawvawnmorè,' the great level plain.....	Robert Bailie.
58 Shanvullagh	From ' Shean,' and ' mullach,' the old summit or top	Mr. M'Mahon.
59 Tray.....	Perhaps from ' Tir-ae,' Hugh's district, or from ' Traw,' strand...	Mr. R. Bailie.
60 Tavinaghmere.....	' Taov an acha more,' the side of the great plain	Mr. Johnson.
61 Courtbawn.....	The white court, or the level area near the court.....	Mr. M. Oulaghan, and nephews, jointly.
62 Sheelagh.....	This derivation is not easily ascertained for want of local information, perhaps from ' Segh,' milk, and ' lawn,' full.....	
63 Rassan*.....	From ' Ruiss,' a way or road, or from ' Ross,' a rock, as all the Rosses that the writer of this, knows in Ireland are in a stony situation	Messrs. Oulaghan and M'Mahon.
64 Cregganbawn†.....	From ' Craiggeen, a little crag, or rocky hill, and ' bawn' white..	The Glebe of Creggan p.

* The word ' Ross' may therefore be deduced perhaps from the French " Roche," for a rock: hence the names Roche, Rochefort, Rochelle, and numerous other towns in France, deduced from the Italian Rocca, or perhaps from the Latin Rupes. In Burke's Hibernia Dominicana, and in Harris's Ware, ' Ross' is said to signify pleasant, fertile, &c.

† All the Glebe of the parish of Creggan, except 40 acres, that were laid off for the Glebe of Newtown-Hamilton parish, is now the estate of Alexander Hamilton, Esq. who gave land near Newtown-Hamilton church for these 40 acres.

The ten Townlands, from No. 54 to 63, were lately the estate of Lord Boyne; the present proprietors held leases for ever, at 10s. per acre; this head-rent, it is said, they have all lately purchased, so that the fee now rests with them.

No. XII.

UNION OF

DRUMCANNON, BALLYNAKILL, BALLYGUNNER, KILMACLEAGUE, KILLMACOOMBE, AND THE IMPROPRIATE RECTORY OF KILLBARRY.

(In the Diocese and County of Waterford.)

BY THE REV. JOHN COOKE.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name.

DRUMCANNON is the ancient and modern name of that parish, and it is imagined that the rest had no other names than those they have at present, except Ballygunner, which was formerly called Ballygunner-Temple.

Situation.

These parishes are situate in the county and diocese of Waterford; Drumcannon lying in the barony of Middlethird, and the other four in that of Gaultier: one of these is immediately situate in the liberties of the city of Waterford. The boundaries of these parishes may be correctly ascertained by reference to the county map.

Division.

The townlands of Drumcannon are twenty-one in number; their names are to be found in the Appendix:

two of them, viz. Killowen and Liselin, and a portion of Ballinkinshila, Quilla, and Castletown, pay tithes to Colonel Hardy, who holds these tithes, but not the lands, by letters patent, in right of his wife; I believe they are attached to the Abbey of St. Catherine's, in Waterford. In Kilmacleague there are 10 townlands; in Killmacombe, 8; in Ballygunner, six; and in Ballynakill, 6.

Extent and Contents. Drumcannon contains 4219 acres, computing 1000 acres for a square mile: its extent is nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ square miles: its tilled acres, in the year 1812, were 1197, its meadow-ground 170, and untilled 2852. The number of acres in Killmacleague are 2420, its extent being near $2\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and contains 532 acres of tillage, 35 of meadow, and 1853 of untilled ground. Killmacoombe contains 1130 acres, and is in extent $1\frac{1}{4}$ square miles: the number of tilled acres 373, meadow 82, and untilled 675. In Ballygunner there are 413 acres of tillage, 94 of meadow, and 862 of untilled, in all 1369 acres: it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in extent. The contents of Ballynakill are 1114 acres, the extent being something less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ square miles; the tilled acres 334, meadow 143, and untilled 637.

Rivers. In Drumcannon, Kilmacleague, and Killmacoombe, there is nothing that can be called a river: the latter has a large lake, called Ballylough, and lying between the two townlands of that name, one in the parish of Killmacleague, and the other in itself: it has no communication with the sea. The river Suir runs by a small portion of the townland of Knockboy, and this river, with two tide-pills from it, washes three sides of the townland of Ballymaclode. This river also flows along the side of the parish of Ballynakill for about a

mile; and the little island, one of its townlands, is situate here, on either side of which, the ships to and from Waterford, pass and repass.

We have no mountains in any of these parishes. In Drumcannon are two hills, called Carriglong and Pickardstown, not altogether barren or uncultivated. The parish of Kilmacleague lies rather low or wet. Killmacoombe has a hill on the townland of its own name; and Ballygunner has one at Ballymaclode, called Blenheim, and another at Ballygunner-Temple: these are not very high nor uncultivated. Hills.

There are turf-bogs in all these parishes, except Ballynakill. In Drumcannon are four, viz. one at Castletown, one at Duagh, another at Pickardstown, and another at Coolnagopogue. In Kilmacleague two, one at Killogue and one at Ballylough. Two in Killmacoombe, at Ballinkeina and Knockhouse; and two more in Ballygunner, at Callahan and Ballygunnermore. The only woods in the Union were two small ones in the little island of Ballynakill, but they have been lately cut down. No thickets exist here; nor have I seen or heard of any peculiar or curious plants. Bogs. Woods.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c. &c.*

There are no mines in this union: coal was discovered some few years ago, by Mr. Donald Steward, in Killmacoombe, on the lands of Woodstown the property of Mr. Carew, while he was employed in exploring mines and minerals by authority of the Dublin Society. It was worked for some short time, and then given up, the prospect of success not appearing adequate to the expense of perseverance. At Ballynattin, in Drumcannon, and Coal Mine.

Spa-Wells. Marl. at Monemintra, in Killmacleague, are spa-wells: in this last townland, something like marl was said to be discovered some years ago, but I have not heard of its being used.

Quarries. Limestone. Plenty of quarries, for building, are to be had on all parts, but no limestone. There is a strong appearance of a slate-quarry on the lands of Pickardstown. All our limestone is brought from Waterford, at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. per barrel, and 1s. carriage for each: the barrel contains, or ought to contain, 4 Winchester bushels. A lime-kiln has been lately erected on Knockboy, in Ballygunner: there are two in Ballycanvan, in the neighbourhood, but not in the parish.

Natural Manures. Natural manures we have none; but from the 1st of May to the middle of June, great quantities of ore-weed, or ore-wood, is driven on the strand or into the small coves, which is very generally used for potatoes, and gives an excellent crop. Sea-sand is much used, particularly for corn. Street-manure is also brought from Waterford to Ballynakill, no part of that parish being two miles distant from that city, and many parts having the advantage of water-carriage.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

Bridges. These parishes do not contain any modern buildings. The bridges are too insignificant to be so called. One bridge is built within these few years, at Kilmacleague, where the tide, from the strand of Tramore, overflows the road. Another small bridge, called Callahan-bridge, is built over the stream dividing Ballygunner from Killmacoombe; and another over that, where these two parishes meet that of St. Nicholas, belonging to Mr.

Roberts, called Half-way-house-bridge, being, though erroneously, supposed, midway between Waterford and Passage.

Here are neither towns nor villages, except Tramore in Drumcannon, which is a little post and market town. We have not, in any other part of this Union, five houses standing together; there are six or seven cabins together at Callahan, not enough to constitute what may be called a village. Towns.

The high road intersecting Drumcannon is that leading from Waterford, nearly through the centre of the parish, to Tramore and Garraruss. This road goes about one mile further, to the old church of Island Icane, and there stops; but it is intended to be carried on to Annstown, as a military-road, along the coast to Cork. Roads.

The principal intersecting road in Killmacleague, leads from Waterford to Ballymacue; another road has been lately made from the old church of Drumcannon to Dunmore, which crosses the former near the bridge of Killmacleague: here there are no other seats nor improvements. The high road intersecting the parish of Killmacoombe is the same that leads from Waterford to Dunmore. Two high roads run through Ballygunner parish, one leading to the town of Passage, the other to Dunmore. Four high roads run through the small parish of Ballynakill, a road to Tramore, a road to Ballymacan, the old road to Dunmore, and a road to Passage.

On the road to Tramore, to the right hand, and about four miles and a half from Waterford, is Hammond- Gentlemen's Seats.

Gentlemen's Seats.

Villa, the seat of Mr. Samuel Hammond; and a short distance from it, but a little further retired from the road, is Rose-Mount, the seat of Mr. Mason. After passing the five-mile stone, is the avenue of Crobally, formerly and still a very romantic little spot, but having passed into the hands of petty farmers, it is now much fallen into decay. As you approach Tramore, is the seat of Mr. Dennis; a little farther on, there is a small lodge belonging to Mr. Flynn; adjoining to which, and at the very entrance of the town, is the seat of Mr. Smith.

On the left hand leading from Waterford to Tramore, at the distance of two miles and a half from Waterford, is Ballinamona, the seat of Mr. Thomas Carew: this, though not in the parish, I could not avoid mentioning, as the parish lies on both sides of it. About five miles and a half from Waterford is the seat of Mr. Lyon; a little onward, that of Mr. Dobbyn; beyond which, and immediately at the approach to the town, is Tramore-Lodge, the seat of Mr. Edward Lee, now unoccupied.

Beyond Tramore, on the right of the road leading to Garraruss, and about 200 yards from the town, is a neat, thatched cabbin, inhabited by Mr. Russell; and at the same side, at about a mile from Tramore, is the glebe-house. On the left, about half a mile from the town, is a very neat cottage and improvement, occupied by Mr. Sersden; about half a mile further, is Newtown, the seat of Mr. Joseph Power; and one mile and a half still further, is the lodge of Mr. Henley, at Garryruss, about a stone's throw from the high cliffs that overhang the sea.

About four miles from Waterford, on this road, is Mount Beresford, the seat of Mr. Maguire; about one

mile further is Belle-Lake, the seat of Mr. Morris; and about a quarter of a mile still farther, is Lake-View, the seat of Mr. John Roberts. On the left, but not on this road, though it may be seen from it, about three miles from Waterford, is Brook-Lodge, the seat of Mr. Penrose; and at the five-mile stone is the turn to Woodstown, the seat of Mr. Carew, near which is the strand of Woodstown. Gentlemen's Seats.

About two miles and a half from Waterford, on the right of the road to Passage, is the castle of Ballygunner, occupied by Mr. O'Neill; this is not immediately on this line of road, but lies back on the old Dunmore road, not now much frequented. About one mile further is a new house, lately built by Mr. James Reynet; and a little further on, a bolting-mill, erected a few years back, by Mr. Penrose, now in full work: near which, but on the opposite side of the water-course, and in the parish of Killmacoombe, is Brook-Lodge, the seat of Mr. Penrose, as above mentioned,

On the left of the road, a little better than two miles from Waterford, is a small new house, lately built by the Rev. F. Reynet; about a mile further is Blenheim-Park, the seat of Mr. Ridgeway; adjoining to which is Summerhill, the seat of Mr. Cotton; and adjoining this, the seat of Mr. Sweetman: these three improvements lying so contiguous appear like one, and all command beautiful views of the river Suir in every direction, and of the city of Waterford and its spires. After these is the old castle of Ballymaclode, shewing, by its decayed state and ivied top, strong features of antiquity: and on the left of the road leading to Dunmore, is the small new house of Mr. G. Roberts.

Gentlemen's Seats.

On the right side of the last road, at the first mile stone, is the seat of Mr. Tandy; at a short distance from which, is the seat of Mr. Tydd; and about a quarter of a mile further, a new house, built by Mr. W. Hughes, lately purchased by the trustees of the Blue-School for that establishment, see Sec. VIII. A little onward is Mount-Pleasant, the seat of Mr. King; and adjoining to this, Grantstown, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Hughes. On the left of this road, about one mile and a quarter from Waterford, is Mayfarm, the seat of Mr. May; near this is Bellmount, the seat of Mr. O'Neil; and a little further, at the distance of one mile and a half from Waterford, is Ballynakill, the seat of Mr. Nicholas Power: all the seats of this road are well situated, and command delightful views of the river Suir, and of the city of Waterford.

On the road leading to Dunmore, about one mile and a half from Waterford, and on the right to Williamstown, is the seat of Mr. David Power. There is no other place on this road, nor on the others leading to Ballymacan and Tramore.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c. &c.*

Old Castles

In this Union we have no ruins of monasteries nor religious houses; but there are the remains of an old castle at Castletown, an inhabited one at Ballygunner, and another, uninhabited, at Ballymaclode. In the island of Ballynakill also, there is an old castle; and the ruins of a church are to be found in each of the parishes, except in Drumcannon. There are no round-towers, monuments, nor inscriptions. On the sea-coast, at Westown, may be seen a Danish fort and two raths at Ceolnagopogue.

Ruins of Churches.

V. *Present & former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Few persons attend vestries, and there are no returns whereby the population of this Union, or any part of it, can be ascertained.* There being no trade nor manufacture carried on, the occupation of females, as well as males, is mostly about agriculture; and consequently, the lower class of women in the county of Waterford may be considered as the greatest slaves upon earth. Employment.

There are none very wealthy, except a Mr. Joseph Power, of Newtown, whose rent-roll is about £6,000 per annum: however, through the parish in general there is seeming comfort. In Killmacleague parish there are 6 or 7 comfortable farmers: the rest are rather poor. Wealth.

The Union is remarkably healthy, except in Killmacleague, which is both low and wet. The appearance of the lower classes is decent; the general dress of the men being blue frize coats and breeches, the waistcoat sometimes the same, but oftener some other colour: the women universally wear cloaks. Their habitations are, however, in general, very wretched, both within and without, with a heap of filth or a stagnant pool at the door, counteracting the general salubrity of the place. Health. Appearance. Dress. Habitations

Those who are able to raise an acre, or half an acre of oats, always have some part of it made into oatmeal; but the very poor live on potatoes only. Milk, through most part of the year, is very hard to be obtained: the poor have one advantage in this parish, by a little exertion they can, any day in moderate weather, obtain cockles. We have had, notwithstanding, some instances of longevity in the Union, viz. Edward Rocket of Gar- Food. Longevity.

* This defect has, however, been supplied from the County Returns previously to the Appendix being printed.

ryruss, buried about twelve months ago, aged 90 years; Mr. John Rogers, many years coast-officer of Tramore, buried about six months ago, aged 88 years; Mr. Peter Graham, formerly in the army, who died lately at the age of 96 years, and Patrick Whelan, of Tramore, still alive, aged 94 years.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Genius and Disposition

The inhabitants of this parish are very intelligent, and the writer of this account has found them very honest: their readiness to offer a share of their poor fare, and the shelter of their wretched cabin, to any poor traveller that may happen to call at their door, should raise a blush of self-reproach on the cheek of their more opulent neighbours. In Ballynakill parish, they are more worldly in their views and stiffer in their manners.

Language.

There are many in the Union who do not speak English, especially in Ballynakill, though so near Waterford, and yet it is generally used; but the country people, in dealings and communications with each other, constantly speak Irish.

We have no peculiar customs. The name of Tramore, is certainly derived from the word 'Tra,' and 'more,' in English, the great strand, and both a great and beautiful strand it undoubtedly is.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

As there are no manufactures, there is no employment for the children of the very poor: nor can they pay for education. This is a matter worthy the consideration of Government. Some individuals have thought of

Education.

this, and the late Mrs. Quin, of Tramore, by her will, left £10 yearly to a schoolmaster, to instruct the poor of that place, in reading and writing only, for a small gratuity; her executor, Mr. King, to appoint the person, at the recommendation of the curate of the parish, and the parish priest. The clerk of the chapel holds this at present; he keeps a school at Tramore, and charges from 2s. to 4s. 4d. per quarter, according to the advancement of his scholars in reading, writing, or arithmetic: the number of scholars, in summer, are about 50; half this number in winter. Mrs. Quin's Bequest.

In Ballymacleague parish there is a school at Corbally chapel. The master gets from 2s. to 3s. 3d. per quarter, and generally has from 30 to 40 scholars. And in Ballygunner a school-house was built, about six years ago, near the chapel of Knockboy, by Mr. Fitzgerald, of London, who also pays the schoolmaster £16 per ann. The boys are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and the girls are instructed in plain-work by the schoolmaster's wife. The quarterly payment is from 2s. to 4s. and the number of scholars from 30 to 50. Schools.

The house of Mr. Hughes, on the townland of Grantstown, as before mentioned, was lately taken for the Blue-School Establishment: the school-house is now finishing. Bishop Foy left lands in the hands of trustees for this charity, to cloath and educate a particular number of boys. As the funds improved, this number was increased to 75; but as the lands have of late risen considerably, the design is now not only to cloath and educate, but to diet and lodge the boys: an apprentice-fee is given, and a gratuity on marrying a Protestant. The Bishop, Dean, and Mayor of Waterford, for the time being, are the trustees. The present master of the Blue-School.

school is the Rev. France Reynet. There are no public libraries, nor collections of Irish MSS. or historical documents relating to Ireland in the Union.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c. &c.*

Union. Drumcannon was united episcopally, in the person of my predecessor, and again in me, in the year 1798, to the vicarages of Killmacleague, Killmacoombe, Ballygunner, and Ballynakill; but of Killbarry I am neither rector nor vicar: it is a lay impropriation. I am paid by Mr. Fox, of Bramham-hill, Yorkshire, the patron and proprietor, for attending any occasional duties, £3 16s. 3d. per annum; so that I cannot be called even a curate. The lands of this parish of Killbarry are set tithe-free, and there is but one Protestant family there, that I know of, Mr. Carew, of Ballinamona. The church is in ruins, to which a churchyard is attached.

Patron. The patron of the above-mentioned Union, with the exception of Killbarry, is supposed to be the Bishop, I say supposed patron, for there is a custodiam on the parish, granting it to the Bishop, but reserving an annuity of £20 yearly to Andrew Ram, or representatives. The clergyman, for the time being, is impowered to purchase this for £200, and it was so purchased by my predecessor, Mr. Sandoz.

Church. In the town of Tramore a new church was built, made parochial, and consecrated in the year 1809.

Chapels. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel in the town, another at Corbally, and another at Knockboy: there are no other places of worship in the Union. The old church of Drumcannon is in ruins.

A glebe was taken from Mr. Lee. of 10A. 1R. at the rate of four guineas per acre, for lives renewable for ever. The Board of First Fruits, by a grant of £200 to Mr. Lee, fined down £12 yearly of this sum; and the trustees of a fund, left by the late Doctor Downes, for the purchase of glebes for the diocese, by a further sum of £400, fined off £24 more; so that the glebe now pays annually to Mr. Lee, £10 2s. 6d. and to the Board of First Fruits, £30, for the loan of £500 to build the house, which was finished in the year 1809; since which time I have been resident in it. Glebe.

There is a glebe at Ballymacleague, belonging to the Chancellor of the Cathedral of Waterford, and another at Killmacombe, belonging to the same. The glebe, at Ballygunner-castle, (not specified in the Down-Survey, whether as belonging to the rector or vicar,) is withheld from both, by Mr. Fitzgerald of London. And that which is in Ballynakill also, is neither in the possession of the rector nor vicar, nor ever remembered so to be. There are no glebe-houses, but the one beforementioned as lately built on the glebe of Drumcannon.

The tithe of potatoes, wheat and barley, is valued in Drumcannon, at the rate of 10s. per acre; oats and meadowing, from 6s. to 8s.; and if set at this rate, esteemed well set. In the month of October, on our appointed day or days, the farmers come to me and pass their notes, payable the 1st of November, but they are not called on to pay them, until the February or March following. Those who omit attending to pass their notes, pay me whatever I chose to demand: it may be added, that I have been 22 years in the parish, seven as curate, and fifteen as rector, and have not drawn any man's tithes. Tithes.

In Killmacleague, Killmacoombe, Ballygunner, and Ballynakill, the third of the tithes of potatoes, wheat, barley, oats, and meadow, is valued, and paid in the same proportion as in Drumcannon. The townland of Monemintra pays both rectorial and vicarial tithes to the Chancellor of the Cathedral, and I believe so does Corbally, but I am not certain of this, nor whether it is to Mr. Frazer. The townland of Ballygarren does not pay tithes to me; it is, I believe, Bishop's ground, and set tithe-free. In Killmacoombe, the townland of Rossduffe pays entire tithes to the Chancellor of the Cathedral. The Dean and Chapter of Waterford hold the rectorial tithes of Ballygunner, which they have set for 21 years to Mr. May: this refers also to Ballynakill. There are no parochial funds.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Modes of Agriculture.

The old mode of agriculture is still followed: the land manured with potatoes, then wheat or barley, and then oats: but there is no great quantity of wheat grown in the west part of the parish, as it is apt to be blasted by wind from off the sea.

Value of Land.

The worst townland in Drumcannon has, within these last six months, been set for 20s. per acre: the best would bring about £5. I do not include in this, those lands about Tramore, for the convenience of which from 8 to 10 guineas per acre have been given: the middle and general rent is from 2 guineas to £3 per acre. In Killmacleague the lowest rent is 1 guinea; no part of the parish, it is supposed, would set for above 3 guineas: middle rent, per acre, is from £2 to 2 guineas. The highest rent for the lands of Killmacoombe is £4, lowest 30s. and middling £3: this estimate applies to

Ballygunner, except that the lowest price is £2. But in Ballynakill the highest rates are £8, the middling £6, and the lowest 4 guineas: however, no part of this parish would now set so low as 4 guineas: its improved, and easily improveable state, from its contiguity to Waterford, whence lime and street-manure is conveniently carried, and where is a ready market for its produce, will always make this parish set high.

Fairs and Markets

We have a market at Tramore, in the summer months; on Wednesdays and Saturdays for meat, Friday is the general day for fowl, fish, potatoes, vegetables, &c. After the month of October, there is nothing worthy of being called a market until the beginning of June following. Tramore is called a market-town; it is also a post-town: the post leaves Tramore at eight o'clock in the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and arrives between three and four of the clock in the evening of said days. There was a patent obtained, by the late Mr. Rivers, for holding three fairs annually at Tramore, but none are held: the times for holding them are May, July, and November. There are no fairs or markets in any of the other four parishes.

X.—*Of Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

When no trade was mentioned in Sec. V. it was meant generally, for there are some sundry carpenters, shoemakers, coopers, and weavers in the Union: but even these do not stick to their trades, being farmers also.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

There are many caves along this coast, but none remarkable; nor have I heard of any remarkable occurrence or very eminent men; and therefore nothing further occurs for insertion under this head, unless the following state of the parish and succession of incumbents can be deemed worthy of being preserved in this account:

State of the Parish, 1615.

"Ann. 1615. The churches of Kilowre, Drowncanan, and Ilanikean are ruinus, the pishioners chardged with the reparacon of the bodies, and the King's tenant, Sir Richard Aylward, chardged with the reparacon of the Chancells; the cure dischardged by Morish Harnye, and the church of Foilinge well repaired, and the cure dischardged by Thomas Quoan. N. B. He was also Treasurer."—Reg. Vis. Books.

Succession of Incumbents.

1615. Drumcanon Rect. et Vicar. impropriat. idem firmarii idem Mauritius Harney, Curatus, eccliæ et cancella ruinatæ.

Ann. 1667. Necnon Rector. de Drumcannon infra Dioces. in nostram Waterford, per dereliction. Thom. Potter, Sacr. theolog. doctor ult. ibm. decan. et Rector. vacu. et derelict. extiterint.

Thomas Ledsham, institut. et admiss. fuit 28° die July, 1666, ad dignitat. sive dignitas eccliæ Cathedral scæ. et individuæ Trinit. Waterford, necnon ad Rector integra. de Drumcannon, in Com. Waterford, et Dioc. Waterford, £20.

Daniel Burston, institut. et admiss. fuit 14° die Junii, 1670, ad et in Decanat. eccliæ. Cathedral. scæ. Trinit. Waterford, necnon ad et in Rector. eccliæ de Drumcannon, in Com. Waterford.

The Rev. Edward Thomas, clke. was instituted and inducted in and to the vicarage of Rosmere, in the

diocese of Lismore and county of Waterford, and was also instituted and inducted in and to the rectory of Drumcannon, in the county and diocese of Waterford, the 26th day of April, 1743.

Daniel Sandoz, V. Ballynakill, Ballygunner Killmacleague, and Kilmacoombe, 27th June, 1749.

Daniel Sandoz, Rect. Drumcannon, Vic. Ballynakill, Ballygunner, Kilmacleague, and Killmacoombe.

John Cooke, instituted the 25th of August, 1798, Rec. Drumcannon, Vic. Ballynakill, Ballygunner, Kilmacleague, and Killmacoombe.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

Though no trade is carried on in Tramore, yet much might be done in advancement of the fishery: by removing some rocks at the entrance of one or two of the Coves, large boats would be enabled to get in, and a proper station might be made for them. We have some small row-boats, and but one large one, which is principally engaged by the strangers, in summer, for amusement or for health, and not for fishing. If these obstructions were removed, many might be induced to build large boats, particularly as Tramore bay is, if I may use the expression, the great fishing-ground. Fishermen ought not to be farmers, for if they are, they are engaged in tilling their gardens, at the time fish are in the greatest abundance: lime-stone also might be brought in, and kilns built to the great advantage of the parish.

As a kind of spire has been lately added to the church of Tramore, it might be of service to mariners in general if the Trinity-house would notice this; it would distinguish this dangerous bay from the entrance to the

harbour of Waterford, which it very much resembles: it might also be of service to know, that when a vessel is here embayed, and cannot get out, by running for that part of the strand, near Tramore, where the lower bathing-boxes stand, in all human probability, the cargo, the ship and all that are in it, would be saved. This should be done in flowing water, and is safer the higher the tide is; but those on board should remain in the ship until the falling of the tide, and not take to the boat, for that is almost certain destruction.

The back strand of Tramore, at ebb, is almost dry; at high tide, it is one expanse of water: this water might be turned off, and about 1800 acres of the best ground added to the parish. But this is not the only advantage, for the water so turned off, following its right course, would contribute to deepen the Pill of Renespark, where the fishing-boats now lie, and so afford a safe and secure shelter to any vessel that might be embayed at Tramore, and thereby save the lives and properties of many: this is, however, an undertaking too arduous for individual enterprise.

There is a Pill which runs from Waterford through the parish of Killbarry, to the bounds of Drumcannon; by carrying a cut forward, this might be made navigable for boats, to within a short distance of Tramore, and, as it is apprehended, at no very heavy expense. The cut would not exceed in length three miles; and by means of it, about 100 acres, which are constantly overflown, would be added to Mr. Fox's lands, in the parish of Killbarry: and in Drumcannon, his estate, thro' which the cut would run, would be increased in value to double the amount of what it is at present. But absentee landlords do not know the local advantages of

their estates, or if they do, are not very forward in following them up.

Mr. Fox is proprietor of something more than half the parish of Drumcannon; he has not set longer leases than 21 years; the consequence has been, that not a single slated dwelling-house or other improvement has been erected on his estate. But if he will set for seven years only, (as I am informed is the system now followed,) at the expiration of every lease, he will find his grounds not only unimproved, but much worse than they are at present. Mr. Fox is reckoned a good landlord, his grounds moderately set, his agent humane and considerate—but, in my humble opinion, this system of short leases is not calculated to improve the country, or for general good.

It seems to me, that no tenant should take much more than 40 acres of ground, even for his own advantage; more would be difficult to manage, and he must depend upon the cultivation of a few acres to pay the rent of the whole: but in whatever proportion a farm is divided, for every division, a slated house should be built. This, if not done by the landlord, should be done by some agreement between landlord and tenant. Comfort in their habitations is what the poor principally want, and this they will not have, while their dwellings are thatched, for they are unwilling to take the straw from their lands to apply it to their houses, or if they do make such use of it, it is done grudgingly and from necessity.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Townlands, Proprietors, Population, &c. of Drumcannon.

Townlands.	*Derivations.*	*Acres.*	*Houses.*	*Families.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total Population.*
1 Corbally -	Town of hardship -	310	21	21	62	63	125
2 Coolnagopogue -	Back of the leaf -	240	26	26	67	62	129
3 Monboy -	Yellow turf or sod -	140	23	23	49	60	109
4 Ballydrislane -	Red Brambletown -	160	8	8	27	25	52
5 Knockanduff -	Black-Hillock -	160	9	9	28	31	59
6 Westown - -	Same - -	200	15	16	50	45	95
7 Newtown - -	Same - -	200	41	42	97	114	211
8 Garraruss, or Rusk	Rocks of Danger -	199	24	24	56	67	123
9 Ballicarnane -	Moundtown - -	130	8	8	19	21	40
10 Tramore - -	Great Strand - -	180	153	156	322	404	726
11 Pickardstown -	Same - -	140	18	18	42	36	78
12 Carriglong -	Long Rock - -	160	9	9	26	24	50
13 Ballanock - -	Hilltown - -	180	5	5	20	18	38
14 Duagh - -	Black, perfect horse,	200	8	8	29	28	57
15 Ballincordrea, -	Ropetown - -	75	2	2	3	5	8
16 Castletown -	Same - -	345	12	12	46	37	83
17 Killowen - -	Owen's church - -	240	3	3	12	15	27
18 Liselin - -	Phelan's lis, or beacon	290	18	18	60	63	123
19 Quilla - -	Wood - - -	160	2	2	12	9	21
20 Ballinkinshela -	Kinshelastown - -	200	24	24	65	63	128
21 Drumcannon -	Broken back -	160	17	17	53	54	107
22 Ballynattin -	Furzetown - -	150	12	12	36	40	76
		4219	458	463	1181	1284	2465

The Proprietor of No. 1, Sir Francis Hassard; of Nos. 2, 6, 7, 10, Lord Doneraile; of No. 3, Matthew Villers Sankey, Esq.; of No. 4, James Porter, and Matthew Shea, Esqrs.; of No. 5, Samuel Morgan, Esq.; of No. 8, Joseph Power, Esq.; of No. 9, Heir of the late Stephen Worthevale, not known; of No. 11, James Porter, Esq.; of No. 12, John Stranginan, Esq.; from No. 13 to 22 inclusive, James Fox, Esq.

No. 2.

TOWNLANDS, POPULATION, &c. of BALLYNAKILL.

Townlands.	*Derivations.*	*Houses.*	*Families.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total Population.*
1 Ballynakill -	Churchtown - -	21	21	44	74	118
2 Grantstown -	Meaning obvious -	19	20	67	72	139
3 Farrenshoneen -	Little John's farm -	11	11	40	39	79
4 Island (Little) -	Meaning obvious -	9	10	43	36	79
5 Williamstown -	Meaning obvious -	10	10	36	32	68
6 Kilcohan -	Kane's church -	6	6	21	24	45
	Total....	76	78	251	277	528

No. 3.

TOWNLANDS, POPULATION, &c. of BALLYGUNNER.

Townlands.	*Derivations.*	*Houses.*	*Families.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total Population.*
1 Callahane -	Little stony ford -	48	48	138	138	276
2 Ballimaclode -	Townland of Slimefield	17	17	48	68	116
3 Knockboy -	Yellow hill - -	20	21	54	57	111
4 Ballygunnermore	Great Gunnerstown -	22	22	71	68	139
5 Ballygunner-castle	Gunner-castle-town -	8	8	43	33	76
6 Ballygunner-Temple - - -	Gunnerstown church - - -	12	12	35	47	82
	Total.....	127	128	389	411	800

No. 4.

TOWNLANDS, POPULATION, &c. of KILLMACLEAGUE.

Townlands.	*Derivations.*	*Houses.*	*Families.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total Population.*
1 Kilmacleague -	Church - -	28	29	81	82	163
2 Ballyshoneen -	Little Johnstown -	10	10	36	36	72
3 Orchardstown -	Derivation obvious -	13	13	45	48	93
4 Monemintra -	Family-bog -	13	14	47	53	100
5 Killogue -	Little church or wood	15	15	56	54	110
6 Ballylough -	Loughtown -	15	15	47	51	98
7 Ballinvilla -	Town of water-cresses	9	9	24	33	57
8 Ballinamintra -	Townland of the family	31	31	97	92	189
9 Corrally -	Town in the corner -	34	35	93	97	190
10 Ballygarron -	Rough townland -	14	14	47	41	88
	Total.....	182	185	573	587	1160

No. 5.

TOWNLANDS, POPULATION, &c. of KILLMACOOMBE.

Townlands.	*Derivations.*	*Houses.*	*Families.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total Population.*
1 Killmacoombe -	Church of free quarters	16	16	44	53	97
2 Knockhouse -	The hill-house -	18	18	55	53	108
3 Ballinkeina -	Townland of partners	20	20	71	68	137
4 Ballyvoreen -	Little Marystown -	15	17	39	48	87
5 Ballyloughmore -	Great Laketown -	12	12	38	38	76
6 Rossduff -	Black rocky place -	14	14	34	44	78
7 Woodstown -	Meaning obvious -	29	29	91	104	195
8 Harristown -	Meaning obvious -	4	4	17	19	36
	Total.....	128	130	389	427	816

KILLBARRY Par. in WATERFORD LIBERTIES contains 60 Houses, 60 Families, 235 Males, and 227 Females, making an aggregate population of 462 persons.

No. XIII.

PARISH OF

DUNAGHY,

(Diocese of Connor and County of Antrim.)

By the Rev. William Mayne.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

THE name of this parish is derived from a small fort, or moat, situated on the lands of Ballycreagh, at a very short distance to the north of the village of Clough, named Dun-aghy, in English, Aughan's fort or stone: this was the ancient, and it is also the modern name of the parish. It is situate in the barony of Kill-conway, and county of Antrim, six miles from Ballymena, nine from Ballymoney, fourteen from Ballycastle, ten from Cushendale, near Newtownglens, and eight from Killrea, in the county of Derry; taking the distances from the village of Clough. On the east, it is bounded by the parish of Ardclins; from the south-east to the south-west, by the parishes of Skerry, Kirkenriola and Aholhill; on the west and north-west, by Rasharkan and the Grange of Killagin; and on the north, by the parishes of Loughguill and Lede.

Name.

Situation.

Boundaries

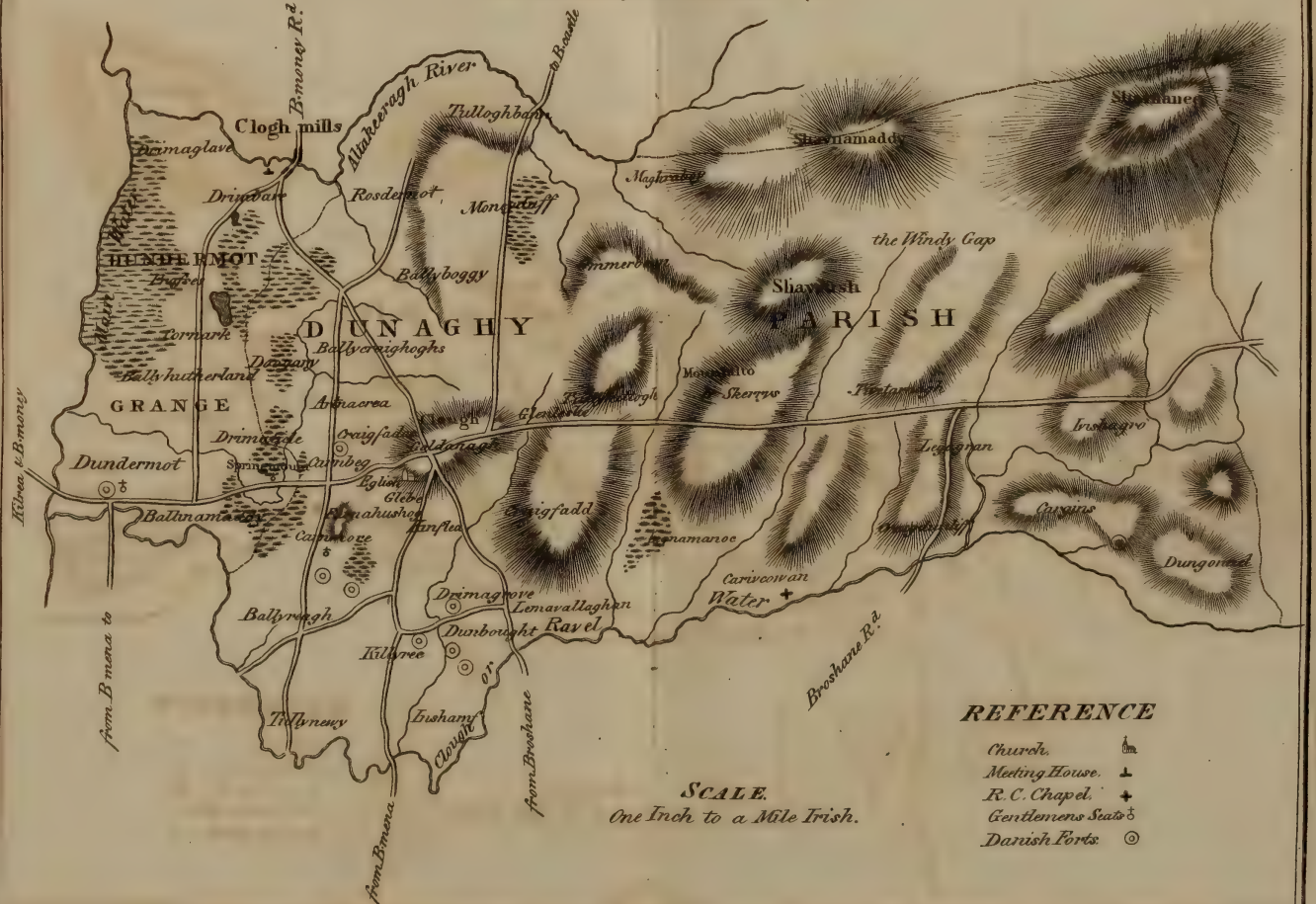
Divisions. Contents. In this parish are 36 towns, half-towns, and quarterlands, as set forth in the Appendix. It is subdivided into $52\frac{1}{2}$ quarterlands, $37\frac{1}{2}$ of which are arable, meadow and pasture lands, and contain, by computation, 3750 acres, Irish measure, the remaining 15 quarterlands are all mountain, and contain, by computation, 4500 acres: arable, pasture, and meadow grounds belonging to these mountains, are computed at 600 acres. Over their tops, and to the north, there is a great deal of barren unprofitable mountain: round their sides they afford much summer pasture to young cattle. The Grange of Dundermond contains eight quarterlands, and is computed at 1000 acres, which make the whole amount to 9850 acres.

Extent. The parish is six miles and a half long and four broad, containing 26 square Irish miles. The map here annexed will shew its figure.

Soil and Surface. For a mile round the village of Clough, the lands (except a skirting on each side of the road leading to Ballymena,) are uneven, rough, rugged and rocky; the soil light and hazley; as you ascend towards the south and south-west, they are more uniform and richer. All along the Ravel, from the road leading to Broshane, they are heavy clay lands, but subject to frequent inundations from the overflowing of the river; as you advance to the north, the lands become more hilly, the soil richer, and more heavy and fertile. When you enter into Glen-ravel, (a denomination given to all the lands lying between the mountains on the north, and Collin mountain to the south in the parish of Skerry,) the lands are heavy, inclining much to a clay bottom, and very wet; but by judicious ditching, shoring, and proper culture, they are capable of being made much

A Map of the PARISH of DUNAGHY including the GRANGE of DUNDERMOT in the Barony of Killconway and County of Antrim for the Revd. Wm. Maine.

Transcribed from the Map of the Barony of Killconway Survd. in 1812 by James O'Kane.



REFERENCE

- Church.
- Meeting House.
- R. C. Chapel.
- Gentlemens Seats
- Danish Forts.

SCALE.
One Inch to a Mile Irish.

more productive, superior to any in Dunaghy for producing a crop of hay and flax, and equal to any for producing milk and butter.

Three rivers skirt the parish: the Ravel to the south, Altakeerag to the north, and the Main to the west. The source of the Ravel is on the easterly side of the Sliavnanee, between it and Lede; it runs down, dividing Dunaghy from Lede, until it falls into the glen between Inishnaghro and Cargin; from thence it pursues its course along the borders of Legagran and Craigdunliff, dividing them from Cargin, until it joins another rivulet, which rises at the head of Dungonnell, and running down the glen between it and Belsallagh, in Skerry parish, they unite at the lower point of Cargin. Rivers. Ravel.

The river Main rises at the head of a large bog, four miles to the north-west of Dundermot-bridge, and forces its passage through a swampy morass to within a mile of the bridge, where the banks begin to rise higher: from thence downwards, there is a considerable number of acres of meadow ground, lying on each side of the river, subject to frequent inundation from its overflowing. Main.

It is here worthy to remark, that in the time of a large flood, the Ravel rises much sooner than the Main, and flows with such force and rapidity, as to stop the current of that smoothly gliding river, forcing it to recoil and overflow its banks, and laying all the meadows and low-grounds under water. A few years since, some workmen were repairing the bridge, when a flood, such as has been just mentioned, arose, and the current of the waters, on their retreat from the bridge, carried away a deal-board belonging to the workmen, and threw Floods.

it out on dry land, a quarter of a mile above the bridge, and at a considerable distance from the bed of the river. Under Sect. XII. an improvement shall be suggested, which, it is conceived, would effectually prevent the inundation of these meadows, by which above 100 acres might be reclaimed by the proprietors, principally on the north-east banks of the river.

Altakeeragh. The source of Altakeeragh river is between the mountains of Maghraboy and Glenbuck, in the parish of Loughguil, and, running down the glen between those mountains, pursues its course through the village of Clough-mills, and after dividing the Grange of Dundermot from that of Killagin, empties itself into the Main.

Rivulets. There are three other rivulets which having their sources in the mountains, run murmuring down the lowlands at nearly equal distances from each other, and contribute to increase the Ravel: the middle one is the largest, which rises between the head of Skerry mountain and Sliavnavaddy, and during the time of a thaw after a great fall of snow or rain, rolls down in torrents, sweeping all before it, until it empties into the Ravel at the lowest point of Carivecowan: from thence it pursues its course, from east to west, round the borders of Dunaghy, with all its various turnings and windings, until it joins the river Main, below the bridge of Dundermot.

Hills. The great body of the parish has the appearance of one hill rising above another; there are none, however, which claim particular notice, excepting the oblique hills of Moneyduff and Ballyboggy: the distance from whence you begin to ascend those hills, is not less than a mile before the summit is gained; and when you

arrive there, you are presented with a large moor, covered with long heath, interspersed with green boggy pasture: the parts which are not of the latter description, are very rocky and barren. To the south stands the low barren mountain of Glenleslie: to the north, stands that range of mountains which extend along the borders of Dunaghy, commencing with that of Ommerbann on the west, and terminating with Sliavnanee, or the mountain of the wonderful eggs, to the E. N. E. It seems as if Nature had planted this mountain of colossian magnitude there, on purpose to shelter the less ones from the cold sharp blighting winds, which blow from the E. N. E. points. A better idea of the situation of these mountains may be had, by a reference to the map, than any description that can be given of them. Mountains.

The quarterlands of Cargin and Dungonnell, are the only ones on the list of hills, in the upper district of the parish, worthy of notice. The two former are church lands, held under the see of Down and Connor, by R. Smith, Esq. They are steep, and the ascent difficult; when you gain the summit, you have a very extensive prospect opened before you to the E. So far as these lands extend they are moory, interspersed with green, boggy pasture, and little round rocky hills, covered with heath. The cabins of the inhabitants stand together on a piece of flat ground, at the foot of the hills, on their respective quarterlands, whence they are denominated towns: the same prevails almost over the whole parish. Their arable and meadow ground lie down towards the west: these lands are capable, by proper tillage, of great improvement.

Tivelarnagh is a bold steep hill to the east, over the top, barren and unprofitable; to the N. W. spungy

and wet, producing nothing but ling; to the S. W. it affords some kindly pasture for sheep. This hill and all the low lands belonging to it are cut up into small farms, and let to tenants, with a proportion of the meadow grounds to each: these grounds are extensive, and capable of being vastly improved by cultivation.

Bogs. There are in Dunaghy six large bogs: the moors have been mentioned along with the hills, but we have no woods, thickets, nor plants of any sort. Three of these bogs are in the upper division of the parish; the other three are in the Grange of Dundermot: two of them are very extensive. At the lower end of the largest, there is a piece of water, formed by a bank, which turns a corn-mill, erected on the lands of Springmount; it was originally intended to drive a bleach-mill, but did not answer the purpose, as there was not a sufficiency Springs. of water. It is fed by two springs, which rise near Clough, and run down westerly, across the road at the mile-bourn, and continuing their course through a long swampy bog, form that piece of water, named the Lane, which is within a stone cast of Springmount-house. To the north, it is covered with duck in winter, and flappers in the season, which afford good diversion to the sportsman. In these bogs are found a great number of under foot fir-timber, large trees, of great value, but they lie so deep, as not to be got at, before the first breast bank of turf is cut off.

Climate. The wind, for six months in the year, blows sharply, but the air is pure and healthy. Owing to the elevated situation of this parish, I have never experienced, in the church, that chilling cold, occasioned by damp, which I have in other churches, in a warmer and more southerly climate.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

There are neither mines nor minerals, nor even quarries, except of whinstone, which is in abundance in almost every farm, and used for every purpose. We have no natural manures, except black-bog, (commonly named bogging,) which was formerly very plenty, but is now become scarce. See Sect. IX.

Whinstone.

Bogging.

All the rivers are well supplied with excellent trout, but the sport of the angler is considerably diminished by the poacher and his net.

Trout.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

The only village in the parish is Clough: it is the capital of the barony, and stands on the acclivity of a hill, about an hundred perches to the N. N. E. of the church. There is a manor belonging to it, denominated the Manor of Old Stone. Here also is a court-house, wherein the court was formerly held every three weeks: at present the Leet-courts are only held there. The other courts are held at Dunlay, a new erection on the estate of the present seneschal, which he wishes to encourage. The late Sir Henry Vane Tempest was lord of the manor, and appointed George Hutchinson, Esq. seneschal. The court-house was rebuilt about the year 1766. The house which stands on a declivity, is two stories high on the one end; on the other you have only two steps to ascend, when you walk into the court-room, which is a spacious room, thirty feet long, by eighteen feet in the clear, lighted by three windows in front, together with a fire-place. Off the court-room, backwards, a jury-room is erected in form of an aisle, on

Clough.

Manor.

Court-house.

the same level with the court-room, floored also and accommodated with a fire-place. Underneath, in the other end of the house, (the floor of which is on the same level with the street,) there are two rooms for debtors, against whom decrees have been issued out of the manor-court. The court-house was rebuilt, and is kept in repair, at the expense of the barony.

Houses. Twenty-five houses compose the village, ten of which were lately rebuilt with stone and lime, and slated: they are neat cabins. Twenty-three are inhabited, two of the late rebuilt ones are uninhabited: three are licensed to retail ale and spirits, and two to sell groceries.

Seats. There is not a resident nobleman in the parish. The first place, worthy of notice, like a gentleman's seat, is Springmount, anciently Drummatickle: the house is three stories high, with a wing to each end, a story and a half high; it stands on a gentle acclivity, with a spacious lawn between it and the road. A mile west of Clough, on the right hand side of the road from Clough to Kilrea, or Ballymena, over the Glaireford-bridge, about six miles and a half from the latter, there is a large garden on a hill to the east of the house, with a skirting of planting round it, a good deal of planting between the garden and the road; and a skirting on each side of the road, as far as the demesne extends. There is a clump of trees planted on a low hill on the opposite side of the road, nearly in front of the house: the planting has thriven remarkably well, looks very handsome, and is a great offset to this bare, bleak country. The lands are let to a tenant, who does not reside, and the house has not been inhabited these eight years, and appears to be going greatly out of repair.

There is a neat looking little house, two stories high, lately erected by Mr. Andrew Boyd, on the lands of Dundermot, near the Danish fort, almost opposite to the Glaireford-bridge, on the north side of the same road, six miles from Ballymena. Mountalto, the property of Mr. Francis Dickson, is situated two miles above Clough, on the lands of Skerry, to the north of the road as you travel to Cushendall: it stands on an elevated piece of ground, at a good distance from the road, fronting to the south, and is sheltered from the E. and N. W. winds, by the mountains of Skerry and Ommerban, which run in a semicircular direction behind it. It was a pretty looking place in the summer season, but is much out of repair, being let to tenants. It was erected by the late George Gamble, Esq. who fell at the battle of Antrim, from being mounted on an unmanageable horse; he might have escaped, had his sense of honour allowed him to do as others did: the late Mr. Dickson put down a considerable number of forest-trees about this demesne, which are thriving well. On the lands of Dunbought are two houses, the residence of James Edmonston and Doctor M'Vicker: they are old houses, not built in the modern stile, but the planting around them gives them an ancient and respectable appearance.

Proprietors

In this parish forty-five proprietors of fee-simple tenures reside on their own estates, not one of whom, it is believed, hold immediately under the Antrim family. Most of them pay their chiefries to Mr. O'Hara, and a few to Mr. Montgomery: they were purchased originally in quarter and half-quarter lands, the largest about 80 acres: they are, at present, divided, and subdivided, so low as ten acres, and one or two lower.*

* The deeds of these lands were all made out in the year 1736.

Trees. It has been observed, that all the resident proprietors of fee-simple tenures, have a considerable quantity of planting round their habitations, some more and some less, according as they have been carefully preserved: many of those who are not in affluent circumstances, have been cutting down a tree now and then, to answer some pressing call for money. The trees appear to be, in general, from fifty to sixty years standing, and they give those habitations a more warm and comfortable appearance than the rest of the parish, which is stripped bare and naked, not a tree standing.

Bridges. There are twelve bridges, four in the interior, and eight over the different rivers which skirt the parish: they all take their names from their local situation. The first is over the Ravel, on the road from Cushendall to Clough, called the Half-way-house-bridge; the next is Inishaghro-bridge; the next, Skerry Ravel-bridge, which is the largest of those that have their source in the mountains;* the next, on the same road, is called Tullykitogh-bridge; the next, over the Ravel, is Carivecowan-bridge, on the road from Cushendall to Broshane; the next is called the Corby-bridge, on the road from Broshane; the next Killiree-bridge, from Ballymena, all leading to Clough; the last over the Ravel, is the Glaireford-bridge, leading from Ballymena to Ballymoney; the next is the bridge of Dundermot, over the Main, also leading from Ballymena to Ballymoney; the next, the Cloughmills-bridge, and the next, Ballinagabog-bridge, over the Altakeeragh† river, on the road from Ballcastle.

* I conjecture that this river was, of old, considered the source of the Ravel, as that denomination of mountain, down which it flows, is named Skerry Ravel.

† Sheep water.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

The only ruins of a castle are to be found at the village of Clough: this castle stood on a very high rock, which overlooks the village, and all the adjacent country to a considerable distance: there is a deep cut through the body of the rock, from one side to the other, about nine or ten feet wide, which divides it nearly into two equal parts. On the south end, adjoining the village, the ground plot is forty paces long by thirty-four broad, on which, tradition says, stood a castle belonging to the Antrim family: evident traces still remain of its having been entirely covered with buildings, though the walls are nearly erased, partly, it is supposed, for the stones, and partly for the old mortar for manure. It is said to have been originally a nunnery, and was once destroyed by fire. The inhabitants, at this day, point out the apartment, wherein were burned, at the time, a great number of females, which leads one to suppose, that it has been a place dedicated to religious purposes. Be that as it may, it was, no doubt, a place of great strength in those days, being surrounded by a wall on the top, and a deep foss on the outside: it has been said, by a man in the village, that he recollects one of the turrets standing on it entire. It appears to be not less than 25 feet above the level of the surrounding ground; and the face of the rock, on each side, is quite perpendicular. On the western point of the other division of the rock, which is of equal dimensions with the one described, there still remains standing a part of the building, or what has been the gate-way; but not the smallest trace of the remains of any other building or walls on that end, the foundations being so completely

Ruins of a Castle.

Ruins of a Castle.

defaced; although it is evident, beyond a doubt, that what is now standing, must have been attached to walls or building of some sort or other.

The walls are about five feet thick, and very strong, and it still appears very plain, that there had been an outer and inner gate. About three perches inwards from the gate-way, there is the appearance of what has been a draw-well, nearly filled up, over the cut in the rock before mentioned. It is conjectured, there has been a draw-bridge nearly in the centre: it is handed down here by tradition, that a family of the name of M'Quillan, were the original proprietors of this estate, and held it, until the family of the M'Donnell's took it from them by force of arms; and that the great battle, which decided the fate of the contending parties, was fought near a mountain called Ora, or Sheavenahera,* partly in the parish of Loughaule, and partly in that of Armoy.

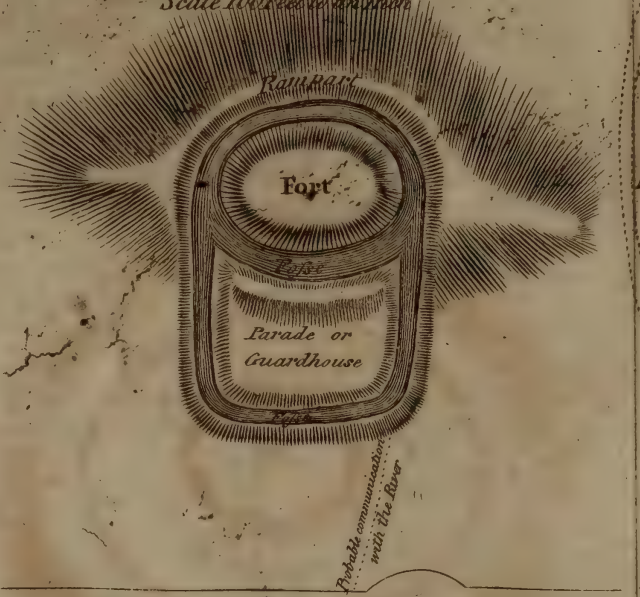
Old Glebe-House.

On the west side of the street in the village, there were standing, until within these four years, the ruins of an old house, said to have been the residence of the Rev. Mr. Rowan, deceased, once rector of Dunaghy. There is strong reason for believing it to have been the old glebe-house, and that it stood upon the glebe, though not existing at the time of the Down Survey. A stone also stood, according to report, in front of the house, and close to the street, which is conjectured to have been a landmark between Eglish, or the glebe-land, and Clough; but it was removed by the late Mr. Rogers, and placed on Dunaghy-fort. Mr. Rowan was robbed, as tradition says, when a very old man; the inhabitants of Clough pointed out to me the window in the upper-

* Perhaps Sleavenahera.

DUNDERMOT FORT

Scale 100 Feet to an Inch.





Depth of the Fosse from the top of the Rampart feet 20

Height of the Fort above the Rampart 25

DUNBOUGHT FORT.

Scale 100 Feet to an Inch.



Explanation.

A *the approach a deep dry Fosse now filled up.*
B *the outer ditch or Fosse.*
C *Enclosures or Guardhouses.*
E *a Cave which appears to communicate with the Innerfort*
F *a Platform 65 Feet broad*
G *the entrances or Gates*
H *Innerfort* feet 90. by 80. *Height* feet 50.

story, through which the banditti who robbed him entered: he was heard to say afterwards, that no two horses in the parish could have carried his money; from which I am led to conjecture, that all the horses must have been poneys, and his money brass.'

These old ruins, together with the garden annexed, were in the possession of Mr. Lascelles Rogers, son to the rector of that name, until about the year 1808. Hearing that the present rector had a copy of the Down Survey, and was making inquiry about the glebe, he exchanged with Mr. Moore for a skirting of ground lying along the north side of the Fair-hill, in front of this house, very contrary to a declaration he once made, when Mr. Moore threatened to eject him, that if he was obliged to give them up, he would restore them to the righteous owner.

Forts.

There are ten Danish forts or moats in Dunaghy; one on the high hill of Dungonnell, two on Dunbought, one on Dundermot, one nearly erased on Carnbeg: these last three are more remarkable than the rest. The fort on Dunbought stands on a very high rocky hill, almost inaccessible, except at one point; the annexed sketch will convey a better idea of it, than any description that can be given: the other, on the same lands, is on very low ground, having no foss or defence whatsoever.

The fort of Dundermot is oblong, 60 feet in length by 30 in breadth: on the summit, perfectly level; not the smallest appearance of any defence remains. On the top it is surrounded by a very deep foss; another foss is cut from that one, towards the west, as far as the declivity extends, which lands it at the low ground,

Forts. constantly inundated in time of a flood from the Main: from thence it runs along the selvage of the acclivity to the south, where the low ground, lying between that and the Ravel, must have been also inundated, before the range of walls were built along the road: from that point, it turns into the foss round the moat. It stands on a gentle acclivity, at a short distance from Glaireford-bridge; and you ascend from the bottom of the foss by a narrow winding pathway. It does not appear that it had any defence but by water; nor during the time it was inundated, does it appear how any person got either in or out of it. It is reasonable to suppose, that from the southern point of the foss encircling what is called the parade at present, there was a communication with the river, so as to insulate it from that point, and to discharge the water by the western. It is however left to the antiquarian to say, for what purpose it was constructed.

Not understanding the Irish language, nor assuming to be an antiquarian, a few extracts shall be here given from a letter of an old friend on the subject of Danish forts and moats, to whom I applied for information. Moat, he says, is from the Irish word 'Munney,' or 'Munne,' and seems to be for a double purpose, viz. for defence, and very likely for conveying intelligence by telegraph, but I cannot give the Irish idiom of the word, nor can I describe it any farther.

All the forts with which the writer is acquainted, are oblong from east to west, and in form, an irregular octagon: it appears from Keating's Ireland, that the most considerable were built before Christianity, and prior to the invasion of the Danes: that these invaders built some, and took possession of those ready built to

their hand, is without doubt: tradition says, that all the diminutive forts were for the purpose of communicating intelligence by fire. As for the forts being receptacles for churchmen, or church-furniture, or that they were erected for that purpose, or for an asylum for either, is an opinion to which the writer cannot agree. It is well known, that the Danes plundered the churches and inhabitants of all the valuable property they could get, and deposited them in the strong fastenesses: as their defeat at Clontarf was so sudden and unexpected, and their retreat was so precipitate, they had not time to return to carry away the fruits of their plunder; a far stronger reason to think that the church relics were there deposited by them, for their own use, than that the forts should be built for their security. Before dismissing this subject of ancient fortification, it must be remarked, that forts were posterior to the time of the Fenii, or militia of Ireland, as the mode of building is quite dissimilar. Forts.

There are doons, raths, and lisses, improperly and promiscuously called forts. Doone, or fort, in Irish, is a place of great strength or defence, built with stones, cement, and earth, with art and judgment, always upon some elevation, or near a pass that ought to be secured: they had their name from the founder, from the district, or from some other cause, such as for receiving the tribute exacted from the inhabitants: they were constructed for an habitation for some petty prince, &c. they had small huts within the battery; those wanting that accommodation, had one or two artificial caves, constructed of huge rude stones within the inclosure; and sometimes those caves had a communication or passage under the fort. Doons.

Raths. The Raths were, in structure, quite the reverse of the forts, for they were built of earth alone; in form of an obtuse cone, with gradual seats from bottom to top, and if inverted into the forts, would fill the cavity or hollow within them. The raths were purposely constructed for general and particular assemblies to enact and change general and particular laws. These seemed to have no appearance of defence: they were beautifully raised of earth, with circular benches of the same materials gradually ascending.

Fort at Carnbeg. A fort, very remarkable for size, stood on a low piece of ground, at the foot of a large hill, in Carnbeg, but it was nearly razed, about three years since: it was in diameter 420 feet, in circumference 1092, with a piece of burial ground on the S. E. side, 174 feet long by 94 broad, and a very long cave inside. In digging it up, an urn was found, with a small statue and a cross; one of the silly fellows assisting, apprehensive, that if preserved, the statue might be the means of infecting the land with idolatrous worship, dashed it to pieces against a stone. The cross I saw afterwards; the perpendicular part was about five inches long, tapering to the point, with a ball on the top, and a small ring through it, and very thickly carved: it appeared to have been made of copper and silvered over. A number of old silver coins was also found, which they carried off, and sold at Ballymena, before they made known to me any thing about them.

Urn, Statue and Cross.

Coins.

Lisses. The lisses, in form, resemble the forts or doons, but not in materials; they are all built of earth, and are high and circular; flat and low inside; surrounded by a deep foss or ditch, that may or may not have water in it, which it is conceived depends more upon situation

than design; some were on elevated ground, some on declivities, and some on flat and low situations, even in valleys. Those on high ground might or might not be insulated, as there is no appearance of any place to supply them with water: those on declivities, according to their present appearance, could only have water in the lower side, and those on flat lands and valleys might have it constantly.

In the opinion of the writer of this article, they were places of divination; and it appears from the erect stones and rude temples, that they were also places of religious worship: for their religion, form, and sanctuaries were changed by the whim of their Druids, more so in Ireland than any other country.

There are a great number of sepulchral monuments erected in the burial-ground of Dunaghy, besides some decent tomb-stones; the monument erected to the Crawford family, have the ensigns armorial, and the motto very justly expressed, by the sculptor; and also that to Mr. Hamilton, of Mount-Hamilton, is well executed: the monuments erected to some other families, are of a late date, as well as their origin. The vanity of mortals is no where more remarkable than in the grave-yard of Dunaghy. Monuments

V. *Present & Former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

From the best information that could be obtained, the population of the parish of Dunaghy is 4,400. The proportion the males bear to the females, is, it is thought, as 5 to 6. What the population was, at any former period, we have no datum to go by. The following facts will Population

demonstrate the rapid progress it is making: within a mile of my residence, nine farms can be reckoned, on which, not more than ten years since, there were only nine families; three years ago, there were so many as 25 families: in the upper district of the parish, there are a number of cabins built with stone and lime, all inhabited, which three years ago were under stock; and although the tillage of this part of the country is far back, yet, it may be perceived that it begins to keep pace with the population.

Employment. The females spin, the males are almost all farmers and manufacturers of coarse linen and calicoes: some follow dealing of various kinds, such as keeping grocers'-shops, buying butter and hogs for the Belfast market; some jobbing in cows, others dealing in horses, any thing whatsoever rather than cultivate their farms: having been bred weavers in their youth, it is next to impossible to persuade them to become industrious farmers in advanced life.

Wealth. In Dunaghy are a few tolerably wealthy farmers and manufacturers; others there are who have amassed wealth by very ignominious practices, the usurer, the oppressor of the poor, and the extortioner; selling their several commodities at extravagant prices, on long credit, by which many a poor family has been reduced to beggary.

Poor. Mendicity is little practised in the parish; there are not more than two or three beggars in it: it is here a prevailing custom for every man, who has it in his power, to bequeath to his widow a house and garden, one acre of arable land, and pasture for a cow: this, with the assistance of her relations, renders her, in some degree, independent during life.

There is another description of poor householders, called cottiers, who have no property but their cabins; these, when reduced by old age, stand in need of aid to support them from becoming mendicants. For this purpose, there is laid in at the Easter-vestry, a certain sum in proportion to their several necessities, which, with the benevolent contributions of their neighbours, prevents them from becoming mendicants: there are, at present, nine upon the book; one woman receives two guineas, the remainder a guinea each.

Potatoes and milk are, in general, the food of the inhabitants; some have a little bacon or herrings, very few beef: others nothing during the winter, but the poor man's luxury, potatoes and salt. This esculent root has fairly superseded farinaceous aliment, and experience has proved, beyond contradiction, independent of chemical analysis, that this vegetable is highly nutritive, and consequently, its use is become, among the lower classes of society, universal. Observe the children of the very lowest class, and see how healthy they look, and how free from eruptions on their hands and skin, in comparison with what they were 30 or 40 years ago, when a bit of oaten bread was put into their hands, in place of a potatoe and salt. Chemical analysis was not intended for the benefit of the lower orders; no, it was made to satisfy the higher ranks of the community of the salutary qualities of this vegetable, that they might have the sanction of the faculty, before they would venture to eat of it freely. Food.

Turf is the only fuel made use of in this parish; the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with it in the upper and lower districts, but it is very scanty over the great Fuel.

body of the parish. Formerly they got their turf within their own farms by cutting up their green bogs.

Health. The inhabitants are tolerably healthy, though far from having that ruddy, healthy complexion which they have
Dress. in other parts, where they are better fed. The dress of the lower classes are mostly of their own manufacture; that of the higher is much improved within these ten years: the difference between their appearance at home and abroad is astonishing, especially on Sunday or a fair-day, when they appear in full dress.

Diseases. No diseases prevail here, but such as are common: inoculation, with infection from the cow-pock, is prevailing very much, which will be the happy means of increasing the population greatly.

Longevity. There is no remarkable instances of longevity, altho' many live to a good old age, from three score years and ten to four score and ten, some a few years over.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Genius. The poorer classes do not seem deficient either in genius, ingenuity or capability to receive instruction, and become proficients in any art or science; but their
Disposition natural dispositions you cannot so well judge of, as the higher classes above them: they are oppressed with hard labour, high rents and taxes; their web, of 50 yards, must be in the market every fortnight; the horse-labour of their little farms, which generally consists of from 4 to 7 acres,* must be paid in kind, at what time soever it is called for. If not pressed, but allowed time until

* Those cannot keep a horse.

it become convenient for them, about the month of November, they pay their tithes with less reluctance than the little consequential gentleman, who has a fee-simple estate of 20 or 40 acres. There yet remains a lower class, those who hold a house and garden, one acre of arable land and grazing for a cow, in the whole about three acres: there are very few cottagers or day-labourers.

The language spoken is the English, with a mixture of Scotch, and forms in general a disagreeable jargon. The Catholic is seldom heard to speak his own native language, except in the upper part of the parish. Language.

We have no particular customs. The derivation of the names of the principal places will be found in the Appendix, and the remainder in this account as they occur. Derivations

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The education of the poorer class is scanty and much neglected. As soon as boys can extend their arms from one selvage of narrow web to the other to catch the shuttle, they are put in the loom to weave; and as soon as the girls are capable of turning round the wheel with both feet, they are put to spin: they that can be spared, are put out to attend cattle or to fill quills for weavers. Thus the first and best season for education is neglected, and it often happens, from a variety of unhappy circumstances succeeding each other, that it is lost perhaps for ever. Education.

It is really entertaining to see two little girls, of from eleven to thirteen years of age, spin in my neighbour- Spinning.

hood; they can each of them spin 18 cuts, or a hank and a half of yarn in the day. One of them has, upon some particular occasions, spun 24 cuts or two hanks in the day, which is a very extraordinary exertion.

The children of the middle classes, who are not under the same necessity to put them on the loom, or to the wheel, are sent early to school, to learn to read and write, and a little arithmetic; this is so far well, but the most material part of all, it is conceived, is neglected by both parents and masters—to imprint upon the young and tender mind the first principles of religion and virtue, and the duties which they owe to their Maker, their neighbour and themselves.

Schools. There are seven common schools, at which 227 children are taught reading, writing and arithmetic, at a salary of from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. per quarter for reading, 4s. for writing, and 5s. for arithmetic, in what is called Glen Ravel, in that district of low land lying between the Ravel and the mountains, to the south of the road leading from Clough to Cushendall, already described.

On this district of land, the property of Alexander Davidson, of Knockboy, Esq. near Broughshane, a school-house was erected at his own expense; and he informs me, that there are between 30 and 40 children, under 12 years of age, taught to read, at a salary of 3s. 3d. per quarter, of which he pays to the master the one-half, and leaves the other half to be paid by the parents, with a view to interest the parents also in their attendance. All the tenants on his own lands, in that quarter, are allowed the benefit of the school on these terms: an example worthy of imitation, more particularly in a country such as this, where the

education of the poor is so much neglected.* Two other districts are, this year, without schools, on one of which, there are, on a moderate computation, from 40 to 50 children fit to go to school; on the other, I think, there cannot be less than 30.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

The Bishop of Down and Connor is patron of Dunaghy: he resides in Dublin one part of the year, and at his country seat, at Portglenone, on his estate, the other. It is said that this parish, was formerly united to the Prebend of Connor, but was disunited about the year 1764 or 1765, and given by the late Bishop Trail to the Rev. Mr. Rogers, deceased, (who had long served the cure,) at the solicitation of his friends, who resided in Lisburn at the time, as did also the Bishop. Patron.

The church stands on a remarkably high ground on the glebe, it is 48 feet in length, lighted by three windows to the south, and one to the east: it is cove-cieled, and neatly seated. In winter it is warmer, in summer cooler than any other church I have ever been in. There is no belfry, but two small columns with a circular top erected on the western gable, wherein is placed the bell, and the rope fastened to the handle, is let down through the roof; the bellman, when he rings, stands in the inside of the church. Church.

The Dissenters have a meeting-house in this parish, and there is also a large congregation in a house, belonging to the sect commonly called Cameronians, or Meeting-Houses.

* The writer visited that school last October, and thinks it well conducted. There was not then a scholar except two above ten years of age.

Covenanters, from their admitting none as members of the community, who refuse to take the oath, called the Solemn League and Covenant, as Charles II. did, with uplifted hands, before the Scotch would admit him to land in the kingdom at the restoration.

Chapel. A decent Roman Catholic chapel was erected about four or five years since, with stone and lime, and slated: it stands on a piece of ground in the townland of Carnicowan, with a yard to it, well inclosed, given to the congregation by Mr. Davidson, of whom mention was made in another part of this account. This chapel is near the bridge over the Ravel water. The Catholics in Dunaghy, and those on the opposite side of the river, in the parish of Skerry, meet here.

Glebe. The glebe consists of 25 acres, mostly high rocky and light land, and much of it covered with furze. The Down Survey makes it 76 acres: the old mearings might almost be traced out, and the whole ascertained with the assistance of a surveyor.

If the present rector's state of health will permit, he purposes building a glebe-house this ensuing summer; having finished the offices. So late as 1768, the clergyman who had the living, intended giving the whole of the glebe away; for he returned the living into the Register's office without any glebe: fortunately for his successors, he died the year following.

Tithes. On coming to Dunaghy, in 1797, the present rector bargained with nearly the whole of the parishioners for the tithes, at less than 4s. per acre on an average for oats; the flax was not charged, and very little hay, near one half of the original bargains have dropped in, and the tithes have advanced considerably. Flax, of which they

raise a large quantity, and hay, are both charged now: we sow neither wheat nor barley.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Modes of Agriculture.

The mode of tillage is much the same that it has been these 50 years past, except in ploughing their land for potatoes, which they do only once, and plant them in ridges, from three and a half to four feet broad, and cover them with the spade; the seed they drop from six to eight inches square, and have in general a good crop, if the season prove favourable: others who wish for large potatoes, drop the seed from ten to twelve inches asunder. This mode of tillage the writer prefers to the dibble, which is used in some places, and he thinks it preferable to putting them in with the plough, in drills, in light land, as it gives an equal portion of poor manure to every part of the land. Their flax they sow upon stubble-land, the second crop after potatoes; they plough and clear it of weeds remarkably well, and they say that the crop of flax does not impoverish the land, for they have, in general, a better crop of oats the year following, than if it had been sowed with oats in place of flax; but the real cause they entirely overlook, which is the cleaning of the land the preceding year, so that what crop they have is all clear oats, divested of couch and button-grass. When they take the flax up off the field, they are not careful enough to dry it sufficiently in the sun to make it fit for being worked in the mill, but dry it on a flake over the fire until it is perfectly brown, which appears to injure it very much, by extracting the oily particles, which divests it of that soft silky feel it has when dried in the sun only.

Potatoes.

Flax.

Flax. The next piece of mismanagement is, when the flax-dresser comes, they allow him to dress the flax but not the tow; alledging, they can have more long tow from the card than the hackle, and they say that the clearings or short tow is better; in both of which assertions, it is conceived, they are much mistaken: as a woman would spin as much yarn in one week, as would pay for the dressing of as much tow as would employ her carding three or four months, which would be a vast saving of both time and money. The flax-dresser steps in to encourage this prejudice also; dressing the tow does not yield him the same profit as the flax, it takes him nearly as long time, and he has much less for his labour; therefore it is not his interest to recommend it, on the contrary; he discourages it as much as possible. This the writer learned accidently, from the man who dresses his own flax, by overhearing him refuse to dress a neighbour's flax, solely on account of having the tow dressed; he told him, at the same time, it was not beneficial for him to have it done.

It may be observed, that the inhabitants of this district are much too late in the season in sowing their flax-seed, which is a sufficient reason for their flax not having arrived at its full growth and maturity before the showery season sets in. About the 1st of August, the stem of the late crop being then tender, and not sufficiently strong to resist the heavy showers of rain, is laid down, and perhaps does not recover again, unless the weather proves very favourable: the leaves not having fallen off, are, by the wet, laid flat upon the stem, the flax instantly appears fired, (which is a number of black specks appearing upon the stem,) at these the fibres break off in their progress through the mill. Upon their first appearance, the owners instantly fly to pull

it, judging that it would lose more by firing than by pulling it too green; either of the expedients is bad; which is worst the writer cannot pretend to say. Another casualty, equally destructive as the former, is likely to happen to it at this season from the mildew; both of these casualties would in a great measure be prevented by early sowing. Flax.

The firing proceeds very much, it is apprehended, from sowing the seed upon light hazelly land: in this country they have sown in general Dutch flax-seed, when they had it in their power, instead of American; but from the happy turn which our affairs have taken upon the continent, it is hoped they will soon have it in their power to do so again: they find from experience that the latter fired much more than the former, the soil of America approaching much nearer to ours in quality than the soil in Holland, where the Dutch seed was raised. It was very reasonable to think, that seed of land, the farthest removed in quality from ours, would be the most likely to produce the best crop of flax or any other grain. As soon as the farmers in the county of Down have finished the sowing of their oat-crop, they lose no time in sowing their flax-seed, which generally happens in the month of March or early in April. Before the showery season sets in, the leaves have mostly fallen off the stem, and the flax has arrived at its full growth and maturity, and is perfectly ripe. In this country there is little flax-seed sowed before the 1st of May, from that to the 20th, a great deal of it later: what prospect is there then that flax-seed sowed at that season will escape the calamities above mentioned?

The only implements of husbandry made use of here are, the old Irish plough, the spade, the shovel and crow: Implements

there is not a Scotch plough, except one, nor a good double harrow or winnowing-fan in Dunaghy, but the rector's. Seed time commences about the 20th of March and continues to the 21st of April: the poor man's is seldom finished before the 1st of May. Harvest commences about the middle of September, and continues frequently to the 1st of November: the poor man's often later.

Seed-Time.

Harvest.

Value and Measure of Lands.

The plantation or Irish measure of 21 feet to the perch was formerly altogether in use, and is still allowed in the mountainous tracts; but in later takings, or the better sort of land, the Cunningham perch of 18 feet 9 inches is mostly in use. The statute, or English measure, has not yet found its way into this parish. The acreable value of rents for the best land, has been, within these two years, from two guineas to two guineas and a half per acre; the middling from 30s. to £1 14s. 1½d.; the poorest land between the mountains, five acres of arable and as much pasture land as would soil four or five cows, was let, about three years ago, from 20s. to a guinea per acre. This year there has been let a large tract of land in that country, formerly all pasture land, from 26s. to 27s. 6d. per acre.

Wages.

Servants hired as inmates, between a man and a boy, from £4 to 4 guineas, half yearly; a ploughman from 5 to 6 guineas; a day-labourer 13d. a day, and victuals; board-wages 1s. 8d.: few labourers can be had in this way.

Manures.

The farmers draw large quantities of *bogging* in the summer season into the sites of their dunghills, which they have, in general, excavated out of the ground, in front of their cow-houses; these they fill nearly equal

with the surface, and if they have made any ashes, by lighting up fires, and beating them with sods dug all round off the surface of the bog, these they draw in also, and spread them over the bogging: in like manner, they spread the dung from their cow-houses over all during the winter, and in spring, when the water standing about this compost is pretty well absorbed, they turn all over and mix it carefully, preparatory to laying it on the land. They say the ashes are better for being sowered in this manner. This compost enables them to plant a double quantity of potatoes, to what they could have done solely with the dung of their cow-houses. This is far from being good manure for light land; the oftener it is turned with the plough it becomes still lighter, and more unfit for constant cropping. Ashes encourage weeds greatly, but they have none other: the bogging would be much better manure for clay land; it would help to open and fertilize it, but where the soil inclines to clay, the bog is wanting. Manures.

There is another mode of preparing manure for potatoes, besides the one above mentioned: that is, the farmer lays down 20 or 30 barrels of lime on the end ridge of his field, in 8 or 10 barrels together, where he intends to plant his potatoes the year following, and covers those several heaps of lime with the soil of the end or foot ridge, until the ensuing spring. He then mixes the lime and soil together, and lays it on the ridges prepared for potatoes, after which he spreads over it the manure from the dunghills; this is giving it a double coat of manure, which cannot fail to produce an excellent crop of potatoes, and two good crops of oats: he then lets it lie fallow two years, and it gives two crops again; by this time it is nearly exhausted. After cutting their green bog four or five feet down, they, in general,

Manures. come near the turf, and throw it underneath; they leave the bottom nearly level: all that is then wanted is to drain it sufficiently, to prevent the water from lying upon it, and to lay it down for meadow. This has been frequently recommended by the writer as practicable, but he has never been able to persuade a single person to make the experiment; although he is confident, from seeing tufts of long joint grass springing up behind them, in many places left in this manner, that they must have succeeded, and that, with a crop of natural fioran-grass, as a reward for their labour.

Potatoes. It was a very common thing, in other parts of the country, when a man's farm joined the verge of the bog where he got his fuel, that on the bottom where he cut his turf off this season, he had it planted with potatoes the ensuing spring. Herein may be perceived a laudable spirit of industry and improvement. In this parish, moderately speaking, they might have, were they possessed of a similar spirit, from 50 to 60 acres of excellent meadow ground, where they have not one: so much for the lazy, indolent disposition

Fuel. of the inhabitants. Many of them, at present, towards the south, get their fuel out of the parish; many have to go to the large moor, already mentioned, in Ommerbann, and a number more to Springmount and Cornark bogs, and to pay at the rate of from £3 to 2 guineas per acre. Mr. S. Moor charges his own tenants, on his estate in the mountain, for their fuel: this, by the by, is more beneficial to the proprietors than draining and reclaiming.

Turf. The first thing the inhabitants do, after planting their potatoes, is to put out their turf; many have them ready to draw home in July or the beginning of August;

the most slothful make a point of having them home before harvest.

It may be necessary to observe, that since I have practised keeping my potatoes in pits in the field, I have never had what is called a curled potatoe. They are put up close and covered with dry mould only, and when taken out for use, they are as well tasted as when newly turned out of the drill or the ridge.

Fairs and Markets.

There are four fairs in the year, but no market. The first fair is held on the 27th of May, the second the 5th of August, the third the 8th of November, and the fourth the 10th of December. At the May and November fairs, which lasted formerly three days each, there was a great show of black cattle driven in from all quarters; large droves of bullocks from the counties of Fermanagh and Cavan; and at the August fairs large flocks of sheep and lambs: since there has been a weekly market established at Ballymena for black cattle, other fairs have greatly fallen off; to counterbalance this in some degree, there has been for some years past, a great show of poneys driven from the Highlands of Scotland every fair-day.

X.—*Of Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

Trade.

The only trade carried on here in the interior, is buying butter and hogs for the Belfast market; the butter trade continues, in some degree, the year round; the pork trade is nearly over by Christmas: few can afford to keep them much longer, unless there has been an uncommon crop of potatoes.

Agriculture and the linen manufacture are carried on promiscuously, by almost all the inhabitants; they all

Weaving. learn to weave when young; but as soon as they marry, and have a boy or two fit to put to the loom, they think themselves exonerated from the laborious part of the business: they alledge it is sufficient, on their part, if they provide and prepare yarn for the looms, and attend the markets to dispose of the webs. The manufacture here is very course, and badly wrought: it is however improving. The trade has been on the decline for some years past, especially since the ports of America were Cotton. shut against us. The cotton manufacture is very unsteady; several persons have attempted it in this neighbourhood, but none have succeeded.

As the linen manufacture has been justly esteemed the staple of this country, any observations that can have the smallest tendency towards the improvement of it, from the first to the last stage, in the various process through which it has to pass, in its progress towards completion by the beetling-engine, is justly due to the public in a work of this kind. A few additional remarks upon the culture and management of flax is therefore submitted.

Flax. The following remark had been recently made to the writer, by a man very intelligent both as a flax-dresser and as a manager of a flax-mill; his words were, if flax was properly dried in the sun and well handled in the mill, it would yield 8 pounds of dressed flax out of the stone of 16 pounds; whereas, flax dried over the fire would not yield more than 6 pounds of dressed flax, out of the stone of 16 pounds. And he further added, that the flax-dresser could produce more and better dressed tow, from a given quantity, from the hackle, than could be produced from the card, which confirms my former opinion, see Sect. IX. The remark seems

unavoidable, that any flax-dresser, who would refuse to execute or discourage so beneficial a branch of his trade from being put into practice, is unworthy of receiving any favour from the Board.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Corby-rock

The only natural curiosity in the parish is a large rock, standing on the west side of the Ravel in Dunbought, half way between the Corby-mill and the Corby-bridge, on the road to Broshane. Corby is the vulgar name for a raven, and this rock got the name of the Corby rock, by reason of the raven coming there to nestle. It is about 25 feet above the level of the river, and stands perpendicular against a precipice, supporting on its shoulders the steep end of a hill, which threatens to tumble headlong into the river. The Ravel washes it below, and the top is shaded with a veil of ivy, which gives it an antique and venerable appearance.

Remarkable Seasons.

Last harvest, (1812,) being a remarkably wet one, there was a great deal of grain standing out until the 17th of November, when it blew a violent storm from the north-west, which tossed about the grain, and dried it so, that it was all got in safe.

1799.

The summer of 1799 was remarkably wet, which brought on the great dearth of 1800, in which the lives of many poor people in this country were preserved by the Indian corn meal brought from America; and although, it was not said that any actually died of famine, yet there is reason to believe, that many old people never recovered the starvation they met therewith, and died afterwards in consequence.

1800. The year 1800 was almost as remarkable for a great drought as that of the preceding was for wet, and the markets continued very high during the summer following, yet much lower in price than the former year.

1807. In the year 1807, there was a great dearth too over the north, occasioned by a failure in the potatoe crop, from the falling of a heavy hoar-frost in the latter end of the month of August, or early in September, in the preceding year 1806, by which the crop of potatoes, all over the low lands, was nearly destroyed: none escaped but the high and mountain lands.

1809. The year 1809 was remarkable for a great dearth of flax-seed, occasioned by the imposition of the Non-importation Act by the American Congress: seed was very scarce, and it became so high in price, that many of the poor were unable to purchase it; the evil was still more increased, towards the close of the seed time, by large quantities of unsound seed having been by some means or other, brought into the Belfast market, which was cleaned and mixed with a little Riga seed, newly imported, by way of setting it off. Six respectable men in Dunaghy, (esteemed so at least,) who are dealers in this article, eagerly laid hold of the opportunity to increase their capital: they set off to Belfast, and purchased a large quantity of this unsound seed, from £3 to 3 guineas a hogshead, (it was not sold to them as far as could be learned, for sound seed); from thence it was brought to the market of Ballymena, and the country adjacent, and sold out from 10s. to 10s. 10d. per peck; one peck of flax-seed is only eight quarts in place of sixteen, which must have brought to the seller a very extraordinary profit.

About three weeks after this there was a dreadful uproar over all this country, go where you would, your ears were stunned with the lamentations and execrations of the poor for being cheated and robbed, not only of the price of the flax-seed, but moreover for the loss of the ground. They had nothing now to sow it with, not even potatoes to plant, the season was so far advanced. From this narrative it will be readily perceived how far the failure of the flax-seed crop operated against the poor in the ensuing summer. Rough flax, from the mill, arose to so enormous a price, the poor were unable to purchase it; those that were, had their labour for nought; they could make nothing out of it: it arose from thirty to forty shillings, and two guineas a stone. Many a woman passed over the whole summer, without having it in her power, to contribute the smallest assistance towards the support of her family; it was even worse on them, though the markets were lower than the summer of 1800; that season they had plenty of flax, yarn gave a good price, and they were always prepared for the market.

By the time provisions arrived this summer, there was a prospect of plenty; but an extreme scarcity of cash to purchase them left the poor sunk deeper in debt than in any, or both of the preceding dear summers. Hence will be seen in what deep distress, a few unprincipled men will involve a large district of country, from an insatiable thirst of gain. But it did not end here, they were afterwards prosecuted at the Quarter Sessions, and obliged to refund a good part of their ill-gotten pelf.

The following Extracts taken from the Regal Visitation books, and those of the First Fruits' Office, shew the succession of the incumbents of this parish:—

1633 ann. Donaghie rex patronus. Patricius Ker, rector valet £30 per ann. David Lutfort curatus.

Andreas Rowane admis. fuit, 13 die Sept. 1661, ad rector. de Donaghie, in Dioc. Connoren. non tax.

Archibaldus Ayton ad rect. de Deinachy Diœc. Connor. Com. Antr. 15° Oct. 1717.

Rectoria de Dunaghii in Dœces. & Com. predict. vacant per mortem naturalem Revdi. Archibaldi Ayton, predict. nuper rector. ejusd.

Johes Maxwell inductus fuit in eand. vicess°. octavo die, mensis Jan. (1720).

James Maxwell cler. institut. ad eand. 20 Januarii, 1721.

Geo. Rogers, R. Dunaghy, 11 Sept. 1763.

Alex. Clarke, R. Dunaghy, 12 Sept. 1769.

William Mayne, admitted, instituted, and collated rector of Dunaghy, Antrim, 18 May, 1797.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

A few hints are here suggested on the first principles of agriculture, (such as is conceived might be beneficial to the different classes of the people in Dunaghy, if, per chance, this should happen to fall into their hands) particularly upon draining and sewering of meadow grounds, laying on lime and making compost. After all, the means by which their situation is to be meliorated, depends in a great measure, by the blessing of Providence, upon their own industry, on the cultivation of their farms, on choosing one occupation, trade, or employment, and attentively adhering to that, which is seldom the case: they wish to try every thing, and they spend a large portion of their time in running from one expedient to another; and perhaps return broken merchants, after jobbing a year or two at one thing or another, the lease in pawn with the money-jobber or

usurer, their credit gone, and they themselves sunk over head and ears in debt. Manuring.

In preference to the last mode of preparing manure for potatoes (as mentioned in Sect. ix.) the following practice is recommended. Prior to laying down the lime, the soil intended for the compost, should be collected together. The lime being laid down, and slacked, let the farmer lay one layer of soil and one of lime alternately, till the whole is mixed; let it then be neatly dressed up, and lie to ferment till spring, when it ought to be turned, and mixed carefully a second time; in so doing they will give an equal portion of the soil and lime to the land. If it were to be allowed six months longer, and to be turned a third time, so much the better; the lime would have a longer time to incorporate, and impart a larger portion of its vegetative powers to the soil.

The first and oldest mode, of manuring with lime, was, by laying it on old clay, a practice still in use: In pursuance of this plan, it is recomended to have it done, as early as possible, in summer. When the field is measured, and marked out for whatever number of barrels is intended for the acre, and as soon as the lime is laid down, it should be divided and laid in small equal portions, such as a bushel, or half bushel together, at equal distances, over all the field, in order that the lime may soon slack; but if this should happen in a dry season, and there should not be any appearance of rain, drawing water and slacking it, seems adviseable; and when done, it should be spread immediately, when it is dry: it will then sink deeper into, and incorporate with the soil, whilst in this state, much sooner than in any other.

Manuring. If the lime should be laid on late in the season, the same mode as to slacking and spreading, as above, is recommended, but to cover it over, if practicable, with a coat of some sort of soil, which will protect it from the winter frosts; and, if the field should lie over without being broken up, it will ensure the proprietor a good crop the following year. The writer's reason for dwelling so long on this subject is, that he has seen a number of farmers very faulty herein, by letting their lime lie over all winter, without spreading it on the ground; alleging that the lime is the better for it, inasmuch, as when it is laid on hot, they have always lost their second crop, by lodging; which this mode prevents, by depriving it of the fiery edge, as they call it; viz. a certain portion of its vegetative powers, which is the very thing that ought to be preserved, as much as possible, undiminished. It is rather recommended to lay on a less quantity by the acre, and to lime it oftener, and indeed all land, manured with lime only, should be allowed to lie over a year before it is broken up.

For the improvement of meadow ground, lying in the mountainous parts of Dunaghy, and of those under similar circumstances; let a drain be cut lengthways from one end to the other in the slabby sloughs, (of the width of three feet) which receive and convey off the water, which oozes out of the adjoining acclivities, or rising grounds about; let the stuff, cut out of these drains, be thrown into small heaps until it dries, it will then be easier removed and collected into large heaps, where most convenient: next let it be well broken, adding a proportion of lime to it, by laying one layer of soil, and one of lime alternately; let it lie for three or four months to ferment and incorporate; after this let it be turned and mixed carefully two or three times,

observing to reduce the soil as fine as possible: this done, it may be spread over the meadow ground, in the month of March; and when dry in April or early in May, grass seeds may be sowed on it, and a roller, or a harrow turned upside down, run over it. If not convenient for the proprietors to obtain lime to mix with it, the stuff itself, dressed up in this manner, will make tolerably good manure without it, though far from being so beneficial as with the lime. This is of double benefit to the farmer, for it not only drains his grounds, and prepares them for receiving manure, but supplies him with the manure itself to dress them. Maauring.

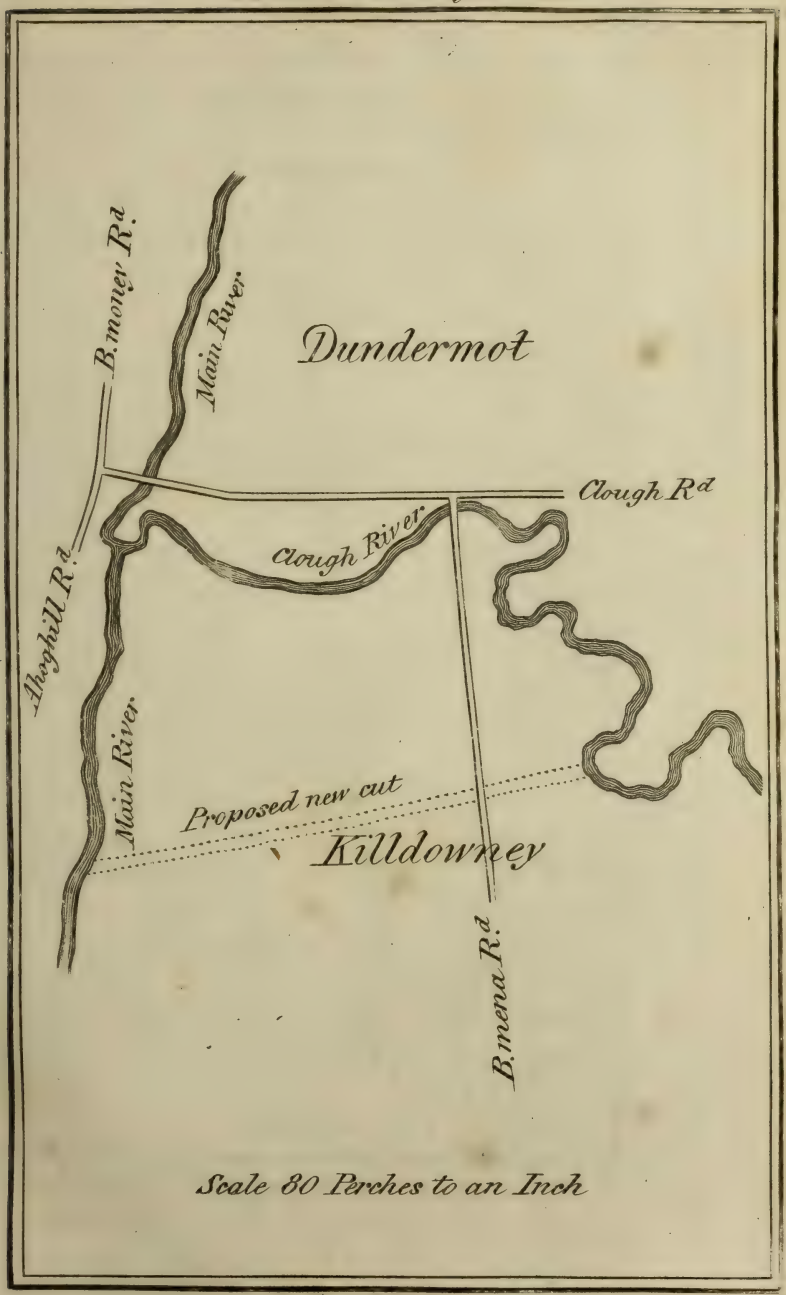
Slabby wet clay, taken out of some deep bottom, answers very well to mix with unslacked lime; the wet clay slacks the lime, and the lime assists to open and exhale the moisture from the clay, but it would require to be turned, and well mixed soon after, and this repeated at proper intervals, until the lime and clay are well incorporated; this will make excellent manure, if a sufficiency of lime is added. A small portion of bog would be of use in the above, such as one part bog and two parts clay.

There is good reason to believe that ashes of burnt bog are excellent manure for meadow ground, when laid on, and spread immediately after the grass is cut, and the hay made up; they will at that time penetrate into the soil, and the after-grass will soon cover them from the rigours of winter. Where the writer was bred, there were 5 or 6 acres of green pasture bog in each end of the farm, from six to ten feet deep of Moss; alongside of each, lay a large meadow. The common practice was to plough, in the summer season, an acre or more of one or other of these bogs, and burn it: as

Manuring. soon as the grass was cut off the meadow ground, which lay contiguous to the ashes, and made into hay, the superfluous ashes were drawn off the bog and laid on the meadow ground, which gave two or three heavy crops of grass, and the bog gave two good crops of oats: the third year, if preserved as meadow ground, it produced an excellent crop of what is now named, by Doctor Richardson, Fioran grass. It was not thought sufficiently advanced in growth to be cut, sooner than the month of October; and when thrown off the scythe, it appeared perfectly rotten, but when exposed to the air, it soon recovered; it lay along the ground, the stem being too feeble to support it, but the tops of it turned up, and it still continued to grow.

Planting. Many acres of the mountains, lying to the southwest, might, be planted to good advantage: it is conceived, that Scotch fir, birch, and alder, thrive uncommonly well on them, being well sheltered from the north and northwest winds. There is a natural fall in every one of them, for all springs and superfluous rain.

Dundermot Bridge. It may not be improper to mention here the improvement intended to be made, according to the annexed plan, at Dundermot bridge. It is proposed to open a canal at the east point of the dotted line on the plan, equal to receive the water of the river, and to conduct it along by the dotted line, until it should run into the old channel at the S. W. point, a considerable distance below the bridge, where the fall is greater and the bed of the river larger: This would, in the opinion of some intelligent persons, prevent the overflowing of the low grounds above the bridge, in consequence of which, above one hundred acres of meadow grounds might be reclaimed. A hint at this is only given—it belongs to the proprietors to improve it.


B. money Rd
Main River
Dundermot
Clough Rd
Clough River
Aughill Rd
Main River
Proposed new cut
Killdowney
B. mena Rd
Scale 80 Perches to an Inch

No. 3.

Townlands, Derivations, &c. of Dunaghy.

Name.	*Derivations.*	*Acres R.*
1 Eglish -	'Glebe or Church,' - -	50 0
2 Clough -	'Stone or Lough's back,' -	
3 Craigfaddock -	'Rocky paddock,' - -	32 0
4 Galdanagh -	'Stranger's or Gauls field,' -	133 0
5 Craigfadd -	'Long craig or rock,' - -	204 0
6 Drimagrove -	Dismal bank, - -	161 2
7 Glenlislie -	Leslie's glen - - -	253 0
8 Tullykittogh -	Harmful flood - - -	788 2
9 Skerry Ravel -	Place of precipices - -	1991 0
10 Kinnea -	Place of convenience - -	80 0
11 Magheraboy -	Yellow pasture - - -	277 0
12 Ballycraigogh -	Town of rocks - - -	400 0
13 Artnacrea -	Goblin or haunted town - -	100 0
14 Carrivecowan -	Flowery quarter - -	224 0
15 Legnamanoe -	Small wood glen - -	415 0
16 Tullaghbawn -	Noisy white flood - -	137 0
17 Moneyduff -	Two black deer - -	167 3
18 Carnbeg -	Little cairns - - -	94 0
19 Carnmore -	Great cairns - - -	101 2
20 Killyree -	Wood of hens - -	216 0
21 Ballyreagh -	Rough or branded quarter -	349 0
22 Ballyboggy -	Long or extensive town - -	280 0
23 Limevallaghan, near Skerry -	Young man's wonderful leap -	
24 Craigdunliff -		1090 0
25 Doonbought -	Hill of Poverty - -	150 0
26 Legagran -	'Slaty garden,' - -	
27 Ivishagro -	'Red dislike hill,' - -	
28 Tivatarnagh -	'Noisy fort's side,' - -	250 0
29 Cargins and 30 Dungonnell -	Valley of mirth, Donnel's fort, - -	640 0
31 Fullyneavy -	Horses flood or ford - -	148 2
32 Isbamp -	Island of mockery - -	84 2
33 Doogarce -	Black rock - - -	120 0
34 Farnacushog -	Weedy or windle straw town -	80 3
35 Ommerbaun -	White waterfall - -	951 0
36 Rosedernot -	Gravelly or round stone place -	395 0
	Total Acres of Dunaghy...	10364 0

Townlands, Derivations, *&c.* of the Grange.

Name.	*Derivations.*	*Acres* R.
37 Drumbare -	'Ledge's back at top,' - -	167 0
38 Drumnaglea -	'Hurdle or basket hill,' -	163 0
39 Frosses -	'Fioruise, spring water,' -	627 0
40 Ballyhutherland	'Sutherland's farm,' - -	200 0
41 Cornark -	'Hornlike weir's curve,' -	
42 Dundermot -	'Fort between Moats,' - -	261 0
43 Antehill -	'The north wood or church,' -	
44 Ballanamady -	'Land of sticks or timber,' -	121 0
45 Sliavenanee -	Mountain of horses,	
		11903 0
46 Ballynogabog* -	Town between two bogs,	
47 Glaireford* -	Glawry ford, oozy ford,	

Of the townlands Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Mr. Strittle is proprietor. Of Nos. 6, 7, 37, 38, 39, J. Stewart Moore, Esq. Of Nos. 8, (in part,) 22, 44, Hugh Montgomery, Esq. Of Nos. 10, 11, Alexander Allen, Esq. Of Nos. 12, 13, M. Gage, Esq. Of Nos. 14, 15, the Heirs of the Antrim family. Of Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 32, Ham. O'Hara, Esq. Of No. 23, T. Dickson, Esq. Of Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, Alexander Davidson, Esq. Of Nos. 29, 30, Robert Smith, Esq. Of No. 31, J. Cregg, Esq. Of No. 33, Samuel Allen, Esq. Of No. 34, A. Mitchell, Esq. Of No. 35, Adam Hunter, Esq. Of No. 36, A. Duffin, Esq. Of Nos. 40, 41, Messrs. Staples and Caulfield. Of No. 42, Mr. Reid, and of No. 43, William Burley, Esq. are the several and respective proprietors.

N. B. Of the above derivations, the two with asterisks are given by the Rev. Mr. Mayne, the rest by Mr. James O'Kane, Land Surveyor, except some few left unexplained in the copy, which have been attempted by a gentleman in Dublin conversant with the Irish language.

No. 4.

Resident Proprietors of Fee-Simple Tenures.

Names.	*Acres*	*Rent.*	*Names.*	*Acres*	*Rent.*
		£. s. d.			£. s. d.
1 Dunbought,			Thomas Hood,	20	3 0 0
J. Edmonston, esq.	60	9 7 0	Robert Stewart,	24	3 12 0
Dr. Mc. Vicar,	20	3 2 0	Miss Stewart,	24	3 12 0
Alex. M'Kelvy,	8	1 10 0	Joseph Stewart,	24	3 12 0
Andrew M'Kelvey,	8	1 10 0	John Chambers,	8	1 4 0
2 Inshamp,			James Dick,	8	1 4 0
Mathew Strahan,	20	2 6 0	William Dick,	8	1 4 0
George Strahan,	20	2 6 0	9 Munneyduff,		
Spear Straghan,	40	4 13 0	Samuel Humes,	16	2 8 0
3 Killyree,			John Duncan,	16	2 8 0
Henry Cupples,	25	2 18 0	John Huston,	20	3 0 0
Samuel Cupples,	25	2 18 0	10 Limavallaghan,		
Robert Downin,	15	3 0 0	John Maxwell,	20	3 0 0
Andrew Tafts,	16	3 0 0	Robert Maxwell,	20	3 0 0
Mrs. M'Naghton,	10	1 12 0	Robert Miller,	20	3 0 0
4 Ballyreagh,			James Miller,	20	3 0 0
Capt. Edmonston	27	4 6 0	11 Ballybogy,		
Robert Miller,	7	1 2 9	John Cupples,	10	1 10 0
Nathaniel White,	12	3 0 0	12 Tullaghban,		
Alexander Miller	10	2 6 0	John Hood,	20	5 0 0
John Harper,	20	4 14 0	Thomas Hood,	20	5 0 0
Henry Miller,	10	2 6 0	Robert Stewart,	20	4 7 0
Mrs. Miller,	19	2 12 0	Joseph Stewart,	20	4 7 0
Mrs. Cubit,	2	0 0 0	Miss Stewart,	20	4 7 0
James Miller,	12	3 0 0	John Chambers,	10	2 10 0
5 Carnmore,			Wm. and J. Dick,	10	2 10 0
James Duncan,	34	5 12 0	13 Moneyduff,		
William Craig,	20	2 12 0	John Huston,	20	3 13 5
6 Carnbeg,			John Duncan,	20	3 13 5
Gawn M'William,	12	2 13 0	Samuel Hume,	23	2 15 0
John M'William,	12	2 13 0	Robert Crawford,	45	2 15 0
John Ross,	12	2 13 0	Let to Tenants, one		
James Ross,	12	2 13 0	other Farm let also	22	1 16 0
James Miller,	4	0 17 0	14 Dunbought,		
7 Ballynamady,			James Edmonston,	40	6 7 0
Mrs. M'Aleonen,	13	3 0 0	15 Lemmavallaghan,		
Daniel Campbell,	13	3 0 0	James Miller,	10	1 10 0
8 Tullaghbann,					
John Hood,	20	3 0 0			

It is necessary to observe, that a number of the above Freeholders have a considerable quantity of Land let off to Tenants, over and above what they are in the actual possession of.

No. XIV.

PARISH OF

DUNGIVEN,

(Diocese of Derry, and County of Londonderry.)

By the Rev. Alexander Ross, Rector.

INTRODUCTION.

My inattention to statistic subjects, previously to engaging in the following report, and the total want of such books as might have afforded assistance, have made me more than a common debtor to the knowledge of others. The absence of Mr. Ogilby from the country, at present, shuts up many valuable sources of information, the advantage of which I would have otherwise enjoyed.

To Mr. A. Ogilby of Beaufort Lodge, and Mr. D. Ogilby of Dungiven, I owe a large acknowledgement; to the former for the drawings, which accompany this report, for the greater part of the antiquarian and mineralogic notices, and for much kind assistance throughout the whole—to the latter for his attention in procuring the accurate map of the parish, with which I have been favoured, and for a variety of local information, which his situation, as agent to the principal estate, en-

abled him to communicate. From the valuable stores of the County-Survey I have freely borrowed, nor will its liberal author, I am convinced, require an apology for this liberty. In this acknowledgment, my mountain friends should not be forgotten. It is evident, therefore, that besides the humble labour of collecting and faithfully recording the knowledge of others, mine has been, perhaps, the least part in the account of the parish of Dungiven.

——Ego laudo ruris amœni,
Rivos et musco circumlita Saxa nemusque.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name. NO name more ancient than the present can now be traced for this parish. It is called Dungiven (Dun-Aobhiun, the pleasant hill) and probably derives its appellation from the situation of the old church and priory of O'Cahan, once the principal religious foundation in this district. It is situated nearly in the centre of the County of Londonderry, in the Barony of Keenaght and Diocese of Derry: and is bounded on the north by the parish of Boveva, and part of the parish of Balteagh; on the east by the parishes of Errigal and Killelagh; on the south by Maghera and a small part of Ballinascreen; and on the west by the parish of Banagher. On two sides, this parish is completely enclosed with mountains.

Situation.

Boundaries


Parish of Bovevagh
Parish of Banagher
Parish of Balteagh
to Newtown Limavaddy 6 Miles
to Derry 16 m.
Dungiven
to Garvagh 6 Miles
PARISH
of
Dungiven.
Co. Londonderry.
Formil
the Ancient Glebe
of Bovevagh
Parish of Errigall
Parish of Ballnascreen
Parish of Killelagh
Parish of Maghera
Scale 320 Perches to an Inch

Its eastern boundary is marked by the abrupt basaltic steep of Benbradagh and the adjacent range, while the south and southwest are defended by the vast chain of mountains, which extend from hence far into the county of Tyrone. On the N. W. the grounds undulate more gently into the gravel hills of Boveva, and stretch on the north into the rich and fertile plain, which reaches to the shores of Lough Foyle. Surface.

The outline of the parish is irregular; but in its greatest length, from north to south, it may be estimated at seven miles; and its greatest breadth, from east to west, at five miles and a half, including an area of thirty eight and a half square miles. Extent.

It is divided into 35 townlands, of which 27 are in the manor of Pellipar, held from the Skinners' Company, London, by Robert Ogilby, Esq. Six are in the manor of Freemore, the property of the Marquis of Waterford: the remaining townlands are Mr. Alexander's, town of Tamniaran also, in the manor of Pellipar, and the glebe held by the Vicar of the parish. The writer of this having endeavoured to ascertain every particular respecting each townland, as to the number of acres, population, names, etymologies, &c. the result of his enquiry will be seen in the Appendix. Division.

The river Roe (Abhain Ruadh *) rises in the east, at the base of Sliabh Ban, in the townland of Glenshane, Rivers.

* There is a curious fragment of an Irish poem preserved among the mountaineers, respecting the name of this river. According to this, it is derived from the name of a Saxon heroine, called Ruadh, who having, by her martial prowess, carried terror and desolation through the adjoining counties, was at length drowned in crossing the Roe during a

Rivers. and being joined near its source by another considerable stream, runs westward nearly through the middle of the parish, until it reaches the town of Dungiven. It is here augmented by two smaller rivers, Owen-Reagh and Owen-Beg, which have their origin in the mountains of Banagher, and after running for a few miles almost parallel to each other, fall into the Roe, the former close to the town, and the latter about a quarter of a mile lower down. The river then turns to the north, and pursues its way through the fruitful plains of Boveva, Limavadie, and Myroe, until it is discharged into Lough-Foyle.

The Roe, like all mountain streams, is subject to very large and rapid floods; and from the cultivation and draining of the higher grounds, this tendency is daily encreasing: to these circumstances it is owing both that the floods are now greater, and the usual volume of the river less than they were formerly; a phenomenon which the common people notice, and of which they often complain. In consequence of its sudden swells also, the course of the river is subject to change, and by its fluctuation, some of the rich hoames, which skirt its margin, are transformed into wastes of barren sands. Much care is taken, by many of the adjacent landholders, to prevent this destruction, by building triangular buttresses of stones at the most assailable points

flood. The river is here celebrated for having overcome this terrible fair one, whom the Lagan and the mighty Bann had been unable to restrain. The most remarkable circumstance in the poem is a prophecy, in which it is foretold, that this stream will be more destructive to the lives of men than the largest rivers in the North; a melancholy prediction, which the loss of above twenty valuable lives, within the memory of persons now living, has but too faithfully and fatally fulfilled.

of the bank; these, rising high against the land, and shelving out into the river, are of great use in breaking the force of the current, or at least in averting its violence; though not unfrequently, this great care on one side of the stream is the cause of immense injury to a less provident neighbour on the opposite bank, and thus becomes the fruitful source of litigation and contest without end.

There are neither lakes, nor any other collections of water whatever in this parish, except springs, many of which, even some that are in common use, are strongly impregnated with a chalybeate quality, perceivable by taste and smell. Springs.

At least one half of the parish is spread over lofty and in general, uncultivated mountains, though industry is now making rapid advances in subjecting them to tillage. Some of these, as the mountains of Benbradagh and Crebarky, present a vast and unsightly waste of bog and heath, yielding but little, except turbary to the possessor; but in other places, as in the extensive tracts of Glenshane, Clontegeeragh, &c. this dark and unpromising aspect of the morass is exchanged for the refreshing green of natural meadow and abundant pasturage. Mountains.

The principal mountain is Benbradagh, (Benn-Bradrudh, the cliff of the robbers,) which stands about two miles eastward of the village of Dungiven, and is in height at least 1300 feet above the level of the sea. It is remarkable, as being the first of that immense chain of Basaltic promontories, which stretch northward from hence, in continued and sublime succession, to Benbradagh.

the shores of the ocean. Its western face is, for the most part, a perpendicular and naked rock, which is totally incapable of cultivation, and, on the other side, a deep and extensive bog seems equally to forbid the attempts of industry; but it possesses a noble equivalent for this sterility, in its rich store of limestone, now rendered accessible by the road lately made, a never-failing treasure to the subjacent country.

The other chief mountains are Sliabh-Ban, Carn-Tochar, and the mountain called the Thunderbolts.

Turbary. Turbary abounds in this parish, especially in the mountains, which renders those wild and unpromising districts so desirable and advantageous for the residence of the poorer classes, that in many places they are more thickly inhabited than the most fruitful parts of the plains.

Plantations There is nothing in the parish which can, with propriety, be called a wood; there are two noble banks however, extending on either banks of the Roe, for a considerable distance from the town of Dungiven, which contain many trees of size and value. The thriving plantations in Mr. Ogilby's demesne, and the ample and well designed screen, which surrounds and adorns the village, already contribute much to the comfort and the beauty of the place.

Mr. King has not left his delightful cottage without its appropriate ornaments of "tree and shrub and flower;" and the very elegant improvements of Mr. L. Ogilby, at the entrance of the town, permit us only to regret, that the taste and judgment of the designer have been described within so narrow a bound.

Notwithstanding these laudable and successful efforts, it is evident that a principal defect in this country is want of wood, a defect which Mr. Ogilby seems at present well inclined to remedy, by his judicious preparations for planting an extensive glen of 1,200 acres, in the townland of Glenshane: this district, though lying among high mountains, is yet so happy in its soil, aspect and shelter from all the severer storms, that it appears peculiarly adapted for the design.

In order to insure success, by inuring the young trees to the soil and exposure, a nursery of twelve acres has been enclosed on the spot, which already affords the gratifying spectacle of some millions of thriving young trees of different ages, the promise of future ornament and shelter to these hitherto wild and uncultivated hills. Nursery.

Oak and fir trees are found every where under our bogs; these, especially the latter, which chiefly abound, are much esteemed both for their value in building, &c. and as an important article of firing. They also afford to the poor an excellent substitute for candles, and the enlivening blaze of the bogwood, is not, perhaps, the least cheering companion of the cottager, during the dreariness of a winter evening. Some of these fir trees are of a great size; two have been found in the glebe, within these three years, each of which measured more than 40 feet in length, and with little variation, nearly two feet in diameter, and perfectly sound throughout: one oak tree found in a similar situation measured ninety feet in length. Yew trees have also been discovered under the bog in Corick, of a considerable size and in perfect preservation. Bogwood. Fir. Yew.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Mineralogy

Mineralogy has been hitherto but little attended to here: there is, however, one peculiarity in this country, which is too remarkable to be overlooked by the most negligent observer. The river Roe is the boundary between two districts, which are totally dissimilar in their mineralogic character. It divides with wonderful precision the Basalt and the Schist countries, two regions which seem to have no one feature, either of external conformation or elementary construction, in common.

A remark of Mr. Sampson's, in his County Survey,* strongly illustrates this fact: "It is, however, indispensible to observe, (says he,) that the subsoil of this bank (the south-west bank of the Roe,) is totally different from that of the opposite, and that except where the river has not found its course exactly at the boundary line, which was drawn by nature, there is not in one bank a single fossil which is common to the other," a curious phenomenon, for which theory labours in vain to find a reasonable solution.

There is no very apparent indication of metals in this parish, an opinion which is supported by the observations of Dr. Berger,† a recent Geological tourist in this country. Some rich pieces of lead ore had been found in Termeel, though probably it does not exist in any great quantity.

* See Derry Survey, p. 36.

† This gentleman is also mentioned in the Account of Clonmany in this Work, p. 179.

Sandstone, or Free-stone.

The red sandstone, or free-stone, as it is here called, abounds every where. There is in the townland of Ovill a quarry of white freestone, of a very fine quality, equal, in almost every respect, to Portland stone: from it, all the principal buildings, for twenty miles round, have been supplied. The prevalence of this stone has led many persons to conjecture, that coal would be found by sinking in this neighbourhood: but the mineralogist above mentioned was led, from many circumstances, to doubt the accuracy of such reasoning.

Limestone.

Marine Remains.

White limestone is found in Benbradagh, as above stated: it contains in the highest elevation of the mountain, many of those marine remains, Belemite, Cornu-ammonis, and bivalves of various kinds, the existence of which, under such circumstances, has opened so wide a field for hypothesis, and still continues to exercise and to deride the sagacity of theorists and philosophers. Some detached blocks are found with the shells embedded in a blue cement, probably calcareous. On the opposite or Schist side of the river, blue limestone is to be found abundantly in almost every townland.

In Upper Corick a red limestone has been discovered: some pieces of this, which had been exposed to the action of the air above the ground, were found, on trial, to take a fine polish, though perhaps on the whole too soft to serve for ornamental uses. No quarry has yet been opened at this place. On the White Mountain, in the townland of Clontegeera, there is an appearance of stone marl, of a dirty white colour, of which no use has yet been made.

Chrystals. On the Schist side of the Roe, in this and the adjoining parish of Banagher, are found those beautiful stones called chrystals, which, when cut for ornaments, so successfully imitate the lustre of the diamond: they are generally met with by the common people in labouring the land, though often found in the beds of rivers, where they have been carried by the mountain torrents, and sometimes even in the Schist quarries embedded in rock. Some of these are round irregular masses, but they exhibit more frequently a regular form, having six sides all perfectly polished on the surface: a slight tinge of yellow sometimes varies their usual colourless transparency. In the County Survey it is said, "they are found from the weight of one ounce to that of twelve;"* this, if considered as a limit, is evidently an error—chrystals are found of every weight, from one ounce to eighty pounds. There is, at present, in the possession of the incumbent, a handsome specimen of this stone, with regular sides, very transparent, though somewhat tinged with yellow, which weighs three pounds.

An irregular block of chrystal was sold several years ago to an engraver in Dublin, which weighed 50 pounds: this piece had served, for many years previous, as a stepping-stone across a mountain-rivulet, until its beauty was discovered by accident. The largest chrystal now known in this country, is one in the possession of Miss E. Ogilby, of Newtownlimavady, whose taste has saved this magnificent specimen of our native gems, from the ravages of the lapidary: it is about 70 pounds weight and perfectly transparent throughout.†

* See County Derry Survey, p. 136.

† A considerable traffic in this stone is carried on by some of the inhabitants here; it is bought in Dungiven at from 6d. to 1s. a pound, and sells in Dublin at from 2s. to 3s.

Mr. A. Ogilby has, in his curious and valuable collection of fossils and antiques, a native chrystal, which is four inches and a half long and nearly two in diameter, very perfect in shape, and of a fine coffee colour. The same gentleman mentions an extraneous fossil, which was picked up in Glenshane; it is of a whitish colour, and is supposed to be of the tubularia species in the class of corals. Tubularia.

The rivers here scarcely afford any species of fish except trout, not many of which exceed one pound in weight. The few salmon which ascend the Roe so high as Dungiven, become immediately the prey of nocturnal depredators, who traverse the stream by the light of blazing torches, and transfix the fish with a barbed spear as they lie under the banks. Fish.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

The town or village of Dungiven, formerly called Baille-an-Mualidh, (the town on the ridge of the hill,) is situated at the southern verge of the parish, on a ridge of red freestone, which declines from it considerably on either side. It consists of one very long street, and two short ones intersecting it at right angles, and contains 170 houses and about 900 inhabitants. The whole town has been in a great measure rebuilt within these few years, owing to the care and liberal encouragement of its present landlord; and as the principal street is wide, and the houses are kept constantly well whitened and in good order, it has altogether the appearance of a very neat and thriving village. Towns.

There are no jails, infirmaries, or other modern public buildings here, except the church. Mr. Ogilby has

Market-House. been of late receiving plans and proposals for erecting a market-house in a central and eligible situation, which he had reserved for the purpose; this, if finished according to the approved design, would not only be of infinite advantage to the trade of the place, but a handsome architectural ornament to the town.

Inns. Dungiven possesses the advantage of an excellent inn, conducted in a manner, which does great credit to its proprietor, Mr. Cornelius M'Dougle. This is a circumstance, of which few gentlemen of property consider the value, though the entire comfort of strangers, and consequently so much of the credit of their estates depend on it: the general estimation of a country in distant places, is not a little affected by the experience of travellers in this particular; nor would it perhaps be going too far to assert, that the reports of tourists are more frequently influenced by this circumstance, than by minute observation or statistic accuracy. Thus the disposition and character of the people are often estimated by the reception at the inn door; the store in the larder is not unfrequently the measure of improvement or decline in the whole district around; and the ill-furnished, ill-attended, uncomfortable abode, where the fatigued traveller may spend the night, seldom fails to overshadow to his eyes the most charming country or attractive landscape.

Bridges. There are four considerable bridges over the Roe in this parish; one in Glenshane, another in Corick, a third in the townland of Tamniaran, on the great road leading to Cookstown, and the other at the entrance of the town on the Derry road; this last was built about 17 years ago, the former bridge having been carried

away by a flood, it consists of seven arches, and is a very well finished and handsome piece of architecture, being coped and ornamented with cut stone, of which the materials are here so easily procured. From this bridge is perhaps one of the finest prospects to be met with. Northward the Roe pursues its course between lofty banks, delightfully foliaged with oak and pine—a charming vale, which is closed at a remote distance by the sublime headland of Benaivne. The nearer grandeur of Benbradagh, presents, on the east, a feature of equal interest, while the surrounding landscape, the smiling cottage, the busy village, and the cheerful prospect of industry, spreading the treasures of a native manufacture over the adjacent fields, display altogether a scene, which benevolence may stop to bless, and taste to record. There are many other small bridges in the parish, none of which can be considered as worthy of notice. Bridges.

A little way to the left of the road leading to Newtownlimavady, and about half a mile distant from the village, is the residence of Robert Ogilby, Esq. the patron of the parish, a handsome modern building, which has been entirely and very successfully new modelled within these few years. It stands near the river, fronting the north, and commands an extensive view over a rich and varied country to Limavady and Lough-Foyle. The house, with respect to size, is on a moderate scale, but its plan and internal structure are admirably designed for convenience, and afford an accommodation which the outward appearance would not promise. It is surrounded by a demesne of about 300 acres, upon the improvement of which, by planting, &c. a large sum has been expended; with the excep- Gentlemen's Seats.

Gentlemen's Seats.

tion, however, of the well grown trees immediately around the house, the plantations, for the greater part, though daily rising into beauty, are yet too young to produce any striking effect.

To the right on the road to Derry, and only separated from the town by the river, is the residence of Michael King, Esq. a cottage in the best stile, discovering in all its parts and ornaments, that simple harmony of arrangement, which satisfies the judgment while it interests the heart—a pleasing object for the eye of taste without, and what is better still, the seat of true comfort and hospitality within.

The "Rus in Urbe" of Leslie Ogilby, Esq. (who, by a happy singularity in fronting his house, has preferred the view of a romantic glen and picturesque scenery to the dust and tumult of the street,) forms a pleasing entrance to the village on the Derry side.

The only other house, of any consideration out of the street of Dungiven, (in which there are several good houses and respectable families,) is Bellevue, the one in which the rector at present resides; this, though a good family house, yet, from its peculiar situation in Mr. Ogilby's demesne, can never be considered or intended but as the residence of his agent or steward: to his kind and liberal attention, however, it is at present indebted for a different tenant.

Roads.

The town or village of Dungiven, from its peculiar situation, forms a centre, from which many principal roads radiate; and as it is one of the chief outlets of the county on the side of Antrim and Tyrone, it is a

place considerable thoroughfare, notwithstanding the mountains which enclose it on that side. Roads.

The direct road from Londonderry to Cookstown, Dungannon, Armagh, &c. runs through this town, and passing by Crebarky and Tamniaran, enters into the parish of Ballinascreen. From this road, at the distance of two miles from Dungiven, a branch goes on through Glenshane to Maghera. Another road leads off from the head of the principal street, and nearly at right angles with it, to Garvah and Coleraine, by the mountain of Balteagh. Another farther down pursues the course of the river Roe, to Newtownlimavady.

A very remarkable road to Garvah has been lately planned, and in part executed up the perpendicular face of Benbradagh, a way hitherto thought impracticable; the design and conduct of this curious undertaking is owing to the enterprise and liberality of Mr. Ogilby. At his expense, all the peculiar difficulties of the way have been already surmounted, and it would require but a small aid from the county, to open the communication throughout to Garvagh. By this road, the distance to that town will be shortened nearly three miles; and, in the mean time, an inexhaustible store of limestone and turbary is opened to Dungiven and the adjacent country.

A new road to Derry, passing through the townland of Owenbeg, and part of the parish of Boveva, is also considerably advanced, which, when finished, will reduce that long and tedious stage to something under twelve miles, and open a very inaccessible part of the country.

Roads. A great line of road, which would be of infinite advantage to an extensive district, has been long projected in this neighbourhood, though the writer of this account has not yet heard of any serious endeavour to carry it into execution. This road is intended to cross the Roe, in the townland of Crebarky, about half a mile above Dungiven, and running southward through Glen-Faure to meet the great Newtownstewart road, near the county rock, on the verge of Tyrone: the whole length of the new road, would not much exceed six miles, though perhaps it would be possible to find even a better line in that direction, but the value of such a road would be incalculable, it would give an entrance into the wildest district of the county, and shorten, by a level route, the distance from Dungiven to Omagh, from 37 to 22 miles.

The progress of these and many other useful public designs, has been suspended for some years past, without any avowed cause; this, however, may be attributed, in a great measure, to the profuse liberality of our Grand Juries in providing for the erection of a Court-house, and other splendid buildings in the city of Derry: these, though they may contribute to the general benefit of the county, and much to the ornament of the capital, yet, by directing so great a proportion of its usual funds, entirely in the same channel, have, without doubt, retarded many works of great utility in other parts of the county.

Distances. The distance of Dungiven from the nearest port towns, by the present roads, is as follows: to Londonderry 15 miles; to Newtownlimavady 7 miles; to Garvah 9 miles; to Colerain 15 miles; to Mahera 9 miles; and to Cookstown 18 miles.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

The Old Castle (as it is called) stands at the head of the town, on the opposite side of the street from the church; it is evidently a bawn, built in the time of James the first, and was probably in the first class of those mentioned by Dr. Ledwich*. The house, which is 150 feet long and 20 feet wide, is seated on a gentle slope, fronting the southwest, and having a fosse and mounds for a defence in front, and at either end of the building round towers projecting a little, and furnished with loop-holes for musquetry. On the N. E. or town side, are two courts, each 50 yards in length and 40 in breadth, through which is the principal entrance; the outer court is surrounded by a low wall, having a reservoir of water within it; the inner court, which is rectangular, is defended by a wall twenty feet high, with embrasures, &c. and at each angle are square towers as flankers: on the inside this wall is strengthened by an arched rampart, and runs round three sides of the rectangle; the house, occupying the remaining side of this place, though long in a state of decay, was for many years the occasional residence of the late Mr. Carey—since that period it has gone rapidly to ruin. Mr. Ogilby has begun of late to repair it, and if the plan proposed were fully executed, it might be made a most comfortable residence, without forfeiting any of its claim to antiquity of stile. The situation is commanding, the views around it admirable, and the candid will be forced to acknowledge, that as a site for a house, it much surpasses the present residence of its proprietor. The old Castle.

The old church of Dungiven stands about half a

* 3 Antiq. page 291.

The old Church.

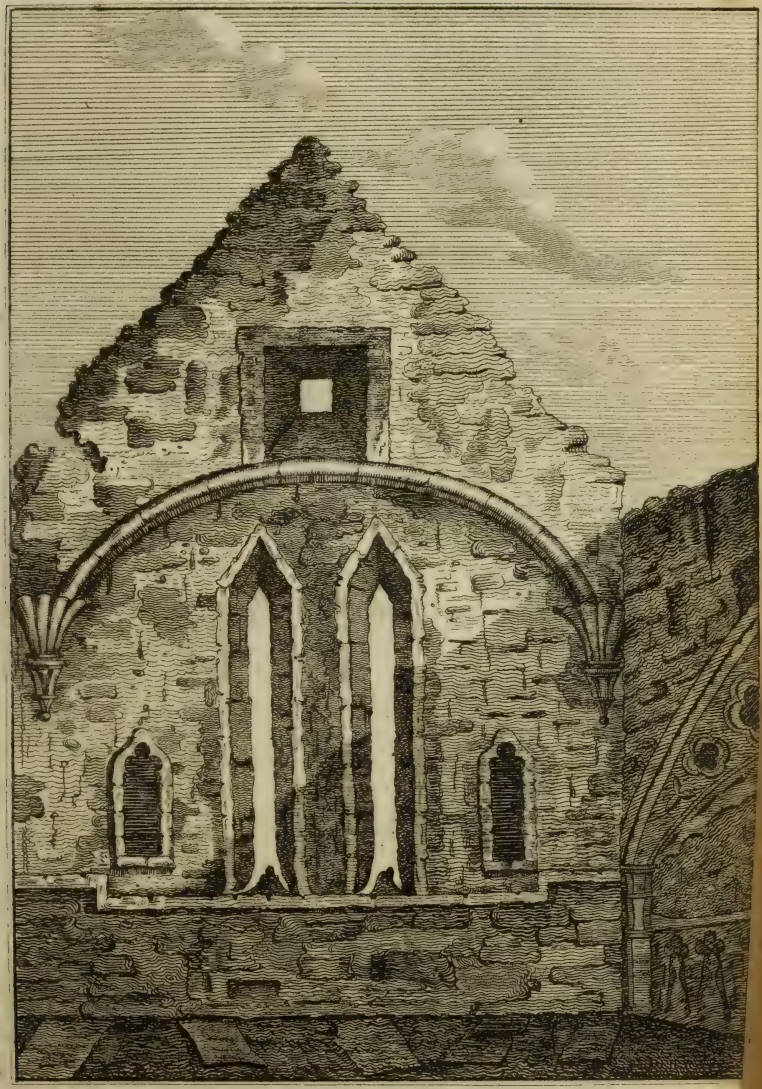
mile eastward of the town, and is still, notwithstanding its rapid decay, a respectable ruin, affording a very favourable testimony to the architectural talents of our ancestors. The following passage, from the County Survey, tends to throw some light upon its history. In 1100 O'Cahan founded a priory for Canons regular of the Augustinian order, which having been polluted by the effusion of Christian blood, both its church and cemetery were restored by the Archbishop of Armagh in 1297. The adjacent village belonged to Dermot O'Cahan *." From hence it appears that, besides the church, a priory also stood at this spot, and which account the yet visible foundations of walls attached to the present building, sufficiently corroborate.*

O'Cahan's burying place,

It was the burying place of the Sept of O'Cahan, and is still more generally used for that purpose than the grave-yard at the new church. The length of the body of the ruin within is 40 feet, and its width 20 feet. To this is added the chancel, 22 feet long by 18 wide. To the south of the altar is a sepulchral monument, adorned with sculpture of surprising elegance, and in tolerable preservation; within a recess of the wall, at the height of two feet from the ground, is placed horizontally a large stone, on which the figure of a warrior lies at full length; in front four small upright figures are made to support the superincumbent one; above the tomb, at the height of nine feet, a

* Page 490. This passage is quoted from the Monasticon Hibernicum, page 92.

† From the situation and other peculiar circumstances of the place, it is probable that a castle once stood on the same rock, either antecedent to or coeval with the church and priory. this also agrees with tradition, which informs us, that the ruins of the ancient castle were used as materials for constructing the new one at the Bawn.



Chancel Gable of Dungiven Church.

pointed arch, with a beautifully sculptured ornament within it, is still entire enough to shew the correctness of its execution. This monument is said to belong to Cuinagal, (in Latin Congalus) a hero of the O'Cahan family *. The old Church.

The only entrance into the church, at present, is through a semicircularly arched door, not exceeding five feet in height: in the north side of the main building there is a lofty arch of the same kind between the chancel and the rest of the church, which is executed with admirable symmetry; it is entirely devoid of ornament, but the fine structure of the arch, and the nice and accurate arrangement and joining of the stones which compose it, render it sufficiently striking. These are the only arches of the Saxon or Roman form in this building, all the windows, &c. have the pointed Gothic character; there is however, a peculiarity respecting the windows, which deserves to be noticed: the east window, and all those within the chancel, are of the ancient narrow construction, which before the introduction of glass were contrived to admit the light, without leaving much open for the entrance of the external cold; but the others, which are in the body of the church, are large and open, and have the remains of handsome stone-work intersecting them, so that they were evidently intended to be covered with glass.—Might not this indicate, that the parts of this structure were of different ages? There is a deep arched recess on each side of the altar, and various sculptured ornaments projecting from the walls in many places, some

* See the subsequent part of this Survey.

Of this monument there is a correct engraving in the County Survey.

The old Church.

of which may have served to support images and other superstitious objects in the days of darkness and delusion.

The tower, which stood at the south-west angle of the church, and formed a part of the building itself, as represented in the annexed plate, has fallen within these few years: the only thing remarkable respecting it is, that the lower part was square until it reached the roof of the building, from thence to its extremity the tower was circular. The whole edifice seems to have been built with great skill and care; every stone in it has been squared with the chissel and fitted with precision. The situation of these remains of antiquity is singularly awful and interesting, and displays, in the old Fathers, who selected it for the offices of piety and prayer, a better taste than the more refined moderns often exhibit; perhaps too a deeper knowledge of the human heart, and of those intimate causes, which, through the medium of the outward senses, awaken its religious sensibilities, and lift the mind to livelier perceptions of the presence and the majesty of God. Seated upon a bold and projecting rock, 200 feet perpendicular above the river Roe, there every thing disposes to seriousness and meditation; the grandeur of the mountains, the ascending sound of the torrent beneath, the repose of the place, its seclusion from little things, and the awful monuments of mortality around—it is a scene which contemplation must love, and devotion may claim as peculiarly her own.

Raths and Forts, &c.

Raths and Danish forts so abound in every part of this country, that it is needless to particularize any. A connected chain of these seems to extend, on either side of the Roe, the entire way from its source to its junc-



CHURCH of DUNAIBINN.

tion with the Owan-Keugh; the communication is thence similarly continued up the latter river to its head in Banagher. There is a cave in one of these forts in Tamniaran, about two miles above the town, which, not having been sufficiently explored, gives to the credulous ample scope for wonder and extravagant conjecture. On a hill, about 300 yards eastward of the old church, is a large barrow, with an upright stone on it, 10 feet high: the common people call it Clough-Patrick;* of this stone there is a drawing in the County Survey.

Cave.

Barrow.

There is a singular place of interment, in the townland of Tamniaran; it is a mound, about 15 yards in diameter, on the top of a hill, on which are still visible about a dozen of graves, marked with large upright head and foot-stones, and one lying horizontally between them. It is distinguished by the almost leafless remains of two old trees in the centre, which, in the memory of the oldest persons now living, have never had any other appearance; this, and its name from time immemorial, (Sceagh-mor, the great tree,) might mark it as of Druidic origin.

Burial-Place.

A person, to whose veracity the writer can trust, informed him, that about 30 years ago, two or three men,

Gold Coins.

* A casual conjecture of Mr. Sampson, in the County Survey, p. 491, induced some gentlemen, a few years since, to explore the contents of this barrow; the investigation, however, produced nothing except a little innocent mirth at the expense of Mr. S. who was of the party, occasioned by the success of a well contrived antiquarian imposture. The circumstance would not have been here noticed, but that some of the common people, who were present at the pretended discovery, and who did not possess the key to the mystery, have more than once misled strangers by their account of this event, and might thus lay a foundation for future error. In the operation the stone was overturned, and has been since but awkwardly restored.

in digging near an old fort in Cashel, found a small earthen pot, which upon examination was discovered to be filled with gold coins: the informant, who was wife to one of the persons concerned, declares, that she saw the coins poured out of the pot, that they were of different sizes, and that the vessel, which was nearly full, might contain about four or five quarts.

Carn. The townland of Carn derives its name from one of those immense heaps of stones, of which neither tradition nor conjecture seem to give any very satisfactory account. Among the remnants of antiquity which this parish affords, it is necessary to mention a very fine

Copper Coins. copper coin of the Emperor Nero, found in it a few years ago, and now in Mr. A. Ogilby's collection; an engraving of which accompanies this survey: the head is finely relieved and in perfect preservation. The remaining subjects of the plate, which were also found in this neighbourhood, and now in the above collection, are, No. 2, a copper coin of Elizabeth, which was issued, in 1601, for the payment of the troops in Ireland, at about double its value; No. 3, the writer has no means of ascertaining the history of this coin; No. 4,

Silver Coin. a silver coin of James II. which was issued in Ireland, in 1690, at 2s. 6d. considerably above its real value; No. 5, contains the arms of Mac Loskie, in 1678: this is the most extensive Sept of the native Irish now remaining in this parish.

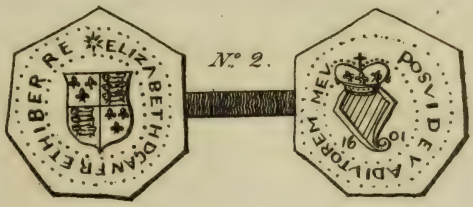
Gold Ornament. On the 12th March, 1814, the labourers of Mr. L. Ogilby, while in the act of removing a tree immediately in front of his house, discovered an ancient ornament of pure gold. The form is that of a crescent,

* See Hume's England, vol. , p. .

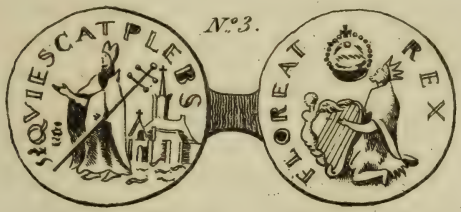
N.° 1.


IMP·NER·CAESAR·AVG
SC

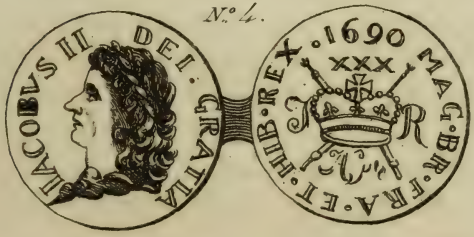
N.° 2.


ELIZABETH·D·G·ANG·FRA·ET·HIB·REG
POSVI DEVM ADIVTOREM MEVM
16 10

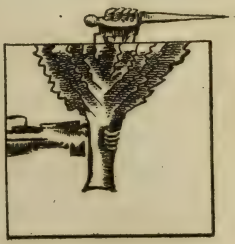
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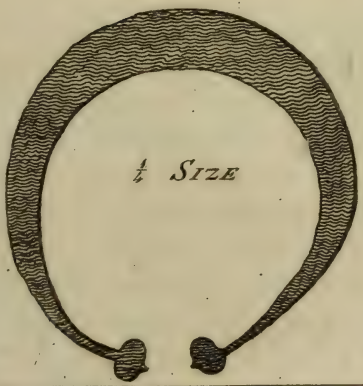

SI QVIS CATPLEBS
FLOREAT REX

N.° 4.


IACOBVS II DEI GRATIA
1690
XXX
MAG·BR·FRA·ET·HIB·REX

N.° 5.




½ Size



the extreme points of which nearly approach; the whole circumference measures from seven to eight inches in diameter, the gold rim itself being, at the wide part, an inch and a half broad, and tapering gradually to the points, which terminate in two flattened ends. The plate is very thin, and the slightness of the construction is a sufficient proof that it could never have served as a part of any military ornament.

V. *Present & former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Population

The population of this parish, as may be seen by the annexed accurate return, amounts to 4713 souls, of whom 2276 are males, and 2437 are females. This excess of the females above the males is not to be attributed to any natural deficiency in the latter, for in births the males predominate; but it may be ascribed, first, to the disposition to enlist, both in the militia and the line, which prevails more here than in most other places; and secondly, to the emigration to America, which was never altogether so prevalent; but the most extensive cause of all, is the readiness of the young men to set out for Scotland or England, in search of that employment which their native mountains cannot afford to a superabundant population.

Proprietors

There is, as has been already observed, but one resident proprietor in this entire parish, and as the residence of this gentleman is not merely nominal, it might form a good criterion of the value of a landlord's presence on his estate: on this subject, however, peculiar and obvious circumstances induce the writer to observe a prudent silence: it is to be hoped, that others will rightly appreciate the motive, and forgive a delicacy, which robs society of one valuable example—the numerous

tenants, who estimate the truth by experience, would not perhaps thus easily excuse a conduct, which marks with so slight a record so much general benevolence, and such unwearied attention to their particular interests. With the exception of the few gentlemen, residing immediately in and around the village of Dungiven, there is no other in the parish who could properly fall under that denomination. The most important classes of those who are spread over the country, are the farmers, who frequently unite manufacture with their agricultural occupations: many of these have attained to that respectable mediocrity of situation, which removes them equally from the extremes of dependence and of luxury, and in which they can enjoy all the comforts, without having acquired any taste for the elegancies of life. Among these, it is not unusual to meet with persons, who, by a prudent and persevering industry, have acquired and laid up for their families a sum of two, three, or four thousand pounds.

Farmers.

Farms. The farms vary in extent from 10 to 100 acres of arable, beside large tracts of mountain pasture. Sometimes, however, and especially in the mountain townlands, the arable is divided in much minuter portions as of three or four acres; the cause of which shall be hereafter assigned. In this latter case, if trade or manufacture be not added to the tenant's means of support, his situation is very unfortunate; the whole produce of his farm will not afford the bread and potatoes which his family consumes: therefore, to pay his rent, procure cloaths and other necessaries, he is obliged to depend on the precarious supply which arises from his labouring for others through the country, and from his wife's spinning, which is too frequently his only assured means of meeting the half year's demand. When the

situation of the people differs so widely in the individuals, in every degree indeed from the most gratifying appearances of industry, comfort and independence, to the extreme of want, idleness and misery, it is evident that no description can be given, which would be generally applicable: there are circumstances, however, which operate in some measure as influencing causes to these effects, and of which the notice may not be useless.

Scotch and Irish.

The inhabitants of the parish are divided into two races of men, as totally distinct as if they belonged to different countries and regions. These (in order that we may avoid the invidious terms of Protestant and Roman Catholic, which indeed have little to say to the matter,) may be distinguished by the usual names of Scotch and Irish, the former including the descendants of all the Scotch and English colonists, who have emigrated hither since the time of James I. and the latter comprehending the native and original inhabitants of the country. Than these, no two classes of men can be more distinct: the Scotch are remarkable for their comfortable houses and appearance, regular conduct, prudence and perseverance in business, and their being almost entirely manufacturers: the Irish, on the other hand, are more negligent in their habitations, less regular and guarded in their conduct, and have a total indisposition to manufacture: both are industrious, but the industry of the Scotch is steady, patient and directed with great foresight; while that of the Irish is rash, adventurous and variable: both are extremely frugal and simple in their ordinary food, but the advantage arising from this, is often lost to the Irish, by their extravagance at fairs, wakes and merry-makings, an indiscretion of which the Scotch are seldom guilty. It is a matter of fact also, that the state or condition of the

Scotch and Irish.

Scotch is gradually and regularly progressive, while that of the native Irish is in general stationary and unchanged. This inferiority of the native inhabitants is not to be ascribed either to their religion or to the effect of restraining laws; but it may with more justice be attributed to the remains of barbarous tastes and habits derived from their ancestors, which all the arts of civilization have not been able entirely to remedy or overcome: the indisposition to the slow but regular profits of manufacture, and their fondness for the more uncertain trade of jobbing or dealing in cattle have been already noticed.

Jobbers in Cattle.

It is truly astonishing to observe, with what eagerness and courage they engage in this last traffic, which is often little better than a species of gambling. A mountaineer will travel from fair to fair for thirty miles round, with no other food than the oaten cake, which he carries with him, and which it requires neither fire, table, knife or other instrument to use; he will lay out the whole, or perhaps treble of all he is worth (to which the facility of the country banks is a great encouragement,) in the purchase of 30 or 100 head of cattle, with which, when collected, he sets out for England, a country, with the roads, manners and inhabitants of which he is totally unacquainted.

In this journey he scarcely ever goes into a house, sleeps but little, and then generally in the open air, and lives chiefly upon his favourite oaten-bread. If he fail in disposing of his cattle at the fair of Carlisle, the usual place of sale, he is probably ruined, and has to begin the world, as he terms it, over again. If he succeed, he returns home only to commence a new wandering and a new labour, and is ready, in about a

month perhaps, to set out again for England: those also, who job about from fair to fair, without leaving the country, are equally assiduous, and take as little rest in their particular line. The wandering and unsettled habits which this species of life induces, are very unfavourable to improvement; whenever by any accident the cattle trade is suspended or becomes unprofitable, the persons accustomed to be employed in it, being unfit for any soberer occupation, remain in a great measure idle; even agriculture is burthensome to them, as wanting the variety and interest, which their usual business affords: thus the fruits of so much labour and enterprize are often wasted during the long intervals of indolence and inactivity. Jobbers in Cattle.

There is another obstacle to improvement in the Irish, which, as, it is general among them in this country, and important in its consequences, should be minutely observed: this is their notion of the equal and unalienable right of all the children to the inheritance of their father's property, whether land or goods—a faint remain of the old system of gavelkind. This opinion, so just and reasonable in theory, so ruinous and absurd in practice, is interwoven in such a manner in the very constitution of their minds, that it seems next to impossible to eradicate it: the law of primogeniture but slowly obtains among all nations in a progress to civilization; but the Irish seem peculiarly obstinate, in rejecting any approach to it. In spite of every argument, they continue to divide their farms among their children, and to divide on, until division is no longer possible; thus, in the course of two or three generations, the most thriving family must necessarily go to ruin. An instance which fell lately within the writer's observation, in the adjacent parish, will illustrate this: Remains of Gavelkind.

Remains of Gavelkind.

A respectable farmer, who held about 30 acres of arable land, in one of the mountain townlands, had two sons, between whom, according to custom, he equally divided his farm, which was thus barely able to support them and their families; but one of these had himself four sons, among whom, during his life time, he also divided his 15 acres, reserving to himself an equal share. Here then were five persons, with three acres a piece; and as each of the sons, considering himself at once an established landholder, immediately married, here were five of the poorest and most wretched families that can well be imagined, without scope for their industry, trade or manufacture to employ them, or land sufficient to produce for them the common necessaries of life.

On the contrary, if the first of these had acted as most of the Scotch landholders would have done, and left his 30 acres to one son, had he taught the other some useful trade, and procured for him, either by saving or by burthening his heir, a sum sufficient to set him forward a little in his business, and had this system been pursued throughout, the case would have been very different; these five families would not be now chained down to starve on three acres each, but would be diffused over the country in useful and profitable occupations, and thus our mountains would no longer exhibit so many wretched creatures, who complain that they cannot pay their rents, not because these are high, but because they are not able to pay any rent at all. Is it not strange, that some landlords could be so blind to their own real interests, and so indifferent to the happiness and prosperity of their tenants, as to encourage this ruinous system, from miserable views of increasing their political influence? In this respect Mr. Ogilby

has shewn a laudable example; great exertions have been made, in every part of his extensive estates, to stop the growth of this evil, and otherwise to counteract the natural defects of the native habits and temper: these, and many other plans of improvement, such as rendering the houses more neat and comfortable, the encouragement of agriculture, industry, education, &c. have been conducted and promoted in this parish by the activity and persevering attention of Mr. D. Ogilby, who, both as agent to the principal property, and by his influence as a resident gentleman, has followed up the landlord's designs with equal application and prudence. It is gratifying to observe, that these exertions, aided by that amiable kindness of manner, which rather wins its purpose by the influence of affection than enforces it by the sternness of authority, have not been by any means unsuccessful. A very considerable improvement is every where observable, especially in Crebarky, and those mountain townlands, which lie more immediately within the reach of constant observation—there, neat houses, inclosed farms, and a greater attention to decency of appearance begin to distinguish the the present inhabitants from their predecessors: even the linen manufacture has crept into a few native families, and with judicious encouragement may be more widely diffused. How happy, if by the prudence and united exertion of our country gentlemen, the fine talents, enterprising spirit and warm affections of this naturally estimable people, could be withdrawn from their absurd customs and habits, and directed to objects more conducive to their own comfort and interest, and to the improvement of society? Remains of Gavelkind.

The houses in this parish are, generally speaking, of a better quality than those of the same class in most other Houses.

parts of the country; they are all built of stone and lime, and are kept for the most part well thatched. The more usual sized house is about 30 feet long and 16 wide: this is divided into two apartments, which seldom rise above an earthen floor; there are many houses, however, which differ from these, according to the situation of their owners, some having three or four apartments, and, among the labouring class, the whole family is frequently confined to one.

Food. The food of the lower class is chiefly composed of potatoes with a moderate proportion of oatmeal, milk, eggs and, in Lent, pickled herrings. The farmers improve this plain fare, by the addition of a little bacon or dried beef, fowls and cheese; a general inattention however and carelesness with respect both to the matter and the manner of their homely meals, still mark an immature state of society.

Dress. The dress of the common people, if estimated by their working apparel, is of a very indifferent kind; if rated by their appearance on Sundays and at fairs and markets, it is extremely decent and respectable. That of the men is principally composed of home-made cloths, which, though of a coarse quality, are not badly manufactured, and look well; the women, especially in the low-lands, dress with tolerable neatness, and on shew-days, exhibit no great extreme of that tawdry and absurd finery, which prevails so much at present in other places.

Diseases. There are no diseases peculiar to this place, and the people are in general healthy. Rheumatism, the effect of a damp climate, and flatulent affections, the consequence of vegetable food, are the prevailing afflictions.

Vaccination has been making considerable progress under the hands of our village surgeons. The ignorance and injudicious management of some itinerant quacks have not only tended to discredit, with the common people, this happy discovery, but have raised an outcry against the whole system of inoculation. The writer himself has witnessed some miserable instances of ulcerated hands, occasioned by the absurd practice of inoculating between the thumb and fore-finger which prevails among these.

No remarkable instance of longevity can be noticed; there are many persons, however, in the town and neighbourhood, whose health and spirits seem wonderfully to resist the attacks of four score years: the numerous instances of hale old age, which every part of the parish exhibits, afford a good argument in favour of homely fare and hard labour. Longevity.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The natural genius of this country, may be said to be divided by the same line, as its occupations and language; but as in the former case, the superiority of the Scotch was manifest, so in this, the advantages are altogether on the side of the native Irish. The inhabitants of the low-lands are, in general, an educated people, that is, they can all almost read and write, and understand a little of arithmetic; but it is very rare to meet among them, any traces of remarkable talent, either for writing or conversation. Among these, prudence and good sense predominate, rather than literary taste or lively fancy: but in the mountains, where education does not so generally prevail, the few who receive Genius.

any kind of instruction, surmount by ardent zeal and persevering talent, every obstacle to knowledge, and often arrive at attainments in literature, of which their wealthier and more favoured neighbours never dream. They have more peculiarly a taste for, and facility in acquiring languages, which is very remarkable; every one who converses with a mountaineer, acquainted with the English language, must be struck with the singular precision and eloquence of his expressions, which have rather the air of a written than of a colloquial stile: Disposition there is too a natural politeness and urbanity in their manner of address, which forms an agreeable contrast to the rough and ungracious salutation but too common among the descendants of the Scotch. Even in the wildest districts, it is not unusual to meet with good classical scholars; and there are several young mountaineers of the writer's acquaintance, whose knowledge and taste in the Latin poets, might put to the blush many who have all the advantages of established schools and regular instruction. As a specimen of native talent we shall here subjoin an imitation of the first Ode of Horace, which, without considering the circumstances of the author, may be esteemed as no mean attempt at accurate poetic translation. It was composed by a mountain lad before the age of 18, and as the manuscript, in his own hand-writing, has been in the possession of the writer of this survey almost from that period, and as the lad had assuredly but little opportunity of literary assistance, there is every reason to think it entirely his own. With the exception of one prosodial correction, and two words, which, being illegible in the manuscript, have been rather guessed at than transcribed, it has suffered no change in the hands of its present possessor.

THE FIRST ODE OF HORACE,

ADDRESSED TO MÆCENAS.

Imitated in English by PAUL MAC LOSKIE, *of* CREBARKY,

Mæcenas, blood of Tuscan kings,
From whom the Poet's honour springs;
O great Protector, let us scan
The various tastes of varying man:
And thence we find, that some there are,
Who love to guide the rapid car,
Amidst Olympic dust to fly,
Inwrapp'd in clouds that dim the sky;
The dext'rously avoided goal,
By wheels that kindle as they roll,
And glorious palm, immortalize,
And raise them victors to the skies.

To cleave, with Cyprian bark, the main,
The brightest hopes of future gain,
Nay at his feet whole empires cast,
With regal hoards immensely vast,
Could not induce this man, now proud,
Because the blind capricious crowd
Are idly bent to make him great,
With the first dignities of state;
Nor *that*, because his store contains
The produce of the Libyan plains;
Nor him, whose sole delight is now,
His patrimonial fields to plow.

Dreading the south-west winds, that heaves,
Up to the clouds th' Icarian waves,
The merchant ventures not abroad,
But stays at home and learns t' applaud
That ruralness and ease, which he
By land enjoys, from perils free:

But soon unable to withstand
Stern poverty's afflictive hand,
His leaky, shatter'd vessels he
Refits in haste, and tempts the sea.

In idle ease dissolv'd away,
Another loves to break the day,
And all his cares to dissipate,
By Massic wine of ancient date;
Beneath an arbute's verdant shade,
Or at some sacred fountain laid.

Ev'n in the camp, and trumpet's voice,
Mix'd with the clarion's, some rejoice;
And mother-hated wars alarms,
For them possess a thousand charms.

The huntsman, though exposed to bear
Th' inclement influence of the air,
After the chace will fondly roam,
(His tender spouse forgot at home;)
If chance his faithful hounds pursue
The fleeting stag, yet held in view,
Or, if the broken toils restore
To liberty the Marsian boar.

Far nobler aims pursuing, thou,
Whilst ivy dignifies thy brow,
Ivy, that indicates the mind,
By learning polished and refin'd,
Dost merit the divine abodes,
And justly mingle with the gods:
But me, the cool sequester'd grove,
And dancing nymphs, that lightly move,
With satyrs join'd, combine to raise
Above the mob, and vulgar praise;
If mild Euterpe condescend
The music of her pipe to lend,
And Polyhymnia, now, inspire
The raptures of the Lesbian lyre.

But if, Mæcenas, you regard
Your Horace as a lyric bard,
He'll spurn the humble earth, and rise,
In fame exalted to the skies.

Customs. Nothing is more surprising than the similarity of manners which exists among the native inhabitants in every part of Ireland. The same customs which prevail in the most unmixed district of the South, are also to be found in this remote part of the North.

Ossian's Poems. The poems attributed to Ossian, and other bardic remains, are still repeated here by the old Seanachies, (as they are called) with visible exultation. Eight of these have been written down, at my request, by a young mountaineer, named Bernard Mac-Loskie, from whose acquaintance with the native traditions, customs and language, the writer derived much assistance in this survey: he is himself a good Latin scholar, and possesses, by every account, a critical knowledge of the ancient Irish. These poetic records have been handed down, from time immemorial, by tradition alone, nor is it apparent, whether they ever existed here in manuscript.

A curious evidence of the accuracy of tradition, in preserving these remains, may be noticed: two of the poems transcribed, namely Deirdri (the Darthula of Macpherson) and Tailc, had been already published, from southern manuscripts, in a volume entitled — Transactions of the Gaelic Society: this book, which was accidentally in the writer's possession, afforded an opportunity of comparing the poems taken from *viva voce* recitation, with the printed copy; and strange as it may seem, they were found to agree together word

for word, with the exception, however, of a few lines in Deirdri, and four entire stanzas in Tailc, which the written record has evidently lost, and tradition preserved. An old man, named Mulholland, who is now the most accurate depository of these poems to be met with, continues at an advanced age to sing them with enthusiasm and delight. As there is a separate air for each poem, in which the melody is suited to the subject, it is probable that the original music is also preserved.

Seanachies. The manner of preserving the accuracy of tradition is singular, and worthy of notice. In the winter evenings, a number of Seanachies frequently meet together, and recite alternately their traditionary stories. If any one repeats a passage, which appears to another to be incorrect, he is immediately stopped, when each gives a reason for his way of reciting the passage, the dispute is then referred to a vote of the meeting, and the decision of the majority becomes imperative on the subject for the future. This plan, aided by the measure of the poetry, and also that of the music, may account for the accurate preservation of these ancient poems.

Customs. The usual hospitality and attention to strangers are observable among the Irish here, their attachment to their several families and clans, and their readiness to revenge any insult offered to their name or connections, also prevail. The absurd custom of shewing respect to the dead, by mirth and merriment, has not in the least subsided in the mountains. Whenever a person of any respectability dies, two wake houses are laid out, in one of which is placed the deceased, surrounded by aged persons and near relatives; in the other are assembled all the young people of the neighbourhood, who entertain themselves with every species of frolic

and amusement, which their invention can devise. It would be difficult, perhaps, to give a better representation of the value they place on this strange token of respect, than by the following actual conversation, concerning a person not much esteemed in the country. It was repeated to me verbatim, with true Irish vivacity, by a mountaineer, from whom I was making some enquiries on the subject.——"Barney, you won't go to Billy ——'s wake sure?" "Is it to Billy's! Oh, set him up with mirth at his wake, indeed; let them make mirth at it that think much of him—for my part, let him lie there, the less noise about him the better."—"Ay, ay, neighbour, the less noise about some people the better; I'll warrant it will be but a poor gatherin." "Gatherin—it will be no gatherin at all; oh, the Devil send jokes to such wakes for me! If there be a bit of decency or fun about it, worth stepping over the threshold for, my name's not Barney Kane." It would be to no purpose to argue against a custom, which thus gratifies at once the vanity of men and their love of pleasure. Curious Dialogue.

The Irish cry has not yet been banished from the funerals, and however it may offend the judgment, or shock our present refinement, its affecting cadences will continue to find admirers, wherever what is truly sad and plaintive can be relished or understood. Irish Cry.

It is extremely gratifying to be enabled to free this parish from any share, in the severe accusation of a tendency to fraudulent practices, which has been brought against the inhabitants of a neighbouring district—though a litigious temper may have, on some few occasions, seduced individuals to transgress the limits of integrity, there are scarcely on record any instances of Manners.

deliberate fraud or swindling. On Fair days, indeed, strangers, or what are called the "Over-the-mountain Men," sometimes exercise the vigilance of the constables, by practising on the simplicity of a more artless people. The watchful eye of an active magistrate at present restrains these tricks, and prevents the still more grievous apprehension of any attempt among the natives of the place to imitate them.

Language. In speaking of the subjects of this Section, we must again recur to the distinction between Scotch and Irish, already noticed; the former, a people like most others in similar situations, gradually, though slowly adopting such changes, as the progress of Society may have introduced, the latter still retaining, in their language, manners and customs, the unvarying character of antiquity. It is a singular fact, that there is not perhaps in any part of the South, a more truly primitive race, than that which is found in the mountains of Dungiven, surrounded on all sides by the Scotch and English Settlers: the language used by these native inhabitants is the Irish, and the writer is informed, they speak a very pure dialect: their pride, indeed, in this respect, is a sufficient proof, that it is at least of the better kind, for they always treat, with more than attic contempt, their barbarous neighbours, (as they consider them) of Comber, Banagher, and the other adjacent parishes. All the men, however, and many of the women, can speak English, which the necessity of transacting business in the low lands, obliges them to adopt. The other inhabitants of the parish betray, in their names, customs, &c. the characteristics of a Scottish origin; this is peculiarly observable in the six town lands of the manor of Freemore, where the broad Scotch dialect still prevails.

To this general observation, however, the townland of Tiermeel forms a singular exception; there the original names of Broomfield, Williams, Posten, Philips, testify the remains of an English colony, which conjecture is fully confirmed by their manners, habits, religion and language, though this last is now somewhat antiquated, in a more particular manner among the old and respectable family of the Postens, we meet with terms and expressions which have long ceased to be familiar, but to the readers of Spenser: with the exception indeed of the Scotch district abovementioned, the English spoken in this parish is remarkable for its correctness and purity.

O'Connors.

The barony of Kenaght, of which the parish of Dungiven forms a part, was, in early ages, (according to the legendary historians) called O'Conchubhar Ceanaghty, the O'Connors being the chiefs, and as descended from Cean, son of Olid Olim, having given it this name. The O'Connors were Flaths, or Toparchs, and feudatories of the great O'Nial, from whom they held, under the usual conditions of furnishing armed men, tribute in cattle, &c. When the family of O'Connors became obscure, the O'Cahans rose into consequence, and O'Cahan Mor ruled a much larger territory, including the greater part of the next barony Tirkeeran, and extending over the mountains to the east: thus far the written legend.

O'Cahans.

The traditionary story of O'Cahan's possessions is this: the chief O'Nial granted to O'Cahan, as a reward for some important service, (Go raisir capell ciar,) "as far as your brown horse can run in one day;" this he accepted, and took a direct line eastward from Burn Tollaght, in the parish of Comber to the river Bann,

Tradition. including the whole of that fertile district, which lies between the mountains and sea. The fishery of the Bann was also a part of this ample possession, and to accommodate him in drawing his nets, a certain tribute of salt for the use of the castle of Grianan Oiligh, was taken in exchange for as much land on the opposite bank as an ox-hide would enclose: this, aided by the old Carthaginian device, of cutting the hide into small thongs, (an hereditary artifice no doubt,) extended his territory considerably beyond the river.*

In Camden's description of the County of Colrane, (now Londonderry,) we have the following account of this family: "The Cahans were of greatest authority in these parts, the chief of which family is O'Cahan, who was reputed one of the greatest of these potentates or uraights, (as they term them,) that held of O'Neal, tyrant of Ulster, as being the person who (in the barbarous election of O'Neal, performed with barbarous ceremony on a high hill in the open air,) has the honourable office of throwing a shoe over the head of the O'Neal then chosen."†

Though the O'Cahans had a castle at Dungiven, yet the principal residence of the chief was at Lima-

* From the circumstances of this tradition, which, considering the age of the events are not improbable, the gentleman, to whom the writer is indebted for this whole account, ingeniously conjectures, that the name of this Barony has been derived from Ceanach, a covenant: and that the O'Cahans obtained their family name from the territory, a circumstance very usual before Brian Boirumhe introduced the use of sirnames: the other account comes from the suspicious testimony of Mac Fearguil and his legendary brethren.

† Gibson's Camden, folio 1018. Throwing a shoe after a person setting out on a journey or other enterprise, is still considered by the common people as lucky and conducive to success.

vady, (Lim an madadh, the dog's leap,) a delightful spot on the banks of the Roe, about four miles below Dungiven, where the river has sought out a narrow way between lofty and approaching rocks; the situation was happily chosen, and affords no mean proof of the taste of those early chieftains—Nature has there so assembled and disposed her choicest features of wood and rock and water, that they could derive or acquire but little aid from art, to heighten the charms of the scene. Tradition.

In the many turbulent transactions, of which the restless and enterprising spirit of the O'Neals was the fruitful source, the O'Cahans seem to have been no idle spectators. By a quotation from Stanihurst, it may be seen, that in the year 1539, they joined with O'Neal, O'Donnel, Macwillen and others, in an attack upon the English pale. To what period we are to refer the death of Cuinagal, whose monument has been already noticed, it is difficult to determine. From the traditions of the country, it is evident, that it happened during some of these tumultuary insurrections; but the various accounts, though agreeing accurately in the immediate circumstances of this event, yet differ so widely in the data, by which the time of it might be ascertained, that it would be dangerous to hazard a conjecture on the subject. It would seem, that on some occasion of hostility to the English, this chief had led a body of troops into Donegall, but being, by some unexpected emergence, obliged to return suddenly to his castle, he left his forces at Loch-Suilin, and travelling without escort he was way-laid, and treacherously murdered near his own princely residence at Limavady. They even pretend to shew the spot, where the heroic Cuinagal, oppressed by numbers and overwhelmed with showers of stones, sunk under the hands of assassins. What may have

Tradition. led to some confusion in the date of this event is, that there were probably more than one person called Cuinagal. This supposition is supported by the etymology of the word Cuigh-na-Gal, "the antagonist or the match of the strangers," a name which may be rather considered as a characteristic appellative than as a peculiar or personal designation.

The last considerable chief of the O'Cahans, being implicated in treasonable practices with O'Nial and O'Donnel, early in the reign of James I. was seized, and his estates forfeited in the year 1607.

There is a melancholy little anecdote respecting a member of this fallen family, which is well known and attested here, and is given at length in the County Survey, in substance it is this: the Duchess of Buckingham on her way by Limavady, in the time of Charles I. was induced, by curiosity, to visit the wife of O'Cahan, whose castle had been demolished and himself banished. The situation of this venerable matron was characteristic of her fortunes: she was discovered amid the ruins of her once splendid residence; the broken casements stuffed with straw, and a miserable fire of branches before her.—"Thus lodged the aged wife of O'Cahan, she was found, by her noble visitant, sitting on her bent hams in the smoke and wrapt in a blanket."* Such are the only facts which could be collected concerning the former chiefs of this country: of them, as of others, who were equally famous in their day, the memorial is now almost gone.

"Signat Superstes fama tenuis pauculis
"Inane nomen Literis."

* See Derry Survey, page 464.

Subordinate and tributary to this principal family of O'Cahan, were the inferior chieftains called Maiths, as O'Buyle, of Maghithe, the O'Hassans, Mac Loskies, and others of a similar class. The reputed descendants of these ancient nobles still linger among the mountains in obscurity and indigence. By attending to the various narratives of these, we might pursue the course of legendary story or fiction to an immeasurable length—for, even in their present faded fortunes, they derive a consolation, however melancholy, from recording the triumphs and exploits of their real or pretended ancestors, and seem always eager to catch the faintest ray of their long set honours, from the hereditary tales of former days. Tradition.

None of the ancient possessors of the present castle of Dungiven are on record as remarkable, except Lady Cooke, whose name is still familiar in the annals of village wonders. According to the most credible account of her, she was first married to one of the Doddington family, from whom she obtained the castle and estate of Dungiven. After the death of her first husband, she was united in second nuptials to Sir George Cooke; with him (as the tradition informs us,) she did not live on the best terms, a circumstance arising from her reserving to herself the absolute disposal of the Dungiven property, and his frequent attempts to deprive her of this possession. On one occasion, however, they at last shewed an admirable harmony of sentiment—they mutually agreed to separate for ever, and to fix in different kingdoms their respective abodes: the only obstacle to this amicable arrangement, was their common claim and attachment to the castle and estate of Dungiven; to obviate this difficulty, however, a happy expedient was devised—it was resolved, that they should both set out

Tradition. on horseback, from London, at the same moment, and travel with all expedition to Dungiven, and, that whoever arrived first at the castle should hoist a flag, the signal and the pledge of undisputed possession for the future. The resolution was put in practice—but in this apparently unequal contest, the dexterity and unwearied perseverance of the weaker sex, as in many similar cases, prevailed over the physical superiority of the more robust. The lady reached her destination first, and, with true female spirit, immediately displayed over the castle the ensign of matrimonial triumph. Poor Sir George arrived shortly after, but seeing the fatal token of his lady's victory, like a prudent husband, thought it better to yield, where it was in vain to contend: he therefore returned to his residence in England, leaving his fair antagonist in quiet possession of the field.

The representations of this lady are so different, that it would be difficult to reconcile them. With the mountaineers she ranks next to their guardian saints, for her gentleness of manners and benevolent attention to their interests—while the tales of the village and its vicinity attribute to her such acts of violence, cruelty and heroic valour, as are well calculated to fill the auditors at the winter's fire-side with astonishment and horror. The various prisoners whom she is said to have taken, by fraud or force, and afterwards condemned to languish out life in the spacious and dreary vaults of the castle, have peopled those subterraneous abodes, and indeed the whole building, with all the extravagant creatures of the imagination: ghosts, apparitions, clanking chains, and all the usual forms of superstitious terror, have now become so familiar to the eyes of the old family residing in the castle, and to the ears of the neighbours around, as scarcely to excite in

them any apprehension or surprize. Lady Cooke is said Tradition.
to have been besieged in her castle by Sir Phelim O'Neal; after a valiant resistance the place was taken, and the whole garrison, with the exception of the lady and three others, massacred. How she escaped is not recorded.* To this, or to the foregoing circumstances we may refer, as a cause, for the immense quantity of human bones, which, in making some improvement, were dug up in the outer court of the castle, within the memory of persons now living. The only daughter of Lady Cooke was afterwards married to an English officer of the name of Carey, who had settled in this neighbourhood: from them was descended the family which formerly possessed this property.

This traditionary part of the report shall be concluded with the story of the baptizing of Ossian, which seems to be a particular favourite with the old seanachies: according to these, this office was performed for the hero by St. Patrick, who, being of a great age at the time, walked with a pole, which had in the end a long sharp point of iron to secure his steps. Whilst in the act of officiating, the saint inadvertently leaned his staff, without perceiving it, on Ossian's foot, so that the spike ran quite through it to the ground. When the service was finished, on turning away, the holy man discovered the unlucky accident, and being struck with the greatest concern and surprize, he hastily enquired of Ossian, why he had not noticed it or shewn any sign of uneasiness. "I thought, Father," replied the chief, with unvarying composure, "that this too had been a part of the ceremony."†

* This is not impossible, as an authentic date ascertains her to have been alive in 1668, about twenty-six years after.

† If any one be inclined to doubt this story, on account of the anachronism, in making the supposed time of Ossian and the supposed time

Patron. The only Saint particularly respected in this parish is St. Patrick: every remain of antiquity, as the church, the upright stone, &c. is ascribed to him as its author.

Tubber-Patrick. There is a fine spring well, between the town and the old church, called Tubber-Patrick, which is the object of peculiar veneration. The absurd and superstitious ceremonies which are here practised, to this day, would scarcely be credited without ocular testimony. Early almost every Sunday morning, from Patrick's-day until about Michaelmas, a number of devotees surround this well, and after bowing towards it with great reverence, walk round it a certain number of times, repeating, during their progress, a stated measure of prayer, they then wash their hands and feet with the water, and tear off a small rag from their cloaths, which they tie on a bush overhanging the well —from thence they all proceed to a large stone in the river Roe, immediately below the old church, and having performed an ablution, they walk round the stone, bowing* to it, and repeating prayers as at the well. Their next movement is to the old church, within which a similar ceremony goes on, and they finish this rite, by a procession and prayer round the upright stone already described. How strange that this idolatrous monument of Odin,† should still be substituted for the pure sanctuary and spiritual worship of the living Jehovah.‡

of St. Patrick coincident; it is hoped that such an objection will not be admitted as valid, when it respects such personages.

* See in the Prophet Isaiah, 57th chap. and 6th verse, where something of this kind is alluded to. † See Ledwich Antiq. p. 43.

‡ It is some consolation to observe, that the dislike to these ceremonies is not confined entirely to Protestants. The Rev. C. O'Connor, a

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

There is as yet no public or endowed school in the parish of Dungiven. The present vicar must be considered as, in some measure responsible for not having sooner carried into effect the patron's plans for this purpose, and applying his liberal offer of £100 annually for the establishment of a school, on the Lancasterian system, in the village: the circumstances which occasioned this delay, it would be unnecessary to state, it is to be hoped rather, that no new obstacle will arise to carrying the design into immediate effect. There are, however, private schools in almost every townland, which are kept in general by the native Irish, who, having pursued their taste for literature, as before mentioned, can afterwards find no other employments for their talents or acquirements. Schools.

The school, more immediately under the incumbent's inspection in Termeel, is almost the only one in the parish which has a Protestant teacher. It has succeeded well, and is daily increasing under the care and attention of the young man who at present superintends it. The usual prices for teaching are from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per quarter, according to the advance of the pupils in the classes. There is one excellent master in Dungiven, who charges, and well deserves, half-a-guinea per quarter: besides this school there are two others in the village. Rates of Tuition.

zealous Roman Catholic, alludes, with sufficient contempt to them, when speaking of the massacre of 1641, he boldly attributes it to "the Druidical and well-worshipping excommunications and miracles, by which the people were hoodwinked."—See his Historical Address, published in 1812, p. 244.

Paper Currency.

Among the most curious instances of important effects from accidental and undesigned causes, we may notice the influence of a paper currency in promoting education among the lower classes—an effect which may ultimately more than counterbalance all the apprehended evils of the bank system: the disadvantage and embarrassment, to which every man, who is unable to read, is exposed, in transacting business with bank notes, have excited in the wildest districts even a more ardent zeal for educating the children, than is to be met with in those more enlightened places where the want is not so generally felt: this assertion is not merely speculative, but is founded on observation and experience, which every day contributes to confirm.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

Patron.

This parish is united to the parish of Banagher; and as Dungiven is a lay impropriation, the rector of Banagher is vicar of Dungiven, and Mr. Ogilby is the patron of both.

Church.

The parish church is pleasingly situated at the highest extremity of the town, and is surrounded by some venerable trees, which have a good effect: it is built in the form of a rectangular cross, and has now stood, it is said, above 100 years. From the injudicious arrangement of the pews and seats, it cannot, at present, accommodate above 250 or at most 300 persons, and the symptoms of its rapid decay, which are daily more visible, offer no encouragement, to aim at rendering it more adequate to the numbers, by which it is frequently attended. A considerable sum has been annually expended by the parish for some years past, in endeavouring to keep it in repair, but to little purpose: large

portions of the walls have considerably projected from the perpendicular, and the roof thus shaken, has become incurably pervious to the rain, and threatens with danger the congregation beneath. A moderate encouragement for erecting a new church, from the Board of First Fruits, by loan or donation, in addition to the very liberal offers of assistance which Mr. Ogilby has given, and the readiness frequently expressed by the parish vestries to contribute largely to such a design, would be the best, or rather the only means of affording a comfortable and safe accommodation to this respectable and daily encreasing congregation. Church.

The glebe of this parish is the townland of Termeel, and contains 500 acres, of which 411 are arable, and 89 are bog and mountain. The soil of Termeel affords one of the most favourable specimens of our higher grounds: it is throughout a strong clay, varying from moist to dry with the aspect, and amply compensating a total inaptitude for pasture, by its abundant produce in tillage. This townland is almost completely insulated by rivers, and as there is neither road nor bridge near it, in time of floods it is inaccessible but by a very circuitous route: notwithstanding this disadvantage, the inhabitants are remarkable for industry, education, correctness of conduct, and purity of manners. Glebe.

There is no glebe-house in the parish, and should the present application to the Board of First Fruits for a house in Banagher succeed, there will not be any necessity for one, so long as the parishes continue united.

There is one Presbyterian meeting-house in the townland of Screegan, which is attended by a large and respectable congregation; and two Roman Catholic cha- Meeting-House. Chapels.

pels, one in Gortgarn and the other in Crebarky, which are two of the three stated places at which the parish priest alternately officiates: these are the only Sectarian houses of religious worship in this parish.

Religion. The religious persuasions in this part of the country are almost exclusively confined to three—namely, Protestants of the Established Church, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics; of these, the last are the most numerous, amounting to 516 families, the Presbyterians are estimated at 257 families, and those of the Esta-

State of the Congregation. blished Church do not exceed 105 families. As it may be interesting to some of my successors in this charge, to learn exactly the state of the Established Church here at this day, the following notices may not be unacceptable: the number of those who attend the parish church on Sundays varies, according to the inducements of favourable weather and their circumstances, from 150 to 300 persons, the congregation seldom falling short of the former or exceeding the latter number. On the last festival, (Christmas-day, 1813,) above 330 persons were present; of these, however, a good number were Dissenters, about 180 persons continued throughout the whole service of the day: it is, I trust, no dishonest pride which prompts me to state, what an intimate and minute observation can testify, that, with very few individual exceptions, there cannot be found a more strictly moral, more intelligent, or more industrious people in their situation, than the Protestant congregation of Dungiven.

Methodists. A few methodists exhibit here all the strictness, with but little of the extravagancies, which are the frequent characteristics of infant sects: as their principles seem calculated to remove the prejudice and party spirit of

the other Sectaries, and they all regularly attend the parish church, their progress cannot be considered as unfavourable to the establishment; they meet with violent opposition from the Roman Catholic priests, who denounce and execrate them without mercy.

This parish is a lay impropriation, and the only one in the diocese; as the lay impropriator is also the principal landed proprietor, the greatest part of the tithe has been granted in the leases with the rent, and as there is no sensible encrease of the rates of the land on this account, an estimate of the real value of the tithe cannot be formed. Tithes.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Potatoes are the general preparation crop throughout all this country; the usual rotations are as follows, according to the soil:— Crops.

Potatoes, Barley, Flax, Oats.
Potatoes, Oats, Flax, Oats.
Potatoes, Oats, Oats.

Flax is scarcely ever sown after potatoes, though in many other places this is the usual practice. The culture of wheat, for which the soil and climate of this place were formerly supposed to be totally unsuited, has been lately introduced by Mr. Ogilby. His example* has since induced many farmers to lay aside their old prejudices on this subject: Mr. King and Mr. A. Kyle may be noticed as the first, who have followed

* There are now annually from 20 to 30 acres of wheat raised on the demesne.

Crops. up the experiment with spirit and success. To the same laudable example, and the same enterprising imitators, we are indebted for the system of planting potatoes in drill with the plough, which, around the town at least, is now beginning to supersede the old lazy bed way: this method is here so well adapted to the soil, &c. that, beside facilitating the labour, it is supposed to encrease the quantity of the crop nearly a third. Red clover has been for a considerable time in esteem among us, as a summer feeding for cattle: vetches have been tried, and found to answer admirably for the same purpose; but the culture of this plant is greatly restrained by the expense of the seed, which costs here from 18s. to 20s. a bushel. The sowing of turnips, for cattle in winter, has not as yet extended beyond Mr. Ogilby's demesne.

Irrigation. Irrigation (the ill success of which, when tried in the demesne, may have been owing either to the flatness of the surface or to the stiffness of the soil,) has been attended with much advantage in the meadows of Mr. L. Ogilby and Mr. Kyle. It is probably owing to our Fiorin. familiar acquaintance with fiorin, (which is the natural grass of most of our mountains,) that it has not hitherto found any cultivators in this parish. Great progress is annually making in the cultivation of the mountains: to this the proprietor offers considerable encouragement, by building houses on the most reclaimable grounds, and setting them, with a suitable quantity of land, at a low rent, to industrious tenants. The usual process in reclaiming is, tilling up on the surface the earth of the subsoil where the bog is shallow, and burning the surface where the bog is deep, then liming abundantly and planting potatoes, after which a tolerable crop of Friezland or black oats may be expected: Mr. D.

Ogilby has shewn a good specimen of reclaiming in the boggy ground about Tubber-Patrick, which, within these three years, has been changed from a mere swamp into wholesome productive land.

In the mechanical aids of the farmer, some valuable changes have been of late introduced: many persons have now substituted the cart for the common wheel-car, which is in general use, and, in the low grounds, the improved Scotch plough is daily superseding the old Irish construction. In the mountains, however, but little advance has been made in the system or instruments of agriculture; neither is it very evident what improvements would be applicable to these: it is certainly to be questioned, whether the light and inartificial form of the old plough should be there too rashly exchanged, for the more perfect but also more ponderous structure of the new; the former is better suited to the mechanical apprehension of the mountaineers, and is also, from its lightness and simplicity, more manageable in all the varieties of steep, stony and unequal surface, which the mountain grounds exhibit. Notwithstanding the above-mentioned changes, Dungiven is still very backward in the mechanism of labour; there is no threshing machine in the parish, and, except in Mr. Ogilby's barn, not even a common winnowing-machine is to be met with. Implements

The extent of the mountains in this parish, and the excellent pasture which many of them afford, render the rearing and grazing of cattle a very important object of attention to its inhabitants: the great profits of the cattle trade, for two or three years past, have contributed of late to increase this attention. Many of those who purchased cows early last year, and held Cattle.

Cattle. them over during the summer, nearly doubled their money by them. These circumstances have brought a considerable influx of wealth to several of the mountain districts: persons, who but seven or eight years ago were in the situation of common day-labourers, can now engage two, three or four hundred pounds in this profitable business.

Grazing of Cattle, &c. The grazing of cattle is paid by the summ, by which is to be understood the grazing of a cow, when above three years old; the proportions of other kinds of cattle are estimated by this in the following manner: a summ is divided into three equal parts called feet, which is thus applied, a year old calf is called a foot; a two year old two feet; a summ is three feet; a horse is five feet; two colts are equal to a horse; six sheep or four ewes and four lambs the same; 24 geese are a summ: thus then, if 6s. be the price of the summ, a year old will be 2s.; a two year old 4s.; a horse 10s. and so on. The charge for a summ in the mountain, from May to November, varies from 6s. to 16s. according to the goodness of the pasture, in the parks which are kept up for fattening, it is from 40s. to 50s. The stock of sheep in this parish is but scanty, and the breed, with a few exceptions, indifferent. There is a very good breed of pigs in some townlands, but the farmers are not very skilful or attentive in rearing them.*

Markets. Saturday is the market-day in Dungiven, on which there is a market for brown-linen, which is not very considerable. The want of a market-house, and the consequent deficiency of proper regulations, as to the

* This day, March 22d, 1814, a pig from the townland of Termeel, 18 months old, and about half fat, sold in the fair of Dungiven for £19 18s. 1hd.

place of sale, time of commencing the general market, &c. render these very irregular. The town and neighbourhood, however, are here well supplied with all the common necessaries of life, as flour, oatmeal, potatoes, &c.; there is a daily and abundant supply of mutton —beef and pork not so frequent—and fish but seldom. The town is also well furnished with good shops in every necessary line, which are fully adequate to the accommodation of the surrounding country.

Fairs. There are annually eight fairs in Dungiven, at which a considerable trade in cattle, yarn, &c. is carried on: they are held on the following days, February, the Tuesday before old Candlemas—March 23d—May 25th —June 22d—September, the Tuesday before old Lady-day—October 25th—November the last Tuesday—December, the Tuesday before Christmas, old stile.*

Prices. The following are the medium market prices, which usually vary with the advance of the season.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Beef and Mutton ...from	0	4½	to	0	7	per lb.
Pork .....from	0	6	to	0	8	per lb.
Butter .....from	0	10	to	1	1	per lb.
Fowls .....from	0	10	to	1	1	each.
Geese .....from	1	2	to	1	4	each.
Turkies .....from	2	0	to	2	8	each.
Oatmeal .....from	2	10	to	3	9	per score.
Barley .....from	1	6	to	2	0	per stone.
Oats .....from	0	10	to	1	3	per stone.

* These dates, taken from a common almanack, are not accurate, as all the fairs, with the exception of those on the 25th of May and 25th of October, are held on Tuesday.

Prices.

	S.	D.		S.	D.	
Potatoes .....from	1	0	to	1	8	per bushel
Undressed flax ....from	0	10	to	1	0	per lb.
Dressed ditto .....from	1	4	to	1	8	per lb.
Yarn.....from	3	6	to	4	4	per spangle
Hay .....from	60		to	80		per ton.

These prices are not applicable to the late years of scarcity, when every article was at an immoderately high price; neither can they be strictly applied to the present season, which is one of unusual plenty, they are rather estimated at a moderate and usual rate.

Measures.

The general complaint of the uncertainty of measures prevails also in this part of the country; many of the modes of estimating quantity here, would scarcely be understood, at the distance of five miles, and some of the names of measure, with us, are applied to a very different quantity in the next parish. The barrel of lime, for instance, which contains six bushels in the neighbouring parish of Comber, is limited to four at Dungiven. Potatoes which are here rated by the heaped bushel, are there measured in a vessel containing two bushels without any heap, which makes a difference of more than a stone in the weight of two bushels, as measured at the different places. This often occasions much embarrassment and contest, in dealing between these districts, and as the same uncertainty and inequality is observable in many other places, nothing could be more desirable than some general standard, to which all might refer.

The principal measures used at Dungiven are;—
The bushel of.....10 Gallons,
The barrel of oats or barley..... 6 Bushels,

The measure, or stroke of potatoes ..... 2 Bushels,
The barrel of lime..... 4 Bushels,
The stone of grain or potatoes .....14 Pounds,
The score of flour or oatmeal..... 20 Pounds,
The hundred of meal or flax..... 6 Scores,

Soil. The arable land of this parish is, in general, of a very good quality; its prevailing character is that of a strong clay, with a tendency in many places to stiffness and moisture; the aspect is somewhat unfavourable, as it lies chiefly on the northern side of the mountains.

Rents. The principal estate has been let within a very few years; and (with the exception of the town parks, which go so high as two guineas an acre) the rent of the best arable land, in the low grounds, is about thirty shillings per acre, the middling twenty shillings, and the poorest twelve shillings. The glebe, which has been set within the last three years, may rate a shilling or two higher. In the mountains, the best of the cultivated land is let at twenty-two shillings, the middling at sixteen shillings, and the poor at ten shillings per acre. The other lands in the parish have not been set for a long period, and nothing conclusive as to their value can be ascertained.

Prices of labour. The price of labour is very low in this parish; ten pence a day in winter, and a shilling in summer, are the usual wages of a day-labourer; these who are employed only for a few weeks in harvest, receive something more. The working men in the bleach-greens are hired by the month, and their wages vary from eighteen to twenty-five shillings, according to their expertness and knowledge. As it may be interesting to understand, how far the profits of the linen manufacturer exceed the wages of ordinary labour here, some notices on the subject shall be set down.

X.—*Of Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

Occupations.

The occupations of the men are chiefly farming, dealing in and feeding cattle, and the linen manufacture. This last is almost exclusively confined to the descendants of Scotch and English colonists, and we may estimate, that at least three-fourths of the men of this description in the parish, are employed in weaving and manufacturing linen. Many individuals have three, four, or even more looms, constantly engaged in this profitable occupation. On the other hand, the native Irish prefer the more unsettled life of wandering from fair to fair, in search of the less regular and certain, but to them more interesting gain, which arises from the quick transition of property, and the frequent fluctuations in the cattle trade.

In all classes, however, a taste for agriculture, and the desire of making some part of their livelihood from the cultivation of land prevail; a taste which is often, as will be seen, the source of many inconveniencies. The women are intirely occupied in spinning flax, to which they are taught to look, as their sole means of support, from the age of six years.

Linen weaving.

The linen of this country is of a strong and firm, rather than of a fine and delicate texture: it is all of seven-eighths width, and in quality runs from what is called twelve hundreds to thirteen hundreds, varying in price from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 10d. per yard, brown; the length of a web, when made for the market, is fifty-two yards, and requires from 18 to 22 spangles of yarn to manufacture it: this is usually finished in 18 days, by a single manufacturer, the profit therefore may be estimated thus:—

	£.	s.	d.	
Warp—9 spangles of 3 hank yarn at 4s. per.....	1	16	0	Linen weaving.
Woof—9½...ditto.....4....ditto....at 3s. 6d. per	1	13	3	
Expense of bleaching yarn, &c.....	0	4	0	
Total expense.....	3	13	3	

This Web would bring at a Medium Price 2s. 2d. per Yard.

	£.	s.	d.
52 Yards, at 2s. 2d. per.....	5	12	8
Leaving to the weaver a neat profit of.....	1	19	3
Or, about 2s. 2d. per day.			

A Thirteen Hundred.

	£.	s.	d.
Warp—11 spangles, 4 hank yarn, at 4s. per.....	2	4	0
Woof—11...ditto... 5....ditto.....at 3s. 6d. per..	1	18	6
Bleaching yarn, &c.....	0	5	0
Total expense.....	4	7	6

The price of this Web should be at least 2s. 8d. per Yard.

	£.	s.	d.
52 yards, at 2s. 8d. per.....	6	18	8
Neat profit to weaver.....	2	11	2
Or, about 2s. 10d. per day.			

These data and calculations are taken from the reports of several intelligent Weavers, and are made on the most moderate scale; but when, by the improved shuttle, which is slowly creeping into this parish, the

time is shortened a fourth; or, when the skill of the manufacturer enhances the value of his work, then the profit of weaving, will often amount to 3s. 3d. or more, in the day.

Spinning. The reward of female labour is seemingly, when compared with the above, but very inadequate; the usual earnings of the day's spinning is six-pence, and never exceeds nine-pence. The common quantity which an individual spins, is a hank in the day. A pound of flax may therefore be converted, by a single spinner, into a spangle of four-hank yarn in four days; this spangle will sell from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. which, deducting 1s. 8d. as the cost of the flax, will leave from 6d. to 8d. a-day as the price of the labour. This, when considered by itself, is certainly very little, but the value of spinning, to a family, does not depend on the profits of an individual, but on the accumulated profits of all the individuals composing it: every female in a house, from six years old and upwards, can thus contribute to the general stock, by an employment which is not occasional, or subject to change, but regular and constant. This accumulative profit is greatly increased, when one of the men of the family is a manufacturer. Thus a family of four grown up women can spin 18 spangles of yarn in 18 days, which nearly keeps pace with the work of a single weaver, who manufactures a web in that time. In this manner a family, so circumstanced, can produce every three weeks, by their united labour, a linen web worth.....£5 12 8
Which, deducting the cost of flax, &c.....1 15 6

Leaves a net profit of.....3 17 2

Here then is a family of five persons, (and the writer knows many such) who will derive regularly from their united labour, a profit of at least from sixty to seventy pounds sterling a year. As most of the families, thus circumstanced, have farms also, and raise their own flax, the profit is still farther increased; so that, when the constancy of this employment is taken into account, nothing can be more advantageous, to the country in general, than the progress of the linen manufacture; and if we add to these, the moral effect of such a mode of employment, the advantages are altogether incalculable.

In order to comprehend the foregoing, let the situation of large collective manufactories be compared with this diffusive species, and its excellence will be apparent: in the former a number of persons, of different ages, and sexes (some, of consequence, as in all large societies, extremely worthless) are crowded together in one place, without guide or guardian over the children, without restraint or obligation on the adult, where each brings his share to the general stock of vice, until the accumulation of every wickedness and profligacy, which the varieties of human guilt afford, is complete. In the latter the industrious parents are chearfully seated at their employment, in the midst of their little family, watching over the conduct and the tempers of their rising offspring, directing them by their counsel, guarding them by their prudence, and teaching them, with their own hands, the arts of an honest labour. No one, indeed, can truly appreciate the value of such domestic occupation, but he, who (like the minister of religion) has daily opportunities of observing, that the above is no ideal picture; and who hourly feels and understands, and blesses the effects of an employment,

Collective Manufactories.

which alike preserves the young under a parent's eye, and removes those parents themselves from the contact of vice and corruption. It is to be hoped, that all who thus feel and understand, will heartily join in reprobating every attempt to aggrandise individuals, or even to add to the wealth of the country, by exchanging the happiness and innocence of a diffused, for the wretchedness and profligacy of a collective manufacture.

Linen Bleaching.

Among the occupations of the place, we should not omit the bleaching of linen, which has for many years afforded so valuable an opportunity of employment to the poor, and of profit to the better classes in this country. There were formerly three bleach-greens in the parish, which are now reduced to one; this, however, is not to be considered as any evidence of its peculiar decay. The parish of Dungiven has suffered nothing in this respect, but what is common to the whole north of Ireland. It is rather satisfactory to observe, that, in the midst of all the discouragements and general decline of the linen trade in late years, one bleach-green still survives, which is carried on to an extent, and with a spirit and perseverance, which it would be difficult perhaps to meet with elsewhere. In addition to the general depression of trade, another circumstance, formerly unknown, may be here mentioned, as operating of late to the injury of linen bleachers, though it does not in any degree affect the manufacture. A very great proportion of the linen now manufactured in this country is exported, unbleached, to England, where it undergoes a short process, which renders it what is called half-white; in this state it is readily purchased by the working classes, on account of it's supposed strength.

XI.—*Natural Curiosities, remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

The first part of this head has been already noticed in Sect. II.

Succession of Incumbents.

The following list, taken from the books of the First Fruits' Office, shews the succession of the incumbents of this parish:

Edmund Harrison admiss. 16° Dec. 1616, ad Rect. de Banagher val. £8, Dungiven.

Carol. Vaughan admiss. fuit 6° die Oct. 1631, ad Rector. de Bannacher cu. Dongiven, in Com. Londonderry, £10. 13s. 4d.

R. de Bannagher, cum Dungevin, Com. Londonderry, vacat. circiter ann. 1668.

Georgius Young admiss. institut. et induct. fuit. 1° die April, 1669, ad Vicar. de Dungevan, Com. Tyrone.

Rector & Vicar. de Bannagher et Dungevan, in Com. Londonderry pred. per mortem Georg. Young, ultimi ibm. incumbentis, vacat ann. circiter 1669.

Adam Read, institut. et induct. 2° die mensis Aug. 1670, ad R. de Bannagher cum Dungevin, in Com. Londonderry, £8. Rector et Vicar de Bannagher.

Quodq. Vicar. de Dungiven situat. in Com. Derens. ac infra Diæces. nram. Derens. deven. vac. per natural. mortem prd. Adam Read, et quodq. prd. Galfrid Fanning, ad pred. Vicar. institut. fuit circa prd. mens. Jan. annoq. 1716.

Quodq. Rector. de Banagher situat. in Com. Derens. ac infra Diæcess. nram. Derens. deven. vac. per nralem mortem pred. Adam Read, circ. ann. 1716. Et quod. Galfrid Fanning, ad prd. Rector, institut. fuit circa mens. Jan. anno suprd.

George Blaker, 7 July, 1791, Banaghcar, val. £8.

Alexander Ross, pres. et inst. 11 May, 1810. R. of Banagher, V. Dungiven, val. £8.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

Rundale. On the subject of suggestions for improvement, there is little to offer beyond what is already diffused through the other parts of this account. The tenure of land in Rundale, has been judiciously abolished every where throughout this parish, except in the townland of Carn, which bears in almost every acre and cabin, the visible marks of this ruinous system; what renders the example still more conclusive is, that the few farms in that townland, which have not been permitted to retain this mode of occupancy, have kept pace in improvement with the rest of the estate. No remedy can be suggested for the wretched system of dividing land into such minute portions, as already noticed, unless the proprietors could restrain, by a positive and general regulation, the reducing of farms to less than ten or fifteen acres. This, however arbitrary it may seem in the first instance, would be attended by so many salutary and valuable consequences as could not fail to call forth the approbation of the benevolent and the wise.

APPENDIX.

TOWNLANDS *in the Parish of* DUNGIVEN, *with their* ANCIENT NAMES PROPRIETORS, POPULATION, *&c.*

Townlands.	*Ancient Names and Derivations.*	*Acres.*	*Families.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*TOTAL.*
1 Ovil, -	Oil, Rock, - - -	717	36	95	97	192
2 Owenbeg, -	Abhuin-beag, Little river, -	440	29	85	94	179
3 Ballygooden, -	Baille-Guidhean, Town of Prayer,-	136	6	19	17	36
4 Lackagh, -	Leaca, Great stone - -	135				
5 Dungiven, -	Baile-an-Mualidh, town on the ridge	539	173	418	499	917
6 Derryware, -	Daraighaire, Green oaks, -	152	10	22	22	44
7 Scrigan, -	Screagan, Rocky plain, - -	203	16	41	38	79
8 Derryduff, -	Daraigh-Dubh, Shady wood, -	120	15	39	45	84
9 Ballymakeever,	Baille-magh-Eaber, Quagmire-town,	99				
10 Tiergoland, -	Tir-Gola, Hungry ground, -	278	11	36	32	68
11 Brishey, -	Breissi, A gentle run of water, -	683	12	35	33	68
12 Curraghlane, -	Curach-Lean, Boggy meadow, -	478	15	35	40	75
13 Ballymonan, -	Baille-Moinadh, Mountain town, -	218	9	21	20	41
14 Hass, -	N'Ass, Waterfall, - - -	186	13	49	45	94
15 Magherabuy, -	Machaire-Bhuide, Yellow field, -	257	33	89	89	178
16 Tiermiel, -	Tur-meal, Dry hills, - -	500	48	122	124	246
17 Crebarky, -	Cra-Bairche, Strong fortress, -	870	45	122	121	243
18 Tamniaran, -	Tamannaharan, Base of the hill, -		28	81	82	163
19 Cashel, -	Caesiel, the rock, - -	286	20	59	61	120
20 Boviel, -	Beawill, Corner for cattle, -	442	25	64	57	121
21 Carn, -	Cairn, Heap of stones, - -	1075				
22 Ashlamaduff, -	Aislam-a-Dubh, Bare black hill, -	521	54	126	146	272
23 Evishegeran, -	A'ibhe-seach-irian, Fine grass field,	643				
24 Cruckanim, -	Cruik-a-nim, Butter-hill, - -	555				
25 Cluntageera, -	Cluin-ta-ciara, Brown plain, -	2860	53	139	160	299
26 Corick, -	Comhrac, Meeting of waters, -	702				
27 Gleanshane, -	Glean-sane, Stormy valley, -	2158	25	66	78	144
28 Currudda, -	Cure-Kodach, Concealed pit, -	740				
29 Edenticaul, -	Adhante Caoille, Burned land, -	1527				
30 Ballymacallion,	Baille-magh aillion, Town of pleasant plain, - - -		50	109	135	244
31 Ballyness, -	Baille n'Ass, Town with a waterfall,	1374	60	154	156	310
32 Gor.garn, -	Gort-a-garn, Field of Underwood,	280	32	97	98	195
33 Leanamore, -	Leana-Mor, Great meadow, -	555	15	47	43	90
34 Gortnacross, -	Gort-na-cross, Field of the Crosses,	362	15	34	41	75
35 Derryork, -	Daraigh-orc, Cutting down of oaks,	395	30	72	64	136
	Total amount of the Townlands...	21058	878	2276	2437	4713

The Marquis of Waterford is Proprietor of the Townlands Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35. Rev. A. Ross of No. 16. The remaining 19 Townlands are the property of Robert Ogilby, Esq.

No. 2.

The following is a LIST *of the different* TRADES *and* PROFESSIONS *in the Town of* DUNGIVEN.

Name.	*No.*	*Name.*	*No.*
Linen Merchants,	4	Smiths,	6
Grocers,	7	Coopers,	4
Cloth-Shops,	3	Butchers,	5
Yarn Dealers,	6	Turners,	2
Haberdashers,	1	Carpenters,	1
Delft-Shops,	2	Cartmaker,	1
Farmers,	7	Dyer,	1
Shoemakers,	6	Nailor,	1
Tailors,	3	Flax-Dressers,	2
Bakers,	3	Publicans,	13
Millers,	2	Innkeepers,	4
Hatters,	4	Surveyor,	1
Masons,	3	Various Dealers,	5

There are, besides, one Gentleman of the Law, one Presbyterian Clergyman, and two Medical men resident in Dungiven.

No. XV.

UNION OF

ENNISCORTHY,

(Diocese of Ferns, and County of Wexford.)

By the Rev. Richard Radcliff, Rector.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name. ENNISCORTHY (the name of this union) is said to be so called from a crooked island in the river, and in general, the definition of the Irish names would account for places in many parts of the kingdom.

Situation. It consists of 5 parishes, viz. Ballyhuskard and Templeshannon rectories, which are situated in the barony of Ballaheen; St. John's a rectory, and Clonmore a vicarage, situate in the barony of Bantry, and St. Mary's a vicarage, in the barony of Scarawelsh, and all in the diocese of Ferns and county of Wexford.

Contents. This union commences about 8 miles west of Wexford, on the river Slaney: It consists of 84 townlands and denominations, the names of which are to be found in the Appendix, and extends from east to west 8 miles,

Extent. and from north to south about the same distance; covering a surface of about 12000 acres, which are prin-

cipally arable and pasture, with the exception of part of the bog of Illy, which bounds Ballyhuskard.

Hills. That part of Oulard Hill, called Sleenogorick, Vinegar-hill hanging over Enniscorthy, and Bree Hill in the parish of Clonmore, are the only high lands which are worthy of notice; they are all fit for pasture and
Rivers tillage. The river Slaney, which takes its rise from Lugnoculla, in the County Wicklow, runs through the union north and south; into which the Boro' and Urrin two small streams, which take their rise from Mount
Bogs. Leinster, empty themselves. That part of the Bog of Illy already mentioned, is the only land of that description in the union. There are no woods or plantations, except those about gentlemen's seats.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Marl. No mine or mineral has, as yet, been discovered.—Marl, brown or blue, is to be had almost every where, in great abundance; also, limestone pebble, which is
Salmon. confined entirely to the banks of the Slaney. Salmon, white trout and eels, and the pearl muscle, are the produce of the Slaney.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

Hospital. There is no hospital in the parish, except an occasional one for sick soldiers in the town of Enniscorthy,
Bridges. which had been a priory, and is so called still. There is a very handsome stone bridge of three arches across the Slaney, at Enniscorthy, and a good bridge at Scarawelsh, over the same river; one end of which is

in the parish of St Mary. Enniscorthy is the only town in the union.

The principal road through this union is the Mail Coach road from Dublin to Wexford; there is also a road branching off to New Ross. Roads.

Wilton, the seat of the Alcock family, in the parish of Clonmore, about 3 miles from Enniscorthy, to the right hand of the Slaney, on the Road to Wexford, is a delightful spot, highly cultivated and improved by the late Henry Alcock, Esq. There is also an excellent house at St. John's, built by Charles Hill, Esq. where he always resides. Wilton. St. John's.

There is an house in St. Mary's, for the reception of 8 poor widows, built by Dr. Vigors, formerly Bishop of this Diocese, and endowed by him with the sum of £900, which is lodged in Latouche's Bank; the interest of this sum is received by the Rector, to pay each widow nine shillings per month. Widow's House.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

There had been, it is said, a monastery at St. John's; but no vestige of it can at present be discovered. A very fine old castle is to be seen in the town of Enniscorthy, supposed to have been built by King John: it has been lately repaired, and is now the residence of A. Hawkins, Esq. law agent to the Earl of Portsmouth. Monastery. Castle.

There is also an old feudal castle at Mackmine, in the Parish of Clonmore, the residence of Newton King, Esq. and the ruin of a castle called Brown's Castle, Mackmine

hanging over the river, about 3 miles from Enniscorthy.

Danish Forts. There is no round tower, but a beautiful Danish Fort or Rath at Selville, or Motrabeg, in the parish of Temple Shannon. There is also one at Donanore, in the parish of Clonmore.

V. *Present and former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Wealth. The inhabitants are, in general, esteemed wealthy; the industrious lower class of the people are comfort-

Health. able, and appear healthy and well dressed. Their food

Food. is generally potatoes and milk, with some change on

Charitable Loan. festival days. The indigent in the union are relieved by a charitable loan, of an institution, from which are lent every week, occasional small sums, interest free, which has considerably contributed to promote the

Longevity. comforts of this class of people. In general, the people here live to a good old age, but there are no extraordinary instances of longevity.

VI. *The Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Disposition The Inhabitants of this union are generally very

Language. shrewd, and well disposed. The English is the language used. There are bonfires on St. John's, St. Peter's, and St. James's eve. The patrons are St. John and St. Mary.

VII.—*The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Education. There are several schools dispersed through the union, and in the country parts, the scholars are taught for about 8 months in the year; the remainder of the time

Parish School. being occupied on their farms. We have a parish school at Enniscorthy, to which Lord Portsmouth con-

tributes £20 a year. A public Library has been set up there by subscription about two years ago; but there is no collection of Irish or other MS. documents.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

The five parishes, comprising this union, were united by Act of Council, in the year 1798. It is in the patronage of the Bishop of Ferns, who resides at Ferns. St. Mary's, in the town of Enniscorthy, is the only church in repair in the union. A very large Roman Catholic chapel has been built by subscription within these six years in Enniscorthy, and there are two more in the parish of Ballyhuskard. Patron. Church. Chapel.

There is an excellent Glebe-house, and suitable offices, erected by the former incumbent, the Rev. Joshua Nunn: it was burnt down in the rebellion of 1798, and rebuilt, by the present incumbent, in the year 1804, in which he constantly resides; there are 23 acres of glebe annexed to it. There is also another glebe, of 20 acres, in the parish of Ballyhuskard. Glebe House.

The tithes are partly leased for 5 or 7 years, and partly viewed annually; a reasonable allowance is made to the farmers for their trouble of manufacturing them, and they are always rated considerably under the market prices. Tithes.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

The general mode of agriculture is, by marling the lea one year previous to its being broken up; from which they have a succession of ten or more crops; when the land is laid down to rest, till fit for another Modes of Agriculture.

Dairies. Sheep. coat of marl. There are eight dairies in these parishes, consisting of from 20 to 60 Cows. There are no sheep walks of any extent; the few that are kept by the farmers are improving by a mixture with the Leicester and South Down, the latter of which has been sent into this parish by that spirited and patriotic farmer and breeder, the Rev. James Symes. The breed of black cattle is also much improved by an Astley Bull, which was introduced here about six years since, at the expense of 100 guineas.

Value of Land. In the immediate neighbourhood of Enniscorthy, lands set from six guineas to ten pounds an acre; but in the rest of the parish from 30s. to 50s.

Fairs. The market for meat and vegetables, &c. is held at Enniscorthy on Thursdays and Saturdays. There are 8 fairs in Enniscorthy, on the 21st of February, 25th of April, 5th of July, 26th of August, 19th of September, 10th of October, 15th of November, and 21st of December in each year.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

The general occupation of the inhabitants is in agriculture, and the people of Enniscorthy carry on a good corn trade.

Manufactories. There is a cotton manufactory at Kilcarbery, in the parish of St. John's, which employs 40 hands: the machinery of this is worked by water. A manufactory for flannel, blankets, and frize, has been lately established in the parish of St. Mary's, which is also worked by water, and employs 30 hands.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Enniscorthy stands conspicuous in the History of the Rebellion of 1798: and Vinegar Hill, which adjoins the town, is also remarkable for being the place where the battle was fought, that terminated the rebellion. Vinegar Hill.

The following Extracts taken from the Regal Visitation books, and those of the First Fruits' Office, shew the succession of the incumbents of this parish:

Ann. 1615, Enescorthy Rcor. imppr. Walter Dongan, firmar. cur. Johes. Hugh Ecclia & Cancella repata.

Enescorthy, va. £28, Rect. impropriat. Dudleius Loftus miles firmer. curat. Johes Hughes, a sufficient Minister. In good state church and chancel, &c.

Milesius Sweeny institut. fuit, 17° die Decembr. 1675, ad Rector. de Rossdroit et ad Vicar. de Eniscorthii dioc. ffernen. & Com. Wexford.

Oliver Carey, A. M. V. of St. Mary's Enniscorthy, and R. Templeshannon, R. Ballyhuskard, R. St. John's, V. Clonmore, 16 June, 1767.

Joshua Nun, A. B. collated 11 Feb. 1778, V. St. Mary's, R. Templeshannon, R. Ballyhuskard, R. St. John's, V. Clonmore.

Richard Radcliffe, Clke, collated 13 May, 1802, V. St. Mary's, Eniscorthy, R. Templeshannon, R. Ballyhuskard, R. St. John's, V. Olonmore, Wexford.

XII.—*Suggestions for Improvements, &c.*

Not any.

APPENDIX.

Townlands.

1 Ballynahaltin,
2 Blackstoops,
3 Cloross,
4 Commons,
5 Greenville,
6 Kirconnon,
7 Moyne,
8 Springfield,
9 Quarry-park,
10 Aghnagally,
11 Ballynaborna,
12 Brownswood,
13 Clonhostin,
14 Corbally,
15 Crefoge,
16 Coolgarrow,
17 Drumgoold,
18 Finchoge,
19 Hempfields,
20 Townfields,
21 Kilagoley,
22 Kilpierce,
23 Montrobeg,
24 Salville,
25 Templeshannon,
26 Vinegar-Hill,
27 Broomfield,
28 Ballynapierce,
29 Knockmorshal,
30 Munfin,
31 Monaheer,
32 St. Johns,
33 Sweetform,
34 Ringform,
35 Tourduff,
36 Tomalosset,
37 Aghnafin,
38 Ballymottymore,
39 Ballymottybeg,
40 Ballymurry,
41 Ballynamudda,
42 Banreal,
43 Ballybegg,
44 Ballynastoon,
45 Ballygraunnel,
46 Ballymackdonafin,
47 Ballycoursymore,
48 Ballycoursybeg,
49 Upper Clonmore,
50 Lower Clonmore,
51 Cooladina,
52 Derry,
53 Farnatrane,
54 Gorrymile,
55 Gorochtrowlon,
56 Kilbride,
57 Kilcotty,
58 Middletown,
59 Mount Daniel,
60 Olertleigh,
61 Rathkyle,
62 Sleenagoriah,
63 Burmount,
64 Bree,
65 Ballybuckly,
66 Ballyeltin,
67 Ballynovary,
68 Bridgetown,
69 Clonmore,
70 Coolatigue,
71 Carrig,
72 Clough,
73 Crown,
74 Donanore,
75 Gorr,
76 Kilgibbin,
77 Knockduff,
78 Knocknagrass,
79 Mackmine,
80 Loughgorrald,
81 Park,
82 Stone-Park,
83 Sparrows-Land,
84 Wilton.

No. XVI.

UNION OF

FIDDOWN,

(Diocese of Ossory and County of Kilkenny.)

By the Rev. Joseph Sandys, A. M.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name. FIDDOWN is the ancient, as well as the modern name of this Union: it is so called from "Fiodh," a wood, and "Don," a fortified place or residence: This church takes its name, like many others in Ireland, from their vicinity to woods, lakes, &c. as Kildare, from Kill, a church, and "Daire," an oak wood, literally the church of the oak wood; so Fiddown is the church at the fortified residence.*

Situation. This Union lies in the county of Kilkenny and diocese of Ossory, for the most part in the barony of Iverk, though a small part of the N. E. side is in the barony of Knoctopher; and consists of the rectories of Fiddown, Bewly and Tubbret, and the rectories

* The remains of a moat and castle are still to be seen near the church on the brink of the Suir.

Situation. and vicarages of Castlane and Tipperaghney. It is situated in 52° 11' N. lat. and 7° 9 W. long. from the
Boundaries meridian of Greenwich, bounded on the W. by the river Lingawn, a name derived from "Lin," a pond, and "Chan," white, signifying a white or transparent pond; on the south by the majestic Suir, so called from Suir, a sea-nymph or mermaid: on the N. it is separated from the barony of Kells, by the hills of Bregawn, Carrick-na-Gawg and Moondiga; on the N. W. by the parish of Castlane or Whitechurch, (which was a part of this Union until about the year 1772); on the N. E. by the barony of Knoctopher, and on the E. and S. E. by the parish of Clonmore.

Extent. Its extent from Tubbret, its most easterly extremity, to the three bridges on the Carrick road, its most westerly, is about five miles; and its breadth, from the river Suir on the south, to the Knoctopher side, is on an
Division & Contents. average four or nearly so. It is divided into 46 Townlands mentioned in the Appendix. There are about 11,000 acres within the Union, of which about 2,200 are under tillage, 800 is meadow, about 5,000 pasture, and the remaining 3,000 mountain land, most of which however, is good pasturage for dry cattle or sheep.

Hills. The hills in this Union are Carrick-na-Gawg, so called from "Carrick," a rock, and "Gawg," a cleft or chink; Mondiga, from Muin, a mountain, (Lat. mons,) and Dig, a dike or ditch; Carrick-trost, from "Carrick," as above, and "trosta," a crack or fissure; and the southern skirt of a range of hills, called the Walsh mountains, from the name of the family, who possessed that part of the county of Kilkenny, from the time of Strongbow's invasion to that of the usurpation of Cromwell. When King William, on his march to Carrick, saw

from the Walsh mountains this part of the barony of Iverk, the golden vale, he is said to have exclaimed, "this, indeed, is a country worth fighting for."

The principal rivers are the Suir and the Lingawn: the former runs along the south side of the parish, a fine majestic river, navigable for large lighters from Waterford to Clonmel, a course of about 25 miles. Rivers.

In this Union is the bog of Dowling, whose derivation is exactly the same with that of the metropolis of Ireland, from "Dubh," black, and "Linn", a pool, containing about 200 acres, which yield a rich and deep peat of the finest quality. Adjoining this is the wood of Girrawn, (from Gorran, a grove or wood,) now commonly called Gurtrush wood, containing about 50 acres: and about two miles west of this, is the oak-wood of Fanningstown, containing about six acres of full grown oak. There are also several smaller woods, groves, &c. scattered throughout the Union. Bogs.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

There are many limestone and several sandstone quarries in the Union, and one of a varigated grey marble, of which several handsome chimney-pieces have been lately made in the neighbourhood: this last is in the village of Pilltown, and takes an exceedingly high polish. Near Bessborough is a mineral spring of the chalybeate kind. The Suir abounds with excellent trout and salmon.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

We have neither infirmary, hospital, jail, bridewell nor workhouse in this parish. The only village of any

Pilltown. note is Pilltown, three miles from Carrick, on the Waterford road; a very neat one, consisting of a wide street nearly a quarter of a mile in length, with fine old trees interspersed among the cottages, and inhabited by some respectable families. It might be made a place of some consequence, as the tide flows up to it by a branch from the Suir, called the Pill.

Bessborough. The gentlemen's seats are—Bessborough, a fine old seat of the Earl of Bessborough, situated in a very extensive and well wooded park, containing upwards of 500 acres, all enclosed with an high stone wall. The house extends in front about 100 feet, in depth about 80; it is built of hewn blue lime-stone, dug from quarries in the park: here is a large handsome hall, in which are four Ionic columns of Kilkenny marble, each shaft is one entire stone, 10 feet 6 inches from the base to the capital. The saloon and parlour are large and handsome, and furnished with some very good pictures, particularly a Night-piece, Peter's Denial, by Gerard Seghero, formerly in the collection of Monsieur de Piles; a Nativity, by Jordaens; two fine old copies after Corregio; a Concert of Birds, by Hondikooter; Dead Game and Fruit, by Snyders, with several Landscapes by Horizonti and Lucatelli; and there are in the other apartments several valuable and original pictures. The house was built about the year 1744, from the design and under the inspection of David Bindon, Esq. an Irish gentleman, who professed portrait painting and architecture, and who travelled into Italy to improve his knowledge and taste in these arts: the house stands about three miles and a half from Carrick, on the right hand as you go from Waterford to Carrick.

Belline. On the same side, and about a mile nearer to Carrick, stands Belline, an elegant villa, built by Peter Walsh,

Esq. surrounded with a beautiful demesne, almost all of his own creation; for when he began there, the ground was naked and swampy, with only a few oaks scattered over it.

The high road between Kilkenny and Carrick runs nearly along the western boundary of this parish, and parallel to the river Lingawn, which it crosses at about midway by a good stone bridge. The high road between Carrick and Ross takes nearly a diagonal direction through the whole parish, from south-west to north-east; and the mail-coach road between Carrick and Waterford, through the handsome village of Pilltown, runs from west to east, nearly, and partly on the banks of the river Suir. Roads.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c. &c.*

In the parish church there are several monuments of the Ponsonby family: there is one very beautiful, consisting of two very fine marble half-length figures of Brabazon, Earl of Bessborough, and his countess, placed on a sarcophagus of Egyptian marble, under a pediment of white, supported by four beautiful Corinthian columns and four pilasters of Sienna marble. In Oowning are the ruins of a small church, which, as tradition says, was founded by Una Walsh, from whose name the place is still known by the name of Una, or Oowning. Here stands, on the southern angle of the church-yard, a venerable yew-tree, which seems to bear evident marks of being coeval with the first existence of the church itself; its centre being hollow from time immemorial, so that three or four persons could stand upright within it, and not be incommoded. Its cir- Monuments. Oowning. Yew Tree.

cumference at the ground is 19 feet, and continues nearly of the same dimensions to the height of 10 feet.

Templeorum. In Temple Orum also were lately the ruins of a church and castle, said to have been built by Orum Walsh, who was brother to the aforesaid Una, and who also gave his name to the edifice erected there; 'Teampol' being the Irish for a church, (Lat. Templum,) and 'Orum' the founder's name. No vestige of those edifices now remains, but on their former site, a large Roman Catholic chapel is in a state of forwardness. In the north-west extremity of this parish also are the ruins of Killkeran church, from 'Kill,' a church, (Lat. Cella,) and 'Keeran,' the name of the founder, wherein are some crosses of curious workmanship, and decorated with hieroglyphic and emblematic devices.

Tybroughney Church. Tybroughny, or Tipperaghney church is also in this parish, and seems to be a ruin of great antiquity, from 'Tiobar,' a well, and 'Eocha,' a name formerly very common among the Irish, both forming now the modern name of Tybroughney. Here also stands a stately castle, supposed by some to have been built by King John while living at Waterford: another account is, that it was built, or at least inhabited by some of the Walshes of the Walsh mountains, who were once the proprietors of this entire parish: and this latter tradition derives the name of Tybroughney from the words Tih Branagh, literally meaning in the Irish language, Walsh's house. This and the adjacent ruins are situated on the northern bank of the river Suir, and about two miles from Carrick. Here is also a moat or barrow rising gradually of a cone-like form, from a spacious foss at its base, with an ample space on its top, as usual in such mounds; and in the valley, on the N. E. side of Carrick-na-Gawg,

Moats or Barrows.

is another stately moat, of like form, and commanding a view of the former, supposed to have been designed as beacons to give alarm in time of warfare or invasion.

On the S. W. of the summit of Carrick-na-Gawg, is a cromleach, or heathen altar, so called from 'Crom,' bent or inclined, and 'Leac,' a stone, such stones being always found in an horizontal position, a little inclined or depressed at one end, as is supposed to give the blood of the victim a tendency to fall off in that direction. This stone is 13 feet 6 inches in length, and 6 feet 9 inches in breadth, and 1 foot 9 inches in thickness, supported by four other large stones placed upright; its elevation from the ground is about 5 feet, and seems to have been one of that description called carns, composed of heaps of loose stones, piled together, which are so frequently found on the tops of mountains in Ireland. Cromleachs

It was on those cairns the Druids, or as they were more particularly named the Carnachs, lighted their solemn fires in honour of Bell or Belus, on the 1st of May, which, in the Irish language, is still known by the name of La Bealtine, or the day of the fire of Bell. These altars, like all the religious ceremonies of the heathens, were only rude imitations of the Jewish sacred structures, and equally devoid of artificial embellishments; "an altar of whole stones, over which no man hath lift up any iron: and they offered thereon burnt offerings unto the Lord, and sacrificed peace offerings."—Joshua 8. v. 31. So the Irish Carnacks drove the four-footed beasts around those sacred fires, using at the same time certain ceremonies, to expiate for the sins of the people, and to keep off all contagious

Cromliaghs. disorders from them and their cattle for the ensuing years. All the inhabitants of Ireland quenched their fires on this solemn occasion, and rekindled them again from the sacred fires.

About 200 paces north of the ruins of Oowning-church also is a Cromleach of the same construction; but the altar-piece has fallen from its former position, and has, together with its supporters, yielded to the hand of all-destroying time, which has long since lowered their original altitudes: its length is about 9 feet and a half, its breadth 7, and greatest thickness 2 feet.

About half a mile south-west of Whitechurch is a cromleach, on the lands of Killonerry, in length 12 feet, in breadth 9 feet 9 inches, and in thickness 1 foot 6 inches: and about a mile eastward of this is another cromleach, on the lands of Ballyhenebry, its length 15 feet, its breadth 12 feet 6 inches, and thickness 3 feet. There is another cromleach at Tubbrett, in the Union of Fiddown, and also another, (a small one,) on the townland of Rahien.

Leac-an-sgail. But the most stupendous work of this nature, as well as the most perfect, is another cromleach, called Leac-an-sgail, from 'Leac,' a stone, and 'scal,' a champion or hero, whose great exploits probably entitled him to the privilege of interment near this sacred place: the vast altar-stone is 16 feet in length, 12 in breadth, and 2½ in thickness, with an elevation from the east of upwards of 15 feet, and is supported by high rocks standing upright on their edges, in such a manner as to strike every beholder with awe and astonishment. This curious monument of heathen antiquity, stands on the

lands of Kilmogue, in the N. E. extremity of the parish. This cromleach is supposed to be the largest in Ireland, and is accurately described in the excellent Statistical Account of the County of Kilkenny, written by William Tighe of Inistiogue, Esq. and also in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries in London, published in the 16th volume of the Archæologia, in which is an engraved representation of it, plate xviii.

Leaba-na-conn.

At Moondigue in this parish, is another structure consecrated to religious rites, consisting of large upright stones placed on their edges in earth, as if inclosing the tomb (as is vulgarly supposed,) of one of the giant race, called Leaba-na-conn, from 'Leibe,' a stride, stretch or leap, and 'cuana,' a hill, that is, the dancing place of the hill: their sacred ceremonies generally concluding with a dance, as was the custom of other nations, "and see, and behold, if the daughters of Shiloh come out to dance in dances."*

Raths.

In this neighbourhood too are some raths, which, from their similarity of construction to the generality of such throughout the kingdom, scarcely deserve a description here.

V. *Present & former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Population

From an abstract made by Mr. Tighe, of Inistiogue, from the returns of 1731, the Union of Fiddown contained 1739 inhabitants, of which number 300 were Protestants; and from a similar return, made in 1800, the Union contained 3281, of which 483 were Protestants, by which the increase, in 69 years, appear to be 1542,

* Judges 21. v. 22.

and by keeping to the same proportion, the population would be at present about 3600.*

Occupation. Wealth. Food. Health. Longevity.

The occupation of the inhabitants is chiefly agriculture: many of them hold large farms and keep their families neat and well, and some are wealthy: the cottars and labourers live entirely on potatoes and milk, and have, in general, large families, and most of their children are healthy and strong. There are many instances of longevity in the parish; lately, not a few from 90 to upwards of 100 years of age.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Language.

In the lowlands of the parish, English is spoken by all descriptions of people: Irish is common in the mountainous parts.

Patron-Days.

The first institution of patron-days in Ireland, was an anniversary commemoration of those days on which their parish churches had been dedicated to their respective saints, whose tutelary guardianship the people annually implored as their mediators and advocates with the Almighty; which custom also prevailed in England, where such annual meeting are denominated wakes; and in both countries used to be celebrated for one or more days after the next Sunday, or saint's day, to whom the parish church had been dedicated. This institution seems to have been very ancient in Ireland; nor was this belief of saintly advocacy peculiar to the primitive Christians only, as appears from the acts of the Maccabees, many years after the death of Jeremy—"Then Onias answered, saying, this is a lover of the

* From a return made a few weeks ago of the Barony of Iverk, it would seem that this Union exceeds 5000.

brethren who prayeth much for the people and for the whole city, to wit, Jeremiah the prophet of God."*— "O Lord Almighty, thou God of Israel, hear now the prayers of the dead of Israel."† Patron-Days.

It appears that while the Catholic religion was the national one of Ireland, the clergy and laity of each parish annually assembled at their respective churches on those solemn occasions, not only to implore the future tutelage of their patron-saint, but also to offer prayers and distribute alms for their departed friends; from whose venerated tombs they cleared the rank weeds, and decorated them with the gayest flowers of the season, renewing, at the same time, the mournful funeral dirge, in which was recounted every worthy action of the deceased and his relatives, as on the day of interment: hence it was necessary to erect temporary lodgings or booths in the neighbourhood of the churches, and procure provisions for the poor, which were distributed to them in charity by the pious of every denomination; as also to find refreshment for the strangers, whose devotion frequently brought them from very remote places on those occasions.

Such was the first institution of patron days, and such it continued for ages, until the Reformation changed the features of Religion, and a new mode of worship was introduced, and the ceremonies of the Catholic Religion prohibited by penal statutes; yet the people, ever tenacious of the religion of their fathers, assembled, as usual, on each anniversary day, but they were now become like a flock without a shepherd,‡ and

* Maccab. 2. xv. 14. † Baruch ii. 14.

‡ Matt. xxvi. 31.

Patron-days. exercises of devotion, at such meetings, gradually gave place to prophane amusements: the pious and devout having, in a great measure, forsaken these degenerate assemblies, a total relaxation of discipline and good order prevailed among the ungoverned multitude; drunkenness and riot became in time familiar; and those days, originally devoted to the honor of God, seemed now wholly set apart to celebrate the orgies of the Prince of Darkness.

The Patron-day of Piltown, annually held on the Sunday after St. Peter and St. Paul's day was transferred thither from Tybroughney, to which saints that church in all probability had been dedicated. The church of Oowning having been dedicated to the Vir-Mary, the Patron day of said place, is always held on the Sunday next after the 15th of August, being Assumption Day. There are two Patron-days more held in the union of Fiddown, those of Templeorum and the Countess's Bush; but transferred to those respective places, from churches in the neighbouring parishes; the former held about the 20th of October, and the latter about the the 13th of said month.

Disposition The parishioners of this union are in general, honest, sober, and industrious; as a proof of their meriting the Charitable Loan. above character, a charitable loan was established here in the year 1806, from stock made up by subscription, to the amount of about £150. This is lent out in small sums, of from 1 guinea to 4, as required, to the poor, interest free, and is repaid weekly, at the rate of 6d. British for each guinea so lent; and though this has been established for 7 years, and none of the money ever unemployed, by which the collective sum of nearly £2000 has passed through the hands of more than 600

people, there has not a shilling been lost either by fraud or bad debts. Many of the children have an aptitude for learning, particularly, some branches of the mathematics; some within these last few years have evinced a remarkable genius for drawing and design, and some have made no contemptible progress in landscape and figure painting. This dormant genius has doubtless been called into action, by the children seeing it practised and encouraged in the parochial schools.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Education.

The Children are, in general, instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, and then brought up to trades, &c. There is no public endowed school. The parochial Protestant School is kept in Pilltown: the number of children at present in it is 74 boys and 56 girls, in all 130; of which number about one-third are Protestant. The boys are taught reading, writing, accounts, and some of the most useful branches of the mathematics; the girls are instructed in reading, writing, and needle-work: the price per quarter from 3s. 3d. to 5s. 5d. except for book-keeping and mathematics, which are 11s. 4½d. per quarter. As an encouragement for this school, the Earl of Bessborough pays the master 12 guineas, and the Rector of the union 2 guineas per year.

Parish School.

Roman Catholic Schools;

There is also a Roman Catholic school kept in Pilltown; the number of children taught there at present is 80, at from 2s. 2d. to 5s. 5d. per quarter. There are besides three other Roman Catholic schools, one at Ooning, one at Temple-orum, and one at Kilmogue; each containing from 30 to 40 children, at from 2s. 0d. to 4s. 4d. per quarter. In Pilltown is also a Dame's school for very young children, in number about 40, at from 1s. 7½d. to 4s. 4d. per quarter.

other schools.

MSS. There is not in this parish any public library, nor any collection of Irish or other MSS. documents relating to Ireland, that the writer knows of, except some Irish manuscripts in the possession of Patrick O'Neill, of Ooning, among which is a very fine copy of Keating's History of Ireland; which is the more valuable from the circumstance (so well known to every lover of the History of Ireland and of its language) that the printed translation into English of this work is so unfaithful and incorrect, as to afford abundant proof, that the translator was ill qualified for the task he undertook.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

Advowson Church. The advowson of this parish is in the Bishop of Ossory. The parish church, which is situated in Fiddown, on the banks of the River Suir, was very handsomely fitted up by the late Earl of Bessborough. At

Glebe-House. a small distance from the church, a Glebe-house and offices are now erecting by the present Incumbent on a glebe of about 13 acres. There are, besides, 4 other glebes in different parts of the union; one of 30 acres at Ooning, one at Tubbret of 3 acres, one at Corloughan of 1½ acres, and a small one of 3-4ths of an acre, opposite to the church, on the banks of the Suir.

Rectories. Of the rectories of Bewly and Castlane, no names can now be traced in the union to indicate their former situations; but it is very probable that both names have been, through mistake, formed of Ballycaslane, which is the Irish name of Castletown, formerly part of

Catholic chapels. this union. The Catholic chapels are those of Ooning, Templeorum, and Pilltown.

The common practice in this parish is to sell the tithes to the occupying tenant, at the following rates: wheat and potatoes 12s. per acre; barley 10s. per ditto; oats and meadow 8s. per acre: the amount is paid in two equal gales, in the beginning of November the first gale, and the other in the May following, and in general pretty regularly. Tithes.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

Lime is much used as a manure in all parts of the Union: there are upwards of 25 lime-kilns, all of which can scarcely supply the demand. The lime is sold at from a guinea to 25s. per score barrels. The farmers within the vicinity of the river Suir also use stable-dung, bought in Carrick or Waterford, at from 8 to 10 guineas per load. Manures.

The mode of agriculture practised in this Union is a rotation of potatoes, wheat and oats. The stock of cattle consists chiefly of dairy-cows: there are very few sheep in the parish. Almost all the farmers feed a quantity of pigs, which they sell at Waterford for exportation. The best land in this parish sets for about £6 per acre: the middling for £2, and the poorest for 10s. Crops. Stock. Rents.

There are no regular markets actually held in this parish, but there is a patent for a weekly market to be held in Pilltown; and four fairs are held annually at Fiddown, on the 25th of April—on the 10th of June—on the 29th of September, and on the 30th of November. Fairs.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

Some of the inhabitants are employed in the common and necessary trades of shoemakers, smiths, masons, coopers, carpenters, &c. No manufactures are carried on now in the Union of Fiddown: formerly coarse woollen cloths and ratteens were made in the Walsh mountains.

XI. *Natural Curiositics, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Horns.

In forming a pond at Belline, in the year 1781, a large pair of horns were found remaining fast to the skull, being a very curious and entire specimen of those horns which are commonly called moose-deer horns; they were discovered lying about eight feet deep in a bed of soft marl: a great part of the skeleton of the animal was found with the head, and it is probable all the bones might have been collected, if water had not flowed too rapidly into the excavated pit. The horns were carefully preserved, and are placed, still firmly fixed to the skull, in Bessborough-house, in the corridore leading to the principal stair-case: they are larger than those mentioned in Molyneaux, and Boates's Natural History, or Sir James Ware's Antiquities of Ireland. A smaller specimen of the same kind of horns was discovered a few months before in another excavation at Belline.

Succession of Incumbents.

The following list, taken from the books of the First Fruits' Office, shews the succession of incumbents of this parish:

Ann. 1615. Vicaria de Floddowne, Thomas Lloyd vicar, Gabriel Bevill, curatus, valor Rect. 28. valor Vic. 28. No booke.

Gulielmus Redleye, institut. 29 Junii, 1637, ad Vicar. de Fidowne, Dio. Ossor. & Com. Kilkenny.

Johes. Wilson, institut. 10 die May, 1662, ad Rector. de Ballytarsny, et Vicar. Eccliæ. pochial. de Fidowin, val. £6 6s. 8d.

Johes. Wilson, admiss. 17° die Octobr. 1671, ad Rectorias de Inshiholaghane als. Inchywolaghan, val. £13. 6s. 8d. Ballytarsny, val. 30s. Fidowne et Tulloghanebroge et Vicarias de Fidowne, val. £6. 6s. 8d. et Tulloghanebroge, val. £6, infra Dioc. Ossorien. in Com. Kilkenny.

Johes. Mullan, cler. collat. fuit 13° die Junii, 1687, ad R. de Bewly £4 ——h, Tubrid et Ballytarsny £3, et Vicar. de Tuperaghney et Fidowne £6 13s. 4d. Com. Kilkenny.

Robertus Watts, cler. A. M. collatus fuit 16° die mens. Maii, A. D. 1720, ad seperal. Rectorias de Ballytarsney, Bewley, Tubrid, Tipperaghny, necnon ad seperat. Vicarias de Fiddown, Tipperaghny & Castlane, in Com. Kilkenn. et Diœc. Ossor. vacant per mortem naat. Clici. Gul. Kinneer, cler. A. M. ultimi. ibm. incumbent.

William Watts, Rect. and V. Fiddown, Rect. Bewley, Vic. same, Rect. Tipperaghny, Vic. same, 9 Jan. 1754.

Samuel Madden, L. L. D. instituted 27th July, 1781, R. Fiddown, V. Fiddown, R. Tipperaghny, V. Tipperaghny, Rs. Bewley, R. Tubrid, Kilkenny.

Hans Hamilton, collated 2d Oct. 1800, R. and V. Fiddown, R. Bewley and Tubrid, R. and V. Tipperaghny, Kilkenny.

John Kearney, A. B. collated 22d November, 1806, Union of Fiddown, consisting of R. Fiddown, V. same, R. Bewley, Tubrid, Tipperaghny, V. same, Kilkenny.

John Leslie, A. M. collated 6th March, 1807, Union of Fiddown, consisting of R. Fiddown, V. same, R. Bewley, Tubrid, Tipperaghny, V. same.

Joseph Sandys, collated 29th January, 1808, Union of Fiddown, consisting of R. Fiddown, V. same, R. Bewley, Tubrid, Tipperaghny, V. same.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

Not any.

APPENDIX.

ABSTRACT *from the* PARISH REGISTRY.

Year.	*Baptisms.*	*Marriages.*	*Burials.*
1811	18	1	7
1812	12	4	5
1813	17	3	7
Totals....	47	8	19

TOWNLANDS, DERIVATIONS, POPULATION, *&c.*

Townlands.	*Derivations.*	*Acres.*	*Houses.*	*Families.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
1 Artlone,	High pasturable level,	180	38	40	119	118	237
2 Ashtown,	Sufficiently obvious,	464	29	29	59	67	126
3 Ballyglassoon,	Townland of green herbage,	47	22	26	63	72	135
4 Bessborough, or	Sufficiently obvious,	500					
5 Kildalton,	Dalton's church,						
6 Gurtrisb,		232					
7 Ballyhenbry,	Henebry's Townland,	318	26	26	88	102	190
8 Ballynametough,	Public Victuallers' town,	84	50	52	158	156	314
9 Ballypatrick,	Patrick's Townland,	25					
10 Ballyghoun,	Town, with a pound for confining cattle in,	201					
11 Tinnakelly,	House at the wood,	62					

TOWNLANDS, DERIVATIONS, POPULATION, *&c.* CONTINUED.

Townlands.	*Derivations.*	*Acres.*	*Houses.*	*Families.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
12 Ballynacrony -	Townland with Trees, -	300	22	23	77	91	168
13 Beaton, -	Peat-burnt Manure, -	112					
14 Banaher, -	Hornlike curved roads, -	160					
15 Loughreigh, -	'Lag,' a valley, and 'reidh' clear, - -	36	60	66	196	210	406
16 Sandpits, -	Meaning obvious, -	85					
17 Banabehey, -	Birch crowned summit, -	326					
18 Knockanure, -	Heath abounding hill, -	40	37	40	79	85	164
19 Tubbrett, -	Tiobrad, a well or spring,	209					
20 Barnecole, -	Stake fenced gap, -	50	4	4	11	10	21
21 Belline, -	Finn's Florence-town, -	194	8	8	30	23	53
22 Brenar, -	Dirty place, (a fallow,) -	191	10	10	40	34	74
23 Corrabally, -	Detached townland, -	515	12	12	37	34	71
24 Corloughan, -	Bog with water-weeds, -	218	20	20	58	67	125
25 Tinoslee, -	Highway house, -						
26 Coroughmore, -	Great Bog, - -	290	18	18	65	61	126
27 Dowling, -	Duvleen, black pool, -	269	21	22	52	55	107
28 Fanningstown, -	Meaning obvious, -	160	13	13	33	41	74
29 Fiddown, -	Woody fortified residence,	486					
30 Turkstown, -	Pigstown, from the great number of pigs fattened there, - -	80	71	71	218	247	465
31 Garnerea, -	Level garden, -	305	34	34	80	105	185
32 Garryduff, -	Black garden, -	150	38	38	105	135	240
33 Glenbower, -	Deafening vale, -	134					
34 Templeorum, -	Orum's (the founder) church		83	86	219	253	472
35 Oldcourt, -	Same as Seancathair, -	328					
36 Mullenbeg, -	Little Mill, - -	387					
37 Jamestown, -	Of obvious import, -	156	19	19	44	60	104
38 Kilmanachen, -	Little monk's church, -	146	28	31	74	93	167
39 Kilmogue, -	Church of Emhog, its patron	300	19	23	49	54	103
40 Lickane, -	Little flag or stone, -	375	42	42	104	121	227
41 Tubbernabrone,	Millstone well, -						
42 Moondiegue, -	'Moin' a hill, and 'digue' a trench, - -						
43 Oowning, -	From Winny or Winifred Walsh, - -	1084	51	53	138	155	293
44 Rahien, -	A small rath or fortress, -	320	23	23	76	84	160
45 Rogerstown, -	Of obvious import, -	210	73	84	186	196	382
46 Pilltown, -	Of obvious import, -						
47 Springfield, -	Of obvious import, -	65	1	1	4	4	8
48 Tipperaghny, -	Ocha or Ochna's well,* -	79	50	52	166	188	354
		10504	922	963	2630	2921	5551

Of the Townland No. 7, Michael Cox, Esq. is proprietor; of No. 25, Anthony Cliffe, Esq.; of No. 38, Lord Callan; of No. 48, Pat. Power, Esq.; and the remaining townlands belong to the Earl of Bessborough.

* Probably the name of the patron saint or founder of the church here.

1 Artlone, (Ardchluain,) from 'Ard,' an ascent or acclivity, which Iberno-Celtic word is the root of the Latin Arduus; and 'cluain,' a fine level fit for pasture; this word 'cluain,' English, Clon or Clone, is a very common appellation for towns and villages in Ireland, and seems to be the origin of the English word lawn.

8 Ballynamctagh, (Baille-na-mbiatach,) from 'Baille,' a town, and 'Biadhtach,' a public victualler; in which word the letter B is eclipsed by prefixing an adventitious M, for the sake of Euphony; a privilege peculiar to the Irish tongue, which greatly adds to its harmony and elegance. Biadhtachs were an order of people among the old Irish, whose care and duty was to supply the king's household with provisions, as also the standing armies of the kingdom or province, as well as foreigners, travellers, &c.

13 Beaton, (Betinn,) this word is more properly Peating, from Peat, or earth burnt there, to manure the soil; which operation has given the name to the place.

14 Banaher, (Beannachair,) this name signifies horns in Irish, and took its rise from that part of the road where others branch off from the main one, forming thereby something resembling horns.

21 Belline, (Baille-Fhinn,) from 'Baille,' a town, and 'Finn,' pronounced inn, in the genitive case; a proper name common among the old Irish, i. e. the Town of Fionn.

30 Turkstown, (Baille-na-Ttorcach,) from 'Baille,' a town, 'na,' of, and 'Torcach,' pigs; a name probably given on account of the number of hogs fattened there in former days as well as at present.

32 Garryduff, (Gardhadubh,) from 'Gardha,' a garden, and 'Dubh,' black; a species of gravelly earth, chiefly composed of burnt stone, being very common in most parts of Ireland, known by the name of Fulachda Fian; it is chiefly found in the neighbourhood of springs or brooks, where the ancient Fenii, as Ossian says, were wont to spread the feast of joy.

34 Templeorum, (Teampol-orum,) from 'Teampol,' a church, and 'Orum,' the founder's name. Tradition says, he was of the family of the Walshes, and brother to the above Una, as was also the little monk of Kilmanachen.

35 Oldcourt, (Seanchathair,) from 'Sean,' old, and 'Cathair,' a town or city; this place being a noted residence of the Walshes of the mountain in former days; and from this was drawn their title of Baron of Shancaher.

35 Ooning, (Una,) from 'Una,' the proper name of a woman, English Winifred; tradition says, the little church of Ooning was founded by Una Walsh, of the family of the mountain, whose name the village and church still retain, i. e. the church of Una.

No. XVII.

PARISH OF

FINVOY.

(In the Diocese of Connor and County of Antrim.)

By the Rev. James Grier, Curate.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

The parish of Finvoy, situated in the diocese and county above mentioned, is bounded on the north by the parish of Ballymoney, on the south by that of Rasharkin, by Killagan bog and the Claughey river on the east, and to the west by the river Bann. It is about three Irish miles long from north to south, and five broad at the utmost extent. Name. Boundaries Extent.

Finvoy, says one Gentleman, previously consulted for the derivation of the townlands, is deduced from "fin," fair, and "ouch," a grave; another derives it from "fin," fair, and "voy," a place for cows: by others it is considered to mean "Fin's Victory," a place where Fin M'Cool (Fingal) gained a great battle. Nor does this appear quite improbable; for if the Vale of Glenariffe be the country of the genuine Oscheen (Ossian) as a living author, Dr. Drummond, in his valuable and Derivation.

entertaining notes to his poem on the "Giant's Causeway," seems to believe, Finvoy, which is not more than 10 miles distant, might have been subject to the sway or incursions of his father Fingal, who commanded a body of troops called Fiona Erion, in the latter part of the third century, and raised fortresses for the defence or subjection of the natives. There is besides, in the Bann Side, near the Vow, and close to the highway, a very extraordinary little hollow, surrounded on all sides, and from which the rain water collected there can find no passage, which is called to this day Fin M'Cool's Punch Bowl.

Divisions. It is divided into three parts by two bogs, which run through it; and adjacent to these, and in the same direction of nearly north and south, are two ridges of mountain, or rather two branches of the same ridge. That one which faces the west, and is the most precipitous, is called Craigs, from its rough and craggy heights, and the eastern one * Kellymurris, probably from the great woods once abounding there. Thus this parish is by nature divided into three parts, which are denominated the Bann Side, between the Mosses and Kellimorris.

Although this parish has been opened by roads, yet it is not well cultivated. The want of hedge-rows and planting is every where apparent, and few or no effectual steps have been taken to reclaim the turf-bogs, Planting. which so much abound in it. There is, however, some planting in a thriving state at Moore Lodge, the seat

* Some say Killymurris should be written Kellymurris, from *Chiltia* woods, and *mora* great; others spell it Kellemorris, i. e. Morris woods, Morris being Con's brother, and having the Kelloquin, 19 quarterlands, in Rasharkin parish.

of W. Moore, Esq. and at Cullytrummin, belonging to Sampson Moore jun. Esq. near the Bann, and on the road from Rasharkin to Ballymoney there are three new plantations of trees on a small scale, one at the Glebe-house of Finvoy, another at Mr. Alexander Kamage's, near it, and a third at Carrireagh, the seat of Stephen Holland, Esq.

Mountains.

It has been observed, or it may be inferred from what has been already said, that this parish is not only very full of bogs, but also of mountains: besides the two great ridges before-mentioned, there is an intermediate range of hills, called Tulloghans, i. e. the Hills or Hillocks; and in going through the least cultivated parts, it is no less surprising than true, that many of the higher and more barren grounds have been cultivated in former times, which have not, in the memory of any person now living, been broken up. This circumstance, which seems to be general through the island, seems to indicate a more improved and populous state of it than the present, at some remote period. The oldest inhabitants attribute this to the lower and better grounds having formerly been under wood*: and this is so far true in the present case, that the lower division of Finvoy, pays a much less proportion of the county cess, than its present population would authorise. Of the church cess it pays 7-15ths, but of the county one, only 1-3d, because the former was settled at the vestry since the woods were cut down. The late worthy rector, the Rev. W. Ravinscroft, suggested another solution

* That Ireland was full of woods 200 years ago, is evident from a grant of King James in 1609, to the Society of Londonderry, to cut down, 50,000 oaks at 10s. a piece, 100,000 ashes at 5s. each, and 10,000 elms at 6s. 8d. to build said town from the woods of Killetra, (between Coleraine and Tyrone) where there are few woods at present.

Mountains. of this circumstance, viz. that the English, in order to subjugate the natives and accommodate themselves, drove them to the hills and barren mountains, and seized the lower and richer grounds for themselves: these the natives were of necessity obliged to cultivate, till incorporating with their conquerors, they gradually settled again in the low grounds.

Besides these reasons, which are very probable, the writer met, some years ago, in a pamphlet, a very different account of this matter. In conformity and furtherance of the opinion of those, who attribute all merit to their religion and clergy, it was asserted by the author, that while Ireland was under the regulation of the Monks, it was in a much higher state of cultivation than it has ever since been, and that those religious persons, by tilling and improving every part of it, provided as well for the bodies as for the souls of the inhabitants. The fact, perhaps, might be, that when the lower parts were mostly under woods and full of bogs, the higher grounds were chosen, as being warmer and more wholesome than those below, and better adapted for watching the movements of their enemies, and might thus be possessed and cultivated by the native Irish out of choice.

Contents. Having obtained a good map of the parish from an excellent draughtsman, Mr. James O'Cane, of Ballymoney, the writer requested him to compute the number of acres from it, and he made them 8000 Irish acres in round numbers.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c. &c.*

Neither mines nor minerals have as yet been discovered, nor any thing curious, or worthy of being mentioned under this head, been remarked.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

There are but few hamlets in this parish. On the Bann side there are the three nearly contiguous ones of Shanaghy, Artiforty, and the Vow. But Dunloy, in Killimorris, is the chief, and indeed the only one which bids fair to be a little town. There is a good inn, at which the Mail Coach stops and changes horses: also several new houses, and (what is here rare) slated ones are to be now seen. Dunloy.

Through the first division of this parish run two roads, one along the river Bann from Portglenone to Coleraine, and another nearly parallel, and about three fourths of a mile distant from Kilrea to Ballymoney. Through the middle division runs what is called the King's highway, from Ballymena to Ballycastle: and through Killimoris a fourth road, on which the Mail travels. These roads are intersected by three cross ones, so that there is a ready communication between all parts of this parish. Roads.

The country also around is assuming a more cultivated appearance than heretofore; and some very poor and cold ground has been converted into excellent meadow. These improvements are owing to the exertions and encouragement of the proprietor, George Hutchinson of Ballymoney, Esq. who has got a patent for holding four fairs yearly at this village, viz. one on every 15th of February, May, August, and November. There are some good and many convenient houses in the parish; not to mention the Glebe-house, which is a new one, and of which something will be said hereafter. Moore Lodge is the chief building, and is beautifully situated Improvements and Gentlemen's seats.

Improvements and Gentlemen's seats.

on the right bank of the Bann; it is the seat of William Moore, Esquire, and is certainly one of the prettiest and most retired spots in this country. The river is seen in all its beauty and majesty, flowing calmly and with full tide, so as completely to answer the celebrated description of the Thames by Dr. Donne—

> "Tho' deep yet clear, tho' gentle yet not dull;
> "Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full."

The demesne reaches a considerable way along the river, and down the stream is planted with trees, some of which are of large size. The walk here is retired, and often overshadowed, inspiring at once tranquillity and awe. About half a mile distant to the east is Cullytrummin, the seat of Samson Moore, jun. Esq. second captain of the Rasharkin and Finvoy yeomen. He has improved his farm in the best and most profitable style, and has his plantations in a forward state. Beside this is Killians, the present residence of Capt Moore, of the Antrim Militia, a chearful spot, with a pleasant garden, and some trees planted by the writer of this account, and now much beautified by its present owner.

There are many other good and convenient houses, such as Hollybank, the seat of Mr. Nelson; Desertderring, which though out of repair, has some good plantations; Derraw, that of Mr. Smith; and Mullans, that of Mr. Kamadge: and farther on, towards Ballymoney, Carrireagh, the seat of Stephen Holland, Esq. which has of late been much improved and repaired, and several plantations of forest, and some fruit trees laid down about the place.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Of Antiquities there are several remains in this parish, and some of them well worthy of notice. Of Logs or artificial caves, made in times of war and public commotion, to secrete men and their property, there are three extensive ones besides those which are generally formed in the inside of forts. One begins close to the Bann at Moore Lodge, and runs, it is said, far upwards through Ardnagross hill; another crosses the road near Finvoy church, and extends a great way through Upper Knockans; and a third lies about a quarter of a mile from the Glebe-house, and runs up the hill of Slevenagh. Caves.

Forts are numerous, though many of them have been levelled. Three, however, only shall be mentioned, as the most remarkable. *Kilconway gives name to the barony, and lies close to the high road, between the Churches of Rasharskin and Finvoy. It is circular, and has an artificial cave round its extent in the inside. The writer of this account lately levelled the outside into the trench, repaired the breaches and planted the whole, making a gravel walk round the top; and from the contiguity of the Glebe-house to it, has called the latter Glebe-Fort. Forts.

The second is called † Drumaboichan, and is the only elliptical one, the writer of this has yet met with. It Drumaboichan.

* Con's burying place; and on raising a large stone lately, bones and ashes were found. By Con is here meant Conway Mc. Quillan, whose family and fortunes were ruined by Sourleboy in the famous battle of Aura, fought on the 13th July, 1569

† The Hill of Enchantments, or irresistible power, say some; the back of the huts or little houses, i. e. behind the Vow say others. Below it is an artificial island at the Ferry, said to have been made for the residence of Ann Mc. Gerry, a nun, almost as famous for her sanctity and predictions as the Black Nun of Bonymargy.

lies near, and seems to command the Vow Ferry, which was a pass of some consequence on the Bann in times of old.

Craigs. The last that shall be mentioned is the Fort of Craigs, which is a square of 150 feet, with a very deep trench.

Stones. About a furlong distant from the fort, is a stone of near five feet high, erected like a column, on a hill, from which there is a prospect of Jura and other western isles. Between the fort and pillar are two upright stones, raised at nearly equal distances, though not in a direct line between them. One of these intermediate stones is seven feet high, and the other six: they are nearly square, and taper to a point.

It is left to antiquarians to determine, whether these forts were places of habitation in times of peace, or of retreat in those of war; whether memorials of great men slain or of battles fought. From their lying in sight of each other, through the northern part at least, of this kingdom, it would seem, that they were signal-posts or camps for small military corps dispersed over the country to secrete plunder and keep the people in subjection. After the middle of the ninth century, we read that Torges,* and his Danes and Norwegians, were mostly masters of Ireland, and appointed captains over their predatory bands in every district, obliging the natives to fly into caverns or betake themselves to their woods and swamps. But to leave conjecture, a Druidi-

Cromleck. cal altar, or cromleck, as it is called, shall be described: beyond the top of the Craigs' rocks, and above a mile

* Or Turgesius who invade Ireland in 815, and laid waste the greater part of the island. The chief objects of spoil and rage were monasteries and men of learning. He fixed his head-quarters at Armagh, and assumed the state and title of king, but was put to death by Melaghlin, king of Meath.—Gordon's History of Ireland.

east of the new glebe-house in Finvoy, is what is commonly called the broad-stone. It is a slab of black, hard and heavy stone, 10 feet long, above 8 broad and 1 thick, raised originally on five other stones, set edgewise as pillars. The foremost supporters are still standing in their first position, but one of the back ones has been taken away, and the stone, by that means, has sunk from its horizontal level: the front pillars are more than 4 feet high and 1 foot thick, and by being a foot asunder, give an entrance to the chamber which is below. This chamber, though now filled with small stones was deep enough to allow a middle-sized man to stand upright in it, and communicates by spaces left as doors with two other chambers, which run out northward behind it. These are more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad and 7 long, and were evidently arched over. The great stone projects southwards in front $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and to the front are annexed, at the distance of a foot, two other narrow slabs of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and about 2 feet high, which thus formed with the foremost supporters a semi-hexagonal front. One of these side-stones has been taken away in the memory of the occupying tenant: the fore-edge, as well as the eastern and western ones of the broad stone are nearly right lines, but the northern one slopes off until it becomes only 3 feet. The whole stands within a circle of 45 feet in diameter, which appears to have been excavated to form in the middle the chambers under ground, and a cavern which seems to have ran round the whole enclosure. The view is bounded by rising grounds to the south, and by the adjoining craggs on each side, but extends so far northward as to command a view of the sea, Knocklead and Coldagh-head. Cromleach.

Design and Uses.

As to the design of this cromleck, the people of the country say that a giant was buried under it, and think that some of his most distinguished followers were interred beside the three upright stones in the same neighbourhood. From black earth and bones found in such places, and the solitariness of their situations, it would seem they were altars, where religious rites and sacrifices were performed. The writer has been told, but will not avouch it as true, that the upper stone in some of these cromlecks was so placed upon its supporters (like log-stones,) as that the Druid or pagan priest could move it at his pleasure: he has met with an account of a large black stone at Durham, which by twining on a private pivot, enabled the priest of the place to try the penitence of his votaries, by their moving it when he chose, as a token of the forgiveness of their sins.

Something like this, or at least like Latinus consulting the oracle of Faunus in Virgil, may have been practised here in times of old: the arched chambers under ground induce the writer to think, that such places have been applied to these purposes. This application of stones and altars seems to have been universal before the times of Christianity: Lucian says, "but now every stone and every altar utters oracles, which has been sprinkled with oil, and has been crowned, and has got an impostor;" and the elegant, though much-decried author or translator of Ossian, mentions such places as believed to be haunted by the spirits of the dead—"The horrid circle of Brumo, where often, they said, the ghosts of the dead howled round the stone of fear."

In the chamber below, the Druid might have his familiar, (i. e. his crafty confederate,) who, by hollow

and awful sounds, coming as it were out of the bowels of the earth, might confirm his words of prophecy or forgiveness. In such solitary places and dark rooms, those who came to consult the oracle and dive into futurity might lie alone all the night, until terror would set their imaginations to work, and dreams be taken for divine inspiration.

Subjoined are the dimensions taken by the writer of this account, in company with captain Sampson Moore, of the Antrim militia:

	Feet.	*Inch.*		*Feet.*	*Inch.*
Girt from N. to S.	29	7	N. W. side,	4	2½
Ditto from E. to W.	19	1	Slope towards W.	1	7
Diagonal from E. to W.	12	10	N. side,	3	0
Ditto from N. to W.	10	5½	N. E. side,	3	0
Front, a right line,	7	0	E. side, a right line,	7	0
W. side,	5	9½	Horizontal girt,	31	7

Druidical Enclosure.

The circle or druidical enclosure, as the writer takes it to be, is situated in a grazing park, on the eastern bank of the Bann, below the falls of Moore-Lodge: it is about 25 feet in diameter, formed of natural stones, which are all but their tops under ground. Within this outer was an inner row of stones, also circularly set, and a large stone in the centre: what is surprising in this circle, is its singular property of resounding when stamped upon with the foot, as if it was hollow. The wonder is increased, when it is considered, that the enclosure is not situated on high ground, where there might be rocks or caverns beneath to cause the sound: the ground is indeed dry, and a little elevated, but not sufficiently so as to reverberate the sound so strongly. This has so far excited curiosity, as to cause it be dug up in two places and considerably defaced. The writer was many years ago present with other gen-

Druidical Enclosure:

tlemen, and a number of common people, who went to dig it up in hopes of finding out the cause, and in expectation of discovering hidden treasure: they made a deep pit in it, and took the large stone from the centre; nothing however was found but a dry friable mould, different from the surrounding soil.

This circle is situated in the middle of a large sweep which the Bann here takes in the form of a slackly-stretched bow, between the falls of Moore-Lodge and Movanagher: the neighbouring hills, which are very picturesque and beautiful, greatly confine the horizon, and form an amphitheatre, which has two openings nearly north and south. From the situation of this, and similarly small circular enclosures, they seem to have been places of pagan worship; and certainly the scenery of the opposite mountains, and particularly the grandeur and beauty of King's-hill, when joined to the majestic appearance of the Bann and the noise of its adjacent falls, was well suited to inspire devotion. From the black mould and ashes commonly found in such places*, the writer is inclined to think they were "Pyratheia," where the natives, in old times, lighted up fires to the sun, (the great object of worship to unenlightened man,) to whom the first day of the week was dedicated, and of whose worship, the bonfires at midsummer are vestiges yet remaining among us.

The Craigs.

We cannot quit these rocks, called the Craigs, without remarking, that they must have been the scene of great events in former times: they possess, at present, more remains of antiquity than the writer has any where

* I. E. "a place for lighting fires," from πυρ (Pur) which in Greek signifies "fire," and αιθω (aitho) to kindle, to burn," &c.

else seen in the same space of ground. Here you meet a large cromlech in the hollow of a high and craggy ridge, and about a furlong's distance, a square fort of 9,000 feet in area, with a very deep trench, and within a few hundred yards, three erect and tapering pillars, supposed to be memorials of chiefs slain and buried there. The place where the altar is erected is lonely and awful; it induces thought, and brings back the memory of former days, over which the mind broods with pensive pleasure. Here Fingal, and his clans of Mourné and Boiskené, may have displayed their valour, Torgis, and his Scandinavians, committed their ravages, Sourlebuoy, (i. e. yellow Charley,) and his Scotch, played off their stratagems, or D'Courcey, and his English, shewed their heroism. All are now gone: a total change of laws, manners, religion, and war has taken place—a rational religion and mild government have blessed us with peace and knowledge.

Scenery.

While thus engaged in thought, the mind is called off by the singularity of the scene. These Craigs are high, and command a view of the Bann side, of Lough-Neagh, and the Derry mountains: towards the west they are much higher and precipitous than towards the east; they have three rows of perpendicular rock westerward and but one to the eastward, and most of the space between is covered with bog. This would tempt me to believe that Kirwan's account of the Deluge is real, and that the eminences of our higher mountains have been carried away by its mighty force: "The great southern ocean," according to him, "overwhelmed the northern part of the globe, swept away the soil of Arabia and the desert of Cobi, and dashed to pieces the mountains of eastern Siberia and America." In its return, it probably severed Great Britain from the

continent, and Ireland from Great Britain, and so denuded the northern shore of Antrim, which first met its violence: the western side of the Uralian chain, is, in the opinion of some travellers, more precipitous than the eastern; and, owing to the subsidence of the waters after the deluge, these hills appear to be much more precipitous towards the same quarter. However this may be, the Christian cannot but rejoice, to find the greatest chemist these nations ever produced, confirming the Mosaic account of the deluge.

V. *Present & former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Population

Although one-third of this parish is bog or heathy ground, yet from the returns made this year, 1813, by the high constable, it contains about 868 houses, and 4720 people, of which census 2286 are males, and 2434 females: the number of houses, in the writer's opinion, are nearly doubled in the last 25 years, and the inhabitants in a like proportion.

The people are in general very much advancing, both in their mode of building houses and in agriculture.

Dress.

The dress of all classes, particularly of the lower, is very much improved, and the Grecian costume is generally adopted by the females.

Wealth.

There are many rich farmers in the parish, who enjoy all the comforts of life, and exhibit a considerable

Poor.

degree of civilization and hospitality. Of poor, there are about 25 on my list: but of these, not more than 10 accepted of badges, which for the first time we this year began to use. To distribute well the very moderate sum of poor money which was yearly collected, was at first found not to be a very easy matter, and liable to much

imposition: experience, however, convinced the rector, that to divide every Sunday, was only to bring a set of idlers to the house of God; he now distributes only twice in the year, at Easter and Christmas, except in cases of death or necessity. The time from Easter to Christmas being much longer, supplies him with a larger sum to be given at that season of inclemency, and when clothes are wanted by any of the poor, he lays out their portion in that necessary article.

The air of Finvoy must be salubrious, though the parish abounds so much with bog: there are two men, within half a mile of the church, who are each upon the verge of 100 years; my predecessor, the Rev. Samuel Dunbar, in the curacy for 50 years, performed the duties of that office, and died in 1791, above 80 years of age; and my late rector, the Rev. Skeffington Bristow, lived 63 years as such, and died in 1797, aged 96. These gentlemen were beloved by all the inhabitants of Rasharkan and Finvoy, but by none more than the writer of this account, as it is to their paternal kindness and instructions that he is indebted for any information he may possess. Longevity.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The language of the inhabitants of this parish is English, with some Scotch words used by the dissenters, and Irish by the natives. All are, in the opinion of the writer, gradually ameliorating both in liberality of sentiment and the arts of life. Language

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

As to the state of learning, it must be acknow-

Schools. ledged, that it is at a low ebb. There is no established school in this parish at present. The writer of this account during 20 years taught a classical school, and generally had 20 boys, at 25 guineas each yearly: upon removing last year to the Glebe-house, he gave it up, he hopes, for ever.

Education. From the listlesness of the rich and the indolence of the poor, it does not appear that the state of education can be much bettered, except the Legislature of the Country takes up the subject seriously. Something more than Mr. Edgeworth's Bill (which, if recollection serves, went to give £7 yearly to each parish in the kingdom to pay a schoolmaster) must be done. In Scotland, where education is much more evenly and generally bestowed on the poorer classes than in this country, every parish schoolmaster has from £12 to £24 a year: and what ought to excite the Great, not barely to admire, but to imitate, the good Bishop Wilson, besides a school-house, founded a library at every church of the 17 parishes, in the Isle of Man.

Schools. The school-masters here are generally three, one in each division of the parish, who have no endowment but the pay from their scholars, viz. for reading, per quarter, 3s. 4d. writing 4s. 2d. and counting 5s. 0d.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

This parish makes a principal part of the prebend of Rasharkin: there are three places of public worship in it; the Church and Meeting-house between the Mosses, and a Roman Catholic chapel in Killymurris. They are all, I believe, so well filled at present, that sectaries find little encouragement here.

There was no glebe nor glebe-house in Finvoy till very lately. In 1808 the Rev. W. Henry Dickson, the rector, very kindly laid off five townlands, in order to make the Cure of Finvoy a perpetual one. In 1809 a glebe of 10 acres of land was procured from Mrs. Strettel of Dublin, and Sampson Moore, Esq. upon moderate terms: upon this a house and offices were built by the writer of this account, which cost £760, and which are considered as handsome and well finished, as any buildings belonging to the church in this county. Glebes.

The portion of the parish, laid off for the Cure, lies around the church, and is bounded by the Claughey and Lonagher rivers, west and east; by Ballymoney parish on the north, and the townland of Mullans, south. Through the whole of this transaction, the kindness and attention of the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor was conspicuous. The improvement of the diocese under his Lordship is incalculable, in making perpetual cures, building glebe-houses and churches, and increasing the salary of the poorer clergy.

The church, which is situated nearly in the centre of the parish, is old and ruinous, buttressed on all sides, and rotten in the roof: we should hope to get a new one, if any person would step forward to conduct and be answerable for the expense. After building a glebe-house, and expending £260 out of his own pocket, the writer cannot think of engaging again in a similar business, without hopes of remuneration, which it is understood a perpetual Curate cannot obtain. As to tithes, they are cheaply set, and generally during the incumbency both of the Rector and perpetual Curate. They are paid in money as per agreement, and are seldom or never drawn. Church. Tithes.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

Value of lands. The highest set land is supposed to be at two guineas an acre. It has in the six last years doubled. As to the Proprietors property, the whole is probably debenture lands, except Killmurris, which belongs to the Antrim family, and is set in perpetuity to others. The greater part was granted by Cromwell to his officers, and is now in the hands of different landlords, none of whom (save Stephen Holland, Esq.) are descendants of the original grantees. The general tenures to tenants are lives and years.

Fairs. Farms. There are no markets, and but four fairs held quarterly at Dunloy, in this parish, as already mentioned. A few of the farms are so large as to contain 100 acres, but most of them are from 20 to 10 acres: there are two or three considerable grazing, or stock farms as they are called; the summer grass of which, to fatten a cow, is let at about two guineas.

Prices of labour. A day-labourer gets *cost anent*, as its called, 1s. 1d. in summer, and 10d. in winter, and with meat 6½d. or 8d.: a man and horse per day, 3s. 4d. and a pair and plough 7s. 7d. a mower 2s. 6d. cost anent, and with food 1s. 8d. These generally are the average prices at present here.

X.—*Of Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

Manufactures. There is no manufacture of any consequence, except linen, the staple one of the province of Ulster; and Bricks. bricks, which are here made in great plenty, of clay only found along the banks of the Bann. The hard ones are generally sold at 16s. 8d. the soft at 8s. 1½d. and if mixed at 11s. 4½d.

There is one article under this head, which would be of great importance, not only to this parish, but also to the lower parts both of the counties of Antrim and Londonderry; viz. the navigation of the Lower Bann. The effects of opening this communication would save the expense of land carriage from Belfast to Coleraine and other towns, and would open a direct trade with Newry. As Lough Neagh touches five counties, it would also excite a spirit of commerce through a great part of Ulster. And surely when other parts of Ireland are, by opening canals, deriving benefit from the Union, the North of Ireland should not be deprived of its share of advantage resulting from that measure; nor would many locks be necessary, as, according to the statement of Mr. Evans, an engineer, Loughneagh is only 37 feet above the level of the sea. Navigation

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Of natural and curious productions this union affords no specimen worthy of particular notice, except two singular gravel hills may be ranked as such. The largest and longest of these runs along Killagan Bog for more than a mile; the other has the high road running on its top from the Vow to Ballinagarvy. They are called Drumkeels, i. e. Little Hlls, and are from 50 to 100 yards broad at the bottom, but narrow at the top. Those noticed here are in the neighbourhood of rivers, or where waters have been stagnant, and seem to have arisen from the fluctuation of waters before these latter have been able freely to make their way to some lake or to the sea, in the same manner as the secondary mountains were formed by the retreat of the chaotic waters. Whatever may be their origin there can be no doubt of their utility. Their bowels give the best mate- Curiosities.

rials for making roads, and in many cases their tops are made into roads themselves which never fail. The most remarkable one noticed is that on the summit of which the highway runs from Lisburn to Ballinderry, for three miles. This latter is in the vicinity of the river Lagan.

Spaw. It might be thought strange by many, if no mention was made of a mineral well in Lischeahan, which two or three years ago made a great noise, and attracted even persons of some consequence from Scotland. It has the taste and smell of gunpowder. It is now sunk into oblivion, not being found stronger than many other spaw-wells found in our bogs.

Incumbents The following Extracts taken from the Regal Visitation books, and those of the First Fruits' Office, afford some notices of the succession of the incumbents of this and the adjoining parish:

Anno 1633. Epus confert valet. £80 per ann. Robtus. Dunbar, Prebendarius de Rasharkan.

Rasharkan, Prebendarius de Rasharkan, Rector.

Fenvoy, Prebendarius predict. Rector. Duncan Matthewson curate.

Kilraghtis Prebendarius pdc. Vicarius.

Serenissimus princeps noster Carolus, nunc Rex Angliæ, et per lras. suas paten. geren. dat. 25° die Novembris, anno regni sui quarto dedit et concessit pfato. Robto. (Dunbar) prebendam, sive prebendalem Eccliam. de Rasharkan in Ecclia. Cathli. sci. Salvator. de Connor.

Idem Robtus, installatus fuit 12° Decembris, 1628.

Wm. Ravenscroft admit. inst. & collat. 17 May, 1797; P. Rasharkin, Antrim.

XII.—*Suggestions for Improvements, &c.*

My remarks on this head shall be confined either to education or agriculture. With regard to the first, it is a well known fact, that without education the human powers lie either dormant or are awake only for mischief; until the boisterous tumult of the passions is by its kindly influence hushed into peace, the "still small voice" of religion cannot be heard; and religion alone (as experience proves) can regulate the unruly heart of man. Education.

The establishment of a school, on the foundation of Erasmus Smith, would, it is conceived, be the best means of putting education on a permanent footing in this and every other parish in the kingdom. If such a school could be had, it ought to be built near the church, which is central, and there can be no doubt, but that the resident Gentlemen and Clergy would warmly take up the business and cordially act together, not only in superintending the institution from time to time, but also in examining the improvement of the scholars, and in subscribing money to give books, as premiums to the most diligent and deserving. School.

Where such schools have not been, nor from the state of the funds are not likely to be obtained, it is hoped that Government will take such parishes into consideration, and endeavour, by some similar Institution, to spread a system of education equally through this neglected island. Such an undertaking would render the Union popular, and contribute more to the peace of the country than the bayonets of our soldiery.

Reclaiming

As to agriculture, in a parish so abundant in bog, the draining and reclaiming of it should be a primary object. Of the utility of the first, Captain Moore gave lately, in this neighbourhood, a striking example. By deepening the bed of a river about a mile below the glebe-house, to give vent to the stagnant waters of a morass lying between a townland of his and that of another Gentleman, he has made, at the expense of five guineas, a quagmire of nearly a mile long, (and through which a person barefooted could hardly before pass) solid ground, and thus converted an unprofitable swamp into good meadow and grazing.

As to reclaiming bog, mention shall only be made of a cheap and easy mode, of which the writer was an eye-witness. In 1806 he was in Connaught, and saw a great number of labourers set to burn the heath of, and level, a deep bog. It was then covered with coarse gravel to the extent of many acres, from a gravel pit contiguous. On expressing his surprise at such a procedure, a great many acres were shewn him, on the opposite side of the highway, changed to meadow in the same way, and many pikes of coarse hay procured. The lady who made these improvements during the minority of her son, had such an idea of their importance, that she erected a handsome arch over the highway at the place.

Ditching and planting.

Another thing, which would greatly improve the soil, and which is here much wanted, is ditching and planting. While the one serves to drain fields of their superfluous moisture, and secure their produce from the inroads of cattle, the other gives a degree of warmth and shelter to the crop, both while rising and when ripe, and beautifies, while it enriches a country. Trees and shrubs are the dress of nature, without which she

looks bleak and bare. Now both these (ditching and planting) might be greatly encouraged by landlords giving plenty of quicks and some forest trees to their tenants, and occasionally seeing that they take proper care of them.

The conduct and example of the Rev. Richard Olpherts of Armagh, cannot be here passed by: upon setting his lands in the Bann-side a few years ago, he gave abundance of thorn and quicks to all his tenants, and forest and fruit trees, to such of them as were likely by due attention to preserve them, to which he has this season added lime to the value of £50, given to those of his tenants, who had lately taken out new leases.

This points out the last method that shall be mentioned of meliorating the state of the lower classes, as well as improving the soil itself, viz. the occasional grant of lime (a manure of the first class) by landlords to such tenants as are too poor or too careless to employ it. Its price here is nearly 2s. a barrel, and is above the reach of the poorer, and is little used by the middling sort of Farmers. Lime.

And here we cannot but remark, that to ameliorate the condition of their tenantry is not only the duty, but the interest of landlords; and, what is material, they generally have the power: and that power, if steadily and mildly exercised, is salutary, if not necessary for the lower classes of the community, who act better when somewhat awed by authority.

APPENDIX.

What proportion the parish of Finvoy holds to the barony of Kilconway, of which it is a part, the key of the barony will shew, viz.

Of the County Cess.

Upper Dunaghy pays.....$\frac{1}{170}$
Lower do.....$\frac{2}{170}$
Rasharkin.....$\frac{3}{170}$
Upper Finvoy.....$\frac{2}{170}$
Lower Do.....$\frac{1}{170}$

Townlands *in the* Banside.

	Names.	*Derivations.*
1	Lischeachan	The Pismire fort.
2	Desertderring	ı dsome height of the South, or Eminence of Oaks.
3	Rosnashane	John's Reagh, or rough ground.
4	Ardnagross	Hill of Crosses, or cross roads.
5	Killians	The woods.
6	Ardilomin	Height of the house, or bare height.
7	Shanaghy	The old moat, or old kiln.
8	The Vow	Said to be so called from an engagement made by the M'Gerrys to be true to the English Government.
9	Maddidoo	The black dog.
10	Maddikeel	The little dog.
11	Killimaddy	The dog's grave.
12	Ballmagarvey	Rough town.
13	Glengad	The glen of withes.
14	Cloint	Craft or Elbow.
15	Eden	Rising *face* of a hill.

Townlands *between the* Mosses.

	Names.	*Derivations.*
16	Baltytan.	The huts for hiding.
17	The Craigs	The craggy heights.
18	Mullans	The heights.
19	Derraw	The old oak.
20	Knockins	Little round hills.
21	Carrireagh	The heathy quarter.
22	Drumlee	The grey back.
23	Moneykemon	The fair head bog.

Townlands in Kilmorris.

	Names.	*Derivations.*
24	Ballymacabrick	M'Caldrick's town, or town of hazles.
25	Dunloy	Lorus's fort, ot hill of the hollow ground.
26	Galdanagh	Place where weeds called Gallans grow.
27	Nushinagh	Nugent's place, or the old ash tree.

No. XVIII.

PARISH OF

FUERTY,

(Diocese of Elphin and County of Roscommon)

By The Rev. M. L. Short, Curate Assistant.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name. FUERTY is the ancient and modern name of the
Situation. parish, which is situated in the barony of Athlone and County of Roscommon: it lies in 53° 30' N. lat. and 8°
Boundaries 19' W. long. and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Kilbride, Roscommon, and Oran, on the south, by the parish of Athleague, &c. on the east, by part of Athleague and Roscommon, and on the west by the parishes of Kilbegnet and Donamon, all in the diocese of Elphin.

Extent. The extent of the parish from N. to S. is about five miles and a half; its breadth from E. to W. about four and a half: at a probable conjecture the superficial contents amount to 6550 acres; however, in the county books only 5549 (the number ascertained by ancient survey) appear chargeable with cess; since which event at least 1000 acres have been at different times reclaimed. Of these 6550 acres, about 4500 are fit for any

purposes of tillage, meadow, or pasture: the remainder being chiefly bottom grounds, yield little more than summer grazing for black cattle. A list of the several denominations of town lands in this parish, is to be found in the Appendix.

The country for some miles round is very flat. The only hill in the neighbourhood, which can properly be termed one, is that of Castlestrange, about a mile from Fuerty. It is on the estate of Thomas Mitchell, Esq. and is very pasturable and fertile. Hills.

The river Suck rises on the confines of Galway and Roscommon, and running in a serpentine manner through the parish from north to south, it empties itself into the Shannon near Clonfert. This river affords an ample supply of eels, pike, trout, bream, &c. There are likewise three loughs or lakes, viz. Loughtuggart (in English, Priest's Lough), Linebaun (or White Lough), and Loughfergus, which also abound in fish of the above description. Rivers. Lakes.

The most considerable bog, is that of Fuerty; it contains upwards of ninety acres, and is highly practicable to be drained, there being a fall of several feet from its surface to the river: a few others of less importance are interspersed through the parish. There are not here any woods or thickets, which can be classed separately from gentlemen's recent improvements, nor have we any plants possessing peculiar properties or virtues. Bogs.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c. &c.*

No mines nor minerals have been discovered here,

Quarry. but there is an excellent grit-stone quarry on the lands of Crevernully, in which is found stone of such peculiar solidity and hardness, that it is now successfully applied in forming grooves for the axle of the great water wheel of the flour mill at Castlecoot, and is proved by experience to be much more durable than metal, which was constantly used previously to this discovery.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

Before we attempt a description of the seats and bridges in this parish, it will be necessary to point out the roads which pass through it and intersect each other.

Roads. The main road runs from Athleague through the entire length of the parish from south to north; about one mile north from Athleague, is a road which strikes off to Donamon, and half a mile further on this branch is a road to the left, leading from Athleague to Creggs, in the Co. Galway: one mile further, on the same branch, is a road again to the left, running S. W. half a mile, until it meets the road leading from Athleague to Creggs. To return to the high road; about a mile and a half from the branch leading to Donamon is a road to the right, leading to Moat Park, the seat of Sir Edward Crofton, Bart. At the church of Fuerty two roads meet: one running W. until it meets the Donamon branch; and another, the main road, which still pursues its course from south to north. About a quarter of a mile from the church, on this latter road, a branch strikes off to the right, leading east to Roscommon: and one mile and a half beyond this turn is another branch on the right at Cams and Clover-hill, which also runs east to Roscommon; and off this to

the right, runs a road north leading to Strokestown, Tulsk, Elphin, &c. &c. Besides these there is a road, which runs N. E. from Athleague to Roscommon, a quarter of a mile of which passes through the townlands of Cloneyourish in this parish, but has no communication with the main road, although it is the direct way from Galway to Roscommon.

Bridges.

There are two bridges in this parish erected over the river Suck; one at Castlestranger, near five miles distant from Roscommon; and another at Castlecoot, about four miles and a half from the same place.

Village.

The only village here that has a patent is Fuerty, situated three miles and a half W. of Roscommon, the nearest market town.

Seats and Demesne.

About five miles S. W. from Roscommon, and one N. W. from Athleague, on the left of the road leading from Athleague to Fuerty, is Castlestrange, the seat, and highly improved demesne of Thomas Mitchel, Esq. one mile further, on the right of the same road is Rockley Park, the seat of Counsellor Blakeney: and a quarter of a mile further on the left, is Coolmeen, the seat of John Mitchel, Esq. About five miles W. of Roscommon, on the left hand of the road leading from Creggs to Roscommon, is Castlecoot, once the residence of the Coote family, now occupied by Mr. Thomas Nolan, a respectable Flour Merchant, who works the extensive mills, formerly erected there by Archdeacon Caulfield, Byrne-Caulfield. It is supposed, and with reason, that the best wheaten flour in the kingdom is now manufactured here. About two miles and a half further on the left of this road is Mount Prospect, some years ago the residence of the Hodson family, but at present occupied by a Mr. Kelly. No other gentlemen's seat lie

Castlestrange.

Rockley Park.

Coolmeen.

Castlecoot.

Mount Prospect.

within this parish, nor are there any public buildings, such as schools, hospitals, or jails, &c. nearer than Roscommon.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Forts. Many Danish forts are scattered up and down this country, but of them all, one only bears a name, viz. Lisadaghearlagh, or the Fort of the Two Earls: tradition (and probably an idle one) asserts, "that in an early period of the Irish history, this fort was sharply contended for by two earls, but that to decide their claims in an amicable manner, a trench was cut through to divide the property." This trench, which is drawn diametrically across the fort appears there now, and certainly bears the mark of great antiquity. No remains of monuments or inscriptions of any kind have been discovered.

Lisadaghearlagh.

Ruins of Churches. About three miles from Fuerty may be seen the ruins of the church of Akeran, where there is yet a burying place, and also the ruins of another church are to be seen on the lands of Correl.

V. *Present and former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Population The exact number of souls now living (July 1813) in this parish, amounts to 4249; and the following distinctions are correctly ascertained, viz.

Males	-	2097	Protestants	-	112
Females	-	2152	Catholics	-	4137
Total	-	4249			4249

This statement of the population of Fuerty, and distribution of the inhabitants, is not the result of an average computation from the number of families, but of individual inspection, and consequently will prove more satisfactory and decisive.

Situation of Inhabitants

The situation of the lower ranks in this country, is far from enviable, and two material disadvantages they appear to struggle under, one arising from the very reduced prices of labour, another, from the want of any manufactory, to engage the younger members of their families. In the majority of this extensive class, we find six or seven children looking exclusively to the father for support, as few obtain employment until they are of an age to use the spade. Under such circumstances, it cannot be expected that many of the comforts, which attend a moderate supply of the necessaries of life, can be found within their walls. Their appearance corresponds with the poverty of their situation, the hovels which they inhabit (with a few exceptions) are wretched in the extreme; in many instances, inadequate to the purposes of shelter, and significant of the destitute condition of the owners.

Appearance.

Food.

Their principal diet is oatmeal and potatoes, very seldom relished with a little milk: they are however in general healthy, and sometimes arrive to an advanced period of life.

Fuel.

The only fuel to be procured here is turf, but abundance of that may be obtained: it is indeed one of the few comforts to which our poor can reach in general. They possess a power, by their leases, of cutting turf, but where this is not the case, as they can procure it at the

rate of five shillings a perch, each perch returning sixty, and often seventy keshes.

VI. *The Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Disposition. In disposition these poor people are inoffensive, but in mind unenlightened: civil and kind to strangers; industrious, yet affording little remarkable in the history of the day. In short, if we consider their want of opportunity for improvement in morals and religion, we shall rather be inclined to commiserate their ignorance, and wonder that it is not more fatal, than hastily condemn them for errors, against which they have never been fortified by early instruction on Christian principles.

Language. The inferior orders of the people here seem indifferent as to their choice of the English or Irish language; among themselves, indeed, the Irish is more commonly used.

Patrons. There are neither Patron-Saints nor Patron-days commemorated here; nor are there any public meetings countenanced, unless we except occasional festive assemblies on Sunday afternoon, which we would gladly see abolished *.

* Since the above paragraph was written, it is gratifying to remark, that the shameful practice there alluded to, of holding public convivial meetings on the evening of the Sabbath Day, (meetings which often terminate in bloodshed, always in riot and debauchery) has been completely discontinued, owing to the very praise-worthy exertions of John Mitchell, Esq. our neighbouring and active magistrate.

VII.—*The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The state of education here is wretchedly bad; one village school (such as it is) contains near 60 boys and 40 girls, with the exception of four or five, all of the Roman Catholic religion. Another, but of the same description has lately been set up at Fuerty, containing half the above number of children: neither of them receive any other stipend than what arises from the quarterly salary, viz. 1s. 8d. 3s. 4d. or 5s. 0d. the rates for miserable instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. No public library has been established here, nor are there any documents or manuscript records whatever relating to Ireland. Education. Salaries.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

This parish, which has for many years been united to that of Athleague and Kilbegnet, is in the diocese of Elphin, and in the gift of the Bishop, who resides at the episcopal house, Elphin. Patron.

There is one church in this parish, standing in the village of Fuerty. Twenty-two acres of glebe-land have lately been procured for the Vicar, Mr. Crawford, but no house is at present erected on it. A Roman Catholic chapel is now erecting near Castlecoot, the old one having been condemned and demolished: these are the only places of worship in the parish. Church. Chapel.

The Tithes arise from wheat, oats, flax, lambs and fleece. The rectorial tithes are the property of Thomas Mitchel, Esq. who receives three-fourths of the value of the grain and flax, rated at so much per acre, and Tithes.

of lambs and fleece at so much per score. The vicarial tithes belong to the Incumbent, who values them in the same manner, but receives only one-fourth of the amount of such valuation.

Parochial Registry. An extract from the Parochial Registry, for five years, commencing in the year 1809, the earliest date from which such records appear to have been kept, is here subjoined; but the vast disproportion in numbers between the Protestant and Roman Catholic inhabitants of this parish, must, of course, render the following abstract incapable of affording sufficient data, whereon to form any just ideas of the increasing or decreasing state of population or mortality, throughout the entire parish.

	1809,	1810,	1811,	1812,	1813.
Births,.....	3,	3	0,	1,	3.
Marriages, ..	0,	1	0,	1,	3,
Burials,.....	2,	1,	0,	1,	1.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Agriculture From the number of persons employed in agriculture, although few are engaged on an extensive scale, it may be concluded, that this parish has every advantage that can arise from labour, in the cultivation of the soil. It does not appear, indeed, that they have made any considerable attainments in the new modes of husbandry: but, their stock of sheep has been much improved by a large importation from England, within the last fourteen years. Their black and horned cattle are principally of the old Irish breed.

Proprietors The principal fee simple proprietors are, the Lord Bishop of Elphin, Sir Charles Coote, Bart. Thomas Mitchel, John Mitchel, and V. Waldron, Esqrs.

The rents which the best, middling, and poorest land in the parish, (as set within the last three years) produce annually £3—40s.—and 1½ guinea, per acre. Rents.

Fuerty is not a market town. Roscommon is the nearest, as was said before; but three good fairs are held here annually, viz. on the 19th May, 4th August, and 21st November. The two last days particularly, afford favourable opportunities for the disposal and purchasing of live stock, as also, for the sale of linen, frize, and other commodities. Fairs.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

The number of persons engaged in trade and manufacture, bears a very small proportion to the entire population of the parish. Under the 5th section, it was stated, that the number of souls amounted to 4249, of which number, 100 only, exercise trades, viz:—weaving, shoemaking, &c. and even these on a trifling scale.* The remainder are almost universally occupied in husbandry. As to the inquiries relative to navigation, shipping, &c. &c. the inland situation of the parish precludes any observation on those heads. Trade.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

The writer is unable to render any kind of information upon this section, as he has not met with any natural

* The only exception in the parish to the above statement, is the Flour Manufactory at Castlecoote, belonging to Mr. Nolan. (sec. 3.) A brisk trade is here carried on with many parts of the kingdom, but the number of hands employed at the mills throughout the year, is very inconsiderable.

curiosities here; nor has he heard that this parish has given birth to men eminent for their politicks or writings.

Succession of Incumbents.

The following list, taken from the Regal Vis. books, and those of the First Fruits' Office, shews the succession of the incumbents of this parish:

Ann. 1615. Rectoria de Feorte ptinet. ad monasterium de Roscoman. firmarius Henricus Malbey armiger 1615.

Vicar de Fuerty Epus confert valet £4, ster. p. ann. Mr. Gilbertus Seabrooke, vicar. compt. ext. Gilbert Seabrooke exaula lata portenss, Oxen. institutus fuit in vicariis de Athleige et Fewerty per Edward. Elphin. Epum VII° Maii 1623.

Samuel Hodson collat fuit 13° die April, 1683, ad Preb. de Ballintobber et ad vicarias de Authleague £5. 6s. 8d. Fuerty £20, Kilbegnet £20, Kilroan £20, Kilmakelly et Dunamon £20, Dioc. et com pred.

Stephen Radcliff, A. B. promoted and instituted V. Athleague, V. Fuerty, and Kilbegnet united, Roscom. et Galway, Nov. 9, 1780.

Thomas Crawford, instituted V. Fuerty Kilbegnet, Athleague, Octob. 3, 1785.

James Crawford, collated V. Fuerty Kilbegnet, and Athleague, Aug. 15, 1809.

Curate Assistant of Fuerty, the Rev. Montague Leaver Short, A. B.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

From what has been observed under the fifth section, respecting some of the disadvantages to which the inferior classes of this country are liable, it would appear, that the introduction of such manufactories as might

engage the young, as well as the more advanced in life among them, would tend considerably to improve their condition; and there is reason to believe, that such measures would meet with success, as among other favourable circumstances, this parish is highly calculated for the production of wool.

Some years ago, a branch of the linen trade was introduced here, which flourished very well, and gave bread to many families, affording constant employment to nearly fifty weavers; but, unhappily, since a remote period at which it was laid aside, this excellent manufacture of our country has been here totally neglected.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

The following is a LIST *of the different* TRADES *and* PROFESSIONS *in the Town of* FUERTY.

Name.	*No.*	*Name.*	*No.*
Proprietors,	4	Gardeners	1
Clergymen,*	2	Coopers,	1
Merchants,	2	Mantuamakers	4
Schoolmasters	2	Slaters,	2
Blacksmiths,	12	Cabinetmakers,	1
Masons,	10	Surveyor,	1
Carpenters	11	Pumpsinkers	1
Weavers	30	Nursery-men,	1
Shoemakers	5	Huxters,	2
Tailors,	10	Sawyers,	4
Butchers	1	Wheelwrights,	4
Millers	1	Children at two schools	130

* The Established and Roman Catholic.

No. 2.

Supposed Average Value of Stock.

Species of Stock.	*Number.*	*Value of each.*	*Total Value.*	*Species of Stock.*	*Number.*	*Value of each.*	*Total Value.*
		£	£			£	£
Best Saddle, &c. Horses	80	40	1200	Best Sheep -	1000	2½	2500
Inferior Do. - -	500	18	9000	Inferior Do. -	1500	2	3000
Best Cattle - -	200	16	3200	Hogs - -	1000	1½	1500
Inferior Do. - -	900	10	9000	Total - -	-	-	29400

No. 3.

Supposed Annual Produce.

Species of Grain, &c.	*No. of Acres under each.*	*Produce of Barrels per Acre.*	*Price per Barrel.*	*Total Value.*	*Species of Grain, &c.*	*No. of Acres under each.*	*Produce of Barrels per Acre.*	*Price per Barrel.*	*Total Value.*
			£. s. d	£				£. s. d.	£
Oats * -	1000	13	0 14 0	9100	Flax -	40	00	36 0 0	1440
Bere -	0	0	0 0 0	0	Meadow -	400	Tons 2½	2 10 0	2500
Barley +	120	14	0 18 0	1260	Straw § -	1300	9	2 0 0	2600
Wheat ‡ -	200	10	2 0 0	3200	Potatoes ‖	300	14	0 16 0	8960
Rape -	5		3 0 0	150					
					Total Value -	-	-		29210
					Value of Pasture from 2000 Acres at £2 per				4000
					Annual Produce of several Eel Weirs				150
					Grand Total of Annual Produce -				33360

* 14 Stone to the Barrel. + 16 Stone to the Barrel. ‡ 20 Stone to the Barrel.
Straw in this Parish sells for 1s. 7½*d.* per Cwt. § 8 Cwt. to the Barrel.

No. 2.

Townlands, Derivations, Population, &c.

Names of the Villages.	*Probable Derivations.*	*Number of Houses.*	*Number of Families.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Aggregate Palation.*
Scartown + -	Town near a cliff -	8	10	25	25	50
Bridgetown+-	Meaning obvious -	6	6	16	14	30
Ballinleg+ -	Stoney-town -	30	30	84	73	157
Thomastown+ -	Meaning obvious -	9	9	25	27	52
Fuerty town+ -	Not obvious -	20	23	58	6	122

TOWNLANDS, DERIVATIONS, POPULATION, *&c.* CONTINUED.

Names of the Villages.	*Probable Derivations.*	*Number of Houses.*	*Number of Families.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Aggregate Population*
Curramore - -	Great fenny underwood -	10	11	25	23	48
Shanvalla - -	The old town - -	19	19	47	53	100
Lisnavalla - -	Fort of weeds - -	10	11	24	25	49
Cloneyquin - -	Quinn's retreat -	7	7	16	21	37
Boxford - -	Meaning obvious -	3	3	7	9	16
Cloverhill - -	Meaning obvious -	50	54	144	130	274
Lisagallen - -	Stranger's fort - -	30	31	63	80	143
Emlagh - -	Bordering field -	39	44	102	99	201
Rockfield - -	Meaning obvious -	57	64	118	161	279
Clooncnbawn - -	Small retired plain -	21	23	57	58	115
Lisnagrough - -	Forts of the Stacks	11	11	40	32	72
Carrowstillen - -	Detached quarter -	7	7	27	19	46
Carrowkeel - -	Narrow quarter -	14	15	36	39	75
Correl - -	Winding-hill's side -	7	9	22	15	37
Clonyourish - -	Not obvious - -	44	46	124	110	234
Ballinturly - -	Pool s town - -	24	26	63	71	134
Castlestrange - -	Meaning obvious -	12	13	42	48	90
Castle-coote -	Meaning obvious -	18	20	61	65	126
Crevemully -	Summit branches -	90	96	281	258	539
Tubbervady -	Dog's or Stick s well -	11	11	25	36	61
Mough - -	Labourers' field -	36	36	90	101	191
Aughadad - -	Robber's ford - -	36	37	96	91	117
Lisclough - -	Stoney fort - -	16	17	42	53	95
Aughagadmore† -	Great Robbersford -	38	39	96	103	199
Curragh† -	Fenny underwood -	45	46	99	126	225
Townlemonagh† -	Bottom towards the bog -	12	12	32	37	69
Buckfield† -	Meaning obvious -	8	8	28	22	50
Farrowinakelly -	Woody farm - -	49	49	102	123	225
Lisanavilla -	Weedy fort - -	18	18	54	38	22
Mount Prospect -	Name obvious - -	4	4	23	11	34
Moyless - -	Fort field - -	9	9	28	33	61
Coolmeen -	Fine level recess - -	1	1	5	5	10
	Total.....	818	864	2227	2298	4525

The above table has been drawn out by forming a list of the villages, instead of the several townlands; this was the mode adopted by the officers who framed the census of the parish in the course of last summer. As to the number of acres stated in the county books to belong to each townland, it was observed in a former part of the account, that the amount there specified, is at this day, by no means correct, owing to the great quantity of ground, which has been reclaimed since the period of the Down survey.

N. B. The subdivisions in the above list, marked thus (†) are in the parish of Fuerty.

No. XIX.

PARISH OF

GRANGE SILVÆ,

(Diocese of Leighlin, and County of Kilkenny.)

By the Rev. Edward Bayly, Rector.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name. Situation. Boundaries

THIS parish is called Grange Silvæ*. It is situated on the eastern side of the county, in the barony of Gowran, county of Kilkenny and diocese of Leighlin: is bounded on the east by the river Barrow, on the west by the parish of Gowran, in the diocese of Ossory; on the north by the parish of Wells, part of the union of Leighlin, county of Carlow; and on the south by the parish of Powerstown and diocese of Leighlin.

Townlands Extent. Soil.

Its townlands are Upper Grange, Lower Grange, Deningha, and Barrowmount. It is about four miles in length along the Barrow, and three miles in breadth, and contains 2500 acres. The proportion of arable, pasture and meadow ground stands at about two-thirds arable and meadow, and one-third pasture.

* Vide p. 423 for name.


PARISH
of
Grange Silvoe
Co. Kilkenny.
Boundaries of Townlands marked thus
Roads
Limestone Quarries
Dungarvan P.
Parish of Gowran
Powerstown
No. 3
5
6
to Gowran
to Innistioge
Parish of
No. 2
Division
to Reps
Parish of Killmacahill
to Paulstown
Limestone
Copper Ore
No. 1
Granite
Gores
Bridge
No. 2
to Gowran
RIVER BARROW
No. 4
to Royal Oak
Co. of Carlow
Shankhill P.
Co. Carlow
to Carlow
Scale 160 Perches to an Inch.
S
N

There are no mountains or large hills; the small hills are arable or pasture. Its river is the Barrow, which bounds it on the east, and is navigable by locks from Athy to Ross. There are no bogs nor woods, very few trees, except on Colonel Gore's demesne of Barrow-mount, and some young plantations at Mr. Rothe's demesne at Salisbury, and Mr. Bookey's at Mount Gernet. Hills. River. Trees

The reader is referred for a more comprehensive view of the situation and extent of this parish, the names of the townlands, with their number of acres and proprietors, to the annexed map, delineated from an actual survey, made in 1814.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Lime-stone quarries are to be found over the most of the parish; near the southern end the bed of limestone is met abruptly by one of granite, being divided only by a small rivulet. The natural manures are lime and limestone gravel, but no marl has been discovered. Quarries.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

In the parish, there is only one bridge called Gore's-bridge; it is built over the river Barrow, and unites the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow. There is one village, named also Gore's-bridge, which is a market and post town. Gore's-Bridge.

The roads in this parish are excellent, being made with limestone, and gravelled: those intersecting it are, that from Dublin to Kilkenny, and thence towards Waterford, Clonmel, and Cashel; and that from Dublin to Ross, and thence to Waterford and Wexford. Roads.

Barrow-mount. There are three Gentlemens' seats, viz. Barrowmount, belonging to Colonel Gore, beautifully situated on the banks of the river whence it takes its name, about a mile beyond Gore's-bridge at the left, on the road to Salisbury. Ross: Salisbury, belonging to George Rothe, Esq. about a mile to the north of Gore's-bridge on the right: Mt. Garnet. Mount Garnet, the residence of Thomas Bookey, Esq. about two miles north of the same bridge on the left, and on the river Barrow. Colonel Gore's demesne is excellent land, cultivated in the most improved style of English farming. Here are some fine old timber, and Plantations young ornamental plantations. There are also some ornamental and well disposed plantations at Mr. Rothe's in Salisbury, and Mr. Bookey's at Mount Garnet, which are both situated near the Barrow, on gentle eminences, from whence there are delightful views of the river, the lofty mountain of Mount Leinster, in the county of Carlow, and of the village of Gore's-bridge. The opposite side of the river, in the county of Carlow is highly cultivated, but is greatly deficient in timber, having neither woods nor hedge-rows.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Rath. There are no monasteries, castles, nor inscriptions, &c. in this parish; but there is a Danish rath on the borders of the county of Carlow.

V. *Present & former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Population Wealth. The computed number of inhabitants may be about 3000. The better farmers are in good circumstances, and there are some respectable shopkeepers in Gores-bridge; Food. but the lower classes are very poor. Their food principally consists of potatoes; which are good and plenty, with

some oatmeal; milk is very scarce. They are in general healthy,—but there is no remarkable instance of longevity, except that of one man, John Farrel, now living in the parish, aged 95. Of fuel, there is a tolerably good supply, although it all comes from a distance.—Coal, of the kind called Kilkenny, or the Smith's coal, is brought on cars from the colliery of Castlecomer, in this county, about 20 miles distant, and sold for about 1s. 10d. per cwt. English coal of a very good quality, is brought up the river from Ross, and sold for 6s. 6d. per barrel, of about six barrels to a ton.—Turf is brought from the county Carlow, some miles, and sold for about 3s. 4d. for a large kish.

Health. Longevity. Fuel. Coals. Turf.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The poorer classes are in general indolent, which is principally occasioned by the regular, indispensable observance of the numerous R. Catholic holidays. They are civil in their manners, and do not seem at present, at least, inclined to disturbance. In the adjoining part of the county Carlow, several atrocious acts have been lately committed in burning houses on farms newly taken, and particularly murdering a bailiff who went to serve a civil process: but there, are not any such instances in this parish.

Disposition

All the inhabitants of this parish can speak English; but among themselves, they speak Irish mostly.

Language.

The observation of R. Catholic holidays is universal among the lower class of people; and, as it has been already noticed, contributes much, in addition to whiskey-drinking, to keep them in poverty.

Customs.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Parish School.

The children of this parish are almost universally idle, and they received little or no education until lately. There is a parish school now established on a liberal plan, with a master very competent to the duty, supported by a subscription of £30 per annum, by the neighbouring gentry, and a grant of half an acre of ground from Colonel Gore, adjoining the town of Gore's-bridge. The prices of tuition are moderate, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per quarter to those able to pay; to all others of whatever religion, the school is free, and is attended by great numbers. On the first appointment of the school, some years since, there was much opposition from the R. Catholic clergy to their people, sending children to the Protestant school; in consequence of which they were mostly withdrawn: but the opposition is of late much relaxed, from the discontents of the people, at being denied the benefit of the institution for their children, and they are now mostly returned, on full experience of its beneficial effects; and also, on finding that no attempts have been made to proselytize them. There are some R. Catholic schools in the parish, but of the lowest and poorest description. There are no public libraries in this parish, nor any MSS. nor ancient documents relating to Ireland.

Salaries.

Other Schools.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

This parish which is a simple rectory and not united, is in the patronage of the Bishop of Leighlin and Fernes. There is a new and very handsome church in it, consecrated in the year 1811, with a beautiful steeple, from a design of Francis Johnson, Esq. architect: but there is no glebe-house or land. There is also a large new Roman Catholic chapel.

Church.

Chapel.

The mode of taking tithe, in general, is by the rector letting his own tithe by the year, to each landholder. The titheable article is principally corn, which is the staple commodity of this county. Tithes are taken for hay, but in a proportionably small quantity, and also for potatoes. Tithe.

The Rector is resident in the parish. The Roman Catholic priest who attends the chapel, lives in an adjoining parish. Clergy.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

The land is good, especially near Gore's-bridge, and sets at from four guineas to six pounds per acre; there is scarcely any for less than £2, and but little, so low. It is in general fallowed for wheat, followed by potatoes and oats, or barley; sometimes potatoes after wheat, but little meadowing or pasture in proportion. There are no dairies, but for private use. The cattle are in general, of a large good kind. Colonel Gore has of late introduced the Devonshire and Holderness breeds. There are no horned cattle used in agriculture. Value of Land. Modes of Agriculture. Cattle.

There is a weekly market in Gore's-bridge, and four fairs in the year. The wages in general are 1s. 1d. per man, and 10d. for women:—in harvest, of course, higher, viz. men, 1s. 8d. and women, 1s. 1d. Markets and Fairs. Wages.

The principal proprietors are, Lieutenant Colonel Ralph Gore, of Barrowmount, who is a constant resident, and farms a large demesne in the best style; universally practising the drill husbandry, from which he has very great crops; and Joseph Greene, Esq. who resides near Waterford. The town of Gore's-bridge Chief Proprietors.

belongs principally to Colonel Gore; a small part of it to Mr. Greene. Lord Monck also possesses a considerable property in the northern parts of the parish.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

Employment. The poorer classes are mostly employed in agriculture; but there are a few tradesmen in the town of Gore's-bridge. There are a great number of lime-kilns at Navigation work, and some salt made. There are also several boats employed in the navigation of the river Barrow; but little employment for women or children. The Barrow navigation unites with the Grand Canal at Athy, and is continued down the river to Ross.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Succession of Incumbents. There is nothing to be inserted under this head, save the following list, shewing the succession of incumbents of this parish, taken from the records in the First-Fruits office:

Grangia Silvæ, Rect. impropriat. no svice; Edward Butler Fitz-Piers of Old Abbey.

Tady Curren, etc.——Mr. James Butler——seques. no curate.

John Milley, Rector of Grange Silvæ, 24th Oct. 1747.

John Milley, Rector of Grange Silvia, V of Kilmacahill, and R. and V. of Powerstown, 15th Dec. 1748.

Charles Naylor, R. of Grange Silvæ, 2d June, 1766.

Charles Stone, and V. of Kilmackill, 3d July, 1767.

Theobald Brownrigg, R. of Grange Silvæ, and V. of Kilmacahill. Kilkenny, collated 3d May, 1799.

Edward Bayly, R. of Grange Silvæ. Kilkenny, collated 10th Sept. 1804.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

The introduction of some manufactories, and reducing the number of R. Catholic holidays, appear to be the most probable and obvious means of improving the situation of the people, together with the permanent and liberal support of schools, free to children of all professions.

APPENDIX.

The writer has not, at present, the means of forming accurate Statistical Tables, and should wish to avoid the hazard of making an incorrect return. The parish being principally under agriculture, there is no considerable quantity of stock of any kind. There are but few sheep, mostly of the Leicestershire breed; but, of late, some crosses have been made with the South Down and Marino breeds.

DERIVATION OF GRANGE SILVAE, VIDE PAGE 416.

Grange Silvæ is, as to its etymology, a compound name, derived from the Irish word *Graine*, graine', a grain of corn, whence grawnseach, *Grainseach*, grain-bearing, and Silva, which in Latin signifies a wood, that is, a grain-bearing field, a farm surrounded by, adjacent to, or reclaimed from a wood. In Law Latin, grangia from the same root denotes a fold, pen, or stall for cattle; also, a barn, granary, farm-house, or haygard. From the Celtic, this word has been with little variation introduced into the derivative dialects of Europe, and applied in a more or less extended signification. With the word grawny, derived, perhaps, from the same source with the Hebrew groen, גרן, a threshing-floor, there are many others in Irish similar in sound, but different in sense; thus, in the component parts of the names of Baillenagcrann, Baillenagrana, Bally-voiregrana, gran, grana, and grandha are derived from Cran, a tree, Crain, a sow, and Grandha, ill-favored or ugly, and consequently signify the Tree abounding Farm, Swine-town, and ugly old Moar's farm. This word grawnna, seems to be of the same import and origin with graus graun, γραυς γραυν, which in Greek signifies an old woman, an ugly hag. Hence the difficulty of ascertaining Irish etymologies without a knowledge of the idiom, analogy and grammatic variations of the vernacular language of Ireland.—See also page 12 of this vol.

No. XX.

PARISH OF

KILBARRON,

INCLUDING THE TOWN OF BALLYSHANNON,

(Diocese of Raphoe, and County of Donegal.)

BY THE REV. HENRY MAJOR, RECTOR,

ALSO MEMBER OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, LONDON.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name

KILBARRON appears to be the only name of this parish; it is situated in the barony of Tyrehugh: diocese

Situation.

of Raphoe, and county of Donegal; and is bounded on the west and north west by the Atlantic ocean, and elsewhere by the parish of Drumhame, in the diocese of Raphoe, and the parishes of Belleek and Ennis M'Saint, in the diocese of Clogher.

Contents.

There are in the parish forty townlands and subdivisions. Owing to the extremely irregular form of it, and its unaccountable commixture with the parish of Ennis M'Saint, it would be difficult to speak of its extent, even in computed miles; however, it contains about 14400, acres, of which a fifth may be said to be moun-

tain, considerably more than a fifth arable, and the residue meadow and pasture land.

From Belleek to Ballyshannon, a distance of about three miles and an half, the river Erne passes mostly through the parish. There is in it another river much smaller, and but another, called the Abbey-river, which, taking its rise near the foot of Breecy mountain, about seven miles south-east of Ballyshannon, falls, after leaving the ruins of the ancient abbey of Ashrow, and a romantic cavern, named Catesby's-hole, contiguous to them, into a small haven in the harbour of Ballyshannon, called the Abbey-bay; it contains eels and trouts, and a few salmon. Rivers.

In the parish there are two mountains, Breecy and the Knather; the first is rough and heathy, affording a coarse kind of pasture; that of the second is of a better description. There is also a hill, called Sheegus, which is arable in almost every part. Mountains. Hills.

The parish is well supplied with bogs, which yield abundance of turf or peat It is badly, if indeed, it can be said to be at all wooded, in consequence of which defect, neither the town of Ballyshannon, nor the surrounding country is so much to be admired, as it otherwise would be. An idea seems very prevalent among us, by which, probably, our ancestors were influenced also, namely, that so near the Atlantic ocean trees would not attain any size. Bogs. Wood.

II. *Mines, Minerals, and other Natural Productions.*

On the glebe lands of Kildoney, are spacious quarries of sandstone and whinstone, so regularly stratified, that Sand and Whinstone

the glebe-house and offices, and the garden wall are built with stones as regular as if they had been shaped, though not invariably smoothed by a skilful stonecutter. From the regularity of the stratification of the superincumbent stone, the mineralogist infers the existence of coal or some metallic matter beneath; and pieces of coal imbedded in the solid stone, have been found at Kildoney, where, some feet above the high-water mark, the freestone rocks join the land.

Emery. A short time ago, on searching for coal with the boring irons on a part of the lands just mentioned, the writer of this account discovered some emery, about twelve feet

Chalybeate Well. below the surface. On the adjacent grounds of Kilbarron is a very fine chalybeate well, treated, however, by the poor people in its neighbourhood, as a dirty puddle. Indeed, the water of every streamlet in these parts, as well as that which oozes from the rocks of the bordering coast, is strongly impregnated with iron.

Fish. We have on the coast here, turbot, cod, sole, haddock, gurnet, pollock, flounders, plaice, and mackarel: hake, lobsters, crabs, &c. are caught in very considerable quantities, and seals abound in great numbers during the spring and summer seasons. The fish taken in the greatest numbers with the long line are, skate and thornback, of which, though held in some estimation in other countries, no sort of use is made by the people here.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

Dispensary. In the parish are no infirmaries, hospitals, jails, penitentiaries, bridewells, or work-houses. There is one dispensary under the protection of Lady Louisa

Conolly, the Bishop of Raphoe, and Lieutenant Colonel Pakenham, aided by other subscribers, which has been recently instituted at Ballyshannon, and is conducted at a very moderate expense. It has already, though not in existence more than two years, been of singular service to the indigent of the town and neighbourhood of Ballyshannon, and consequently to all who are interested in the welfare of their population.

A large bridge separates Ballyshannon from the Purt in the parish of Ennis M'Saint. The Erne is here fordable in dry seasons. Close to this, is a barrack for four companies of infantry at the present establishment; and exactly opposite, are the ruins of another, in which a troop of cavalry used to be quartered, seventy or eighty years ago: there are besides several temporary barracks. Bridges. Barracks.

One of the two principal roads conducts to Londonderry, and the other to Enniskillen; but it is extensively intersected by private ones, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the townlands. Roads.

About a mile from Ballyshannon, on the left of the road to Londonderry, is Parkhill, the seat of John O'Neil, Esq. About two miles and a half from Ballyshannon, on the left of the road to Londonderry, is Cavangarden, the seat of John Atkinson, Esq. Little more than a quarter of a mile from Ballyshannon, on the right of the road to Enniskillen, is the very neat cottage of the Rev. James Brandon; above a mile from Ballyshannon, also on the left of the road to Enniskillen, is Camlin Major, otherwise Cherrymount, the seat of Mrs. Jones, relict of William Jones, Esq. About a mile and an half from Ballyshannon, on the left Seats and Demesnes. Parkhill. Cavangarden. Cottage. Camlin Major.

Camlin Tredennick

of the road to Enniskillen, is Camlin Tredennick, the seat of William Tredennick, Esq. nearly

Fort-William.

opposite to which, on the right of the road, is Fort-William, the seat of Galbraith Tredennick, Esq. About a quarter of a mile from Ballyshannon, on the left of the road that conducts to Kildoney-glebe, which is situated near the entrance of the harbour of Ballyshannon,

Danby.

is Danby, the finely situated cottage of James Forbes, Esq. About two miles from Ballyshannon, near the entrance of the harbour, and adjoining the glebe of

Wardton.

Kildoney, is Wardton, a fine old mansion of the Folliott family, tenanted by Simon Sheil, jun. Esq. Nor

Laputa.

must we omit to mention Laputa, the enchanting little seat of George Johnston, Esq. situated on the north side of the river Erne, about a mile and a quarter from Ballyshannon, of which river and town it commands a most delightful view, as well as of the fine range of the mountains opposite.

Villages

In the parish are several villages, but none that need be particularized; and, we have no inns, except in the the town of Ballyshannon.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

O'Donnell's Castle.

In this parish, in the town of Ballyshannon, is a very small part of the ruins of the once celebrated Castle of the O'Donnells, Earls of Tyrconnell; and near it, on the road to Belleek, are a few vestiges of the ancient church of Smenver. About half a mile from Ballyshannon, on the left of the road to Kildoney, in a secluded but finely pisturesque situation,

Ashrow Abbey.

are the ruins of the abbey of Asheroe, otherwise Asheroth, now written Ashrow, not one of those monaste-

ries dissolved by the 31st of Henry VIII.; and in the town-land of Kilbarron, about three miles from Ballyshannon, are those of the old church of Kilbarron, enclosing an area little larger than that of a small town. Kilbarron Church.

Near the glebe-house of the parish, on a stupendous rock, which forms a right-angle with the boisterous sea below it, and in the townland of Kilbarron, are seated the ruins of the castle of Kilbarron. Of the history of this once extensive and boldly situated edifice, after a long and laborious research, no single trace can be discovered, except that its last lordly owner, a man of the name of Cleary (in English Clarke,) possessed an extensive property in the adjacent lands, and owned the glebe among the rest; and yet from two embrasures, which are still to be seen, it is evident that at least a part of the building has been erected since the invention of gun-powder. The keep of the castle, or the chamber in which the lord himself slept, is apparently distinguishable by a square aperture in its wall, on each side of the door, for the admission of a strong bar of wood, to secure it on the inner side; this place has never had any window, but is looped in two or three parts of that side, where probably, the fortress (for such perhaps it had been) was most effectually assailable from the ocean. Kilbarron Castle.

In the parish, are fourteen circular enclosures; not all on the summits of hills, but a very little elevated above the circumjacent soil, perhaps from twenty to thirty yards in diameter, which some, who appear to know very little of fortification, denominated Danish forts; a few of the above have been examined in the writer's presence; they are excavated, and flagged both above and below. Enclosures

Monuments. Except in the church and church-yard of Ballyshannon, and the Roman Catholic ground which surrounds the remains of the abbey of Ashrow, we have no monument or inscriptions of any kind; and none in any of those places that deserve particular notice.

V. *Present and former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Population. In the parish, the population of which has considerably increased within a few years, and is still probably increasing, there are, 1051 families, which, computed at 6 souls in each, make an aggregate of 6306; the males may be estimated at 3328,—the females at 2978.

Wealth. The gentlemen and merchants are tolerably wealthy,
Food. and live correspondently to their means. Potatoes and sometimes milk, sometimes salt, and now and then fish, particularly salted fish, form the food of the lower orders.
Dress. The gentlemen and merchants dress as such do every where else in Ireland; the lower orders to the full as
Employment. decently as their circumstances allow; of the latter class the men usually labour, while the women earn
Health. some little pittance by the wheel. All classes are in general healthy, the climate being salubrious and the
Fuel. soil dry. Those who can afford it, burn coal occasionally; the poor invariably turf, which, in some places, they have to drag from a distance of six miles. This pa-
Mendicity. rish has its full proportion of beggars, and aliens of that description flock there now and then in considerable numbers, particularly during the bathing season.

Longevity. Fifteen or sixteen years ago a man named William Conolly, an inhabitant in the parish, died in Ballyshannon, aged 109 years, whose mother died some years be-

fore in her 113th year. Last year Margaret O'Donnell, a mendicant, died in the neighbourhood of Ballyshannon, 114 years of age. There is at present a gentlewoman, Mrs. Hamilton, resident beside Ballyshannon, who lately entered upon her 104th year, whose mental faculties were perfectly sound till very recently; and we frequently see in the church of Ballyshannon an itinerant beggar-man, who a short time ago attained his 100th year, equally happy in the retention of his understanding.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The lower orders are lively and docile; quick in apprehending the trades to which they happen to be apprenticed and friendly and well disposed. They generally speak English, but Irish not unfrequently. In stature, they are of the size usual in most other parts of the island.

Disposition

Language.

Stature.

We have no patrons in the parish, and consequently no patron-days that have been heard of, nor any customs deserving a particular description, if we except a practice to which the Roman Catholics religiously adhere, of assembling occasionally, many of them from distant places, particularly on (the last Sunday of Summer as they call it) the last Sunday in July, and during many days immediately after, to perform a station at a holy well of very fine spring-water, near the ruins of the abbey of Ashrow; to the sanctity of which, however, the spring tides flowing over it, pay no particular regard.

Station.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

In this parish, there is a licensed Protestant school-master, who receives annually £12 for instructing the chil-

Colonel Robinson's Charity.

dren of the indigent, without distinction of religions, and £3 worth of books for the use of his school; this is the case in every other parish in the diocese of Raphoe, and the very considerable expense attending it, is defrayed by a munificent bequest for that purpose of the late Colonel Robinson, a native of the County of Donegal, who acquired a considerable property in India.—The schoolmasters on this foundation are appointed by the ordinary, at the recommendation of the beneficed clergy; and attend the annual visitation, where they receive their salary and the £3 worth of books above-mentioned.

Other Schools.

There are, exclusively of the one just mentioned, about 19 schools in the parish, some under Protestant and some under Roman Catholic teachers; in the whole of which may be said to be instructed, about four hundred and twenty-eight children of the different religious persuasions. One of these is a classical school, where the scholars pay one guinea; and two of them are English schools, where they pay half a guinea, the quarter. In the others, the charge for instruction in arithmetick, as well as writing and reading, is 5s. 5d. per quarter; and, for writing and reading alone, 4s. 4d. Where their parents cannot afford to allow them to go to school, the boys labour, or are sent to service, or apprenticed to the usual handicraft trades; while the girls are sent to service, or earn a very little for spinning a great deal.

There is no public library, nor any collection of Irish or other MS. documents relating to Ireland.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

Kilbarron is a vicarage unconnected with any other parish. Its Patroness is the Right Hon. Lady Louisa Augusta Conolly, resident at Castletown, near Celbridge, in the County of Kildare. Patron.

On an eminence adjoining the town of Ballyshannon, is situated the large and good church of the parish, whence might be seen on a clear day, one of the noblest prospects in the world. Eastward is a fine picturesque view of the river Erne, and its rapid falls, and of Polla Phouca, near Churchhill, in the county of Fermanagh; westward, of the great Atlantic Ocean, as far as Broadhaven, a distance of more than ninety miles; and southward, of the fine range of mountains that stretch in varied forms, from Manor Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim, to Benbulben, in the County of Sligo, considerably more than fifteen miles. The church wants a spire to be seen to great advantage, from a very considerable distance. Church.

There are three other places of worship in the parish, a Meeting-house, a Methodist-chapel, and a Mass-house. Places of worship.

A Glebe-house has been lately erected by the present incumbent on the Glebe of Kildoney, which consists of three hundred acres, and which is set for £500 annually. It is almost all arable, and was a grant of Charles the First. Glebe.

There are few tythes paid to the Vicar of Kilbarron; indeed, with respect to the tythes of the vicarage, some of the present Vicar's predecessors appear to have been criminally supine; and it is said, that some of them have suffered the glebe to be curtailed. Tithes.

We have no parochial funds, and no records beyond these that are to be found in a very old vestry-book; which are, however, altogether uninteresting.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

In the modes of agriculture of the parish there is nothing characteristic. The manures used are dung, lime, sand, and sea-wreck: very little, if any, is burnt. The implements of agriculture are, probably, such as were in use about fifty or a hundred years ago. The ground which is this year manured for, and set with potatoes, is sown with barley the next, and the third with oats, or a small part of it with flax-seed. In many parts, in the open fields, onions and carrots are raised in considerable quantities; and, when the seed has been good, with proportional advantage. Indeed, to purchase the first, carriers have been known to come eighty or ninety miles. To these useful vegetables our soil is, in many places, particularly congenial.

Manure.

Crops.

Cattle. The cattle consist, in general, of milch cows and horses for farming. There are scarcely any graziers in the parish, who have any grazing farms.

Proprietors Some of the land in the parish is held by John Folliott, Esq. under the College; the remainder (and infinitely the larger part of it) is held under the Representatives of the late Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, who have it in fee simple. Their property, though much of it is let at low rents by leases renewable for ever, is very considerable indeed; very little of which is laid out here, unless it be by Mr. Hamilton the agent who resides in the neighbouring parish of Drumhome, where these representatives

have also large possessions. However, Lady Louisa Conolly, the present chief possessor, is not an absentee; hence, her Ladyship should not have a place in the list of those who may be said to desire to see Ireland, merely to facilitate the perpetration of the wrongs they were in the habit of doing her. Of this aberrant class Mr. Folliott, the lessee of the College, expends or receives in England the entire of his profit-rents, with the exception of the salary paid to his agent; who is likewise, non-resident. But this is a matter of very little consequence; because, to suppose, that in any country, and particularly in Ireland, the agent can adequately supply, for any considerable length of time, the place of the landlord, the pecuniary expenditure of the latter out of the question, is almost as absurd as it would be to assert that, in man himself the foot can perform all the functions of the head: nor are those who deny this to be considered the best friends of our unrivalled Constitution. Indeed the reasoning that would support the contrary supposition, would lead to inferences tending to deprive rank and affluence of their just weight;

> "Non tali auxilio seu defensoribus istis
> "Tempus eget."

There are duties due to Ireland; of these, the most prominent in many instances are neglected, are probably held in derision by those who owe her most. Among us, it is conceived by many, that a man's inducement to abandon Ireland is cogent in proportion to the magnitude of the estate he leaves behind. Is *he* a patriot who is actuated by this opinion? Alas, no! probably he derides even the name! Much, much, that their agents do not, cannot attempt, are landlords called upon to do for the benefit of their tenants; for the be-

nefit of those, without whom their wide-spread fertile tracts would be almost as valueless as an equal extent of pathless sand, or of an effete arid wilderness. Nor let it be contended that the conduct, that the departure of the opulent absentee, who is the most interested in its support, is in no respect calculated to endanger our envied, our unequalled constitution; as reasonably might it be affirmed that that house is the least likely to be robbed in which is universally known to be the most money to incite, and the fewest and the most unconcerned inhabitants to resist, the intrepid greedy burglar. We seek not to enumerate unreal ills, we seek not to appal with phantoms the moping reader of the day, we hold in little estimation what is called popular applause and popular censure, the air-charged artillery of the mob; we would fix the attention of those who are called upon to attend to them upon facts, upon plain unexaggerated facts, and "facts are stubborn things." But England is too just, too tenacious of that character for which she is admired, for which she is revered even by her enemies, to countenance the wrong a kindred nation suffers, and least of all will she tolerate the wrong she can redress! To few, to very few if to any Englishman can it have occured that this wide-wasting grievance of absenteeism, this profligate abuse of one of the finest countries in the world, is liable, nay is likely to be represented by the growling caviller, in this disgusting point of view:—our fortune-favoured absentees are taxed by England, which, with the expenditure of a very considerable part, if not the whole of the immense sums they wring from Ireland, they greatly, greatly serve; or in other words, they are taxed by England in return for important advantages they confer on her; and Ireland, which they injure almost beyond endurance, Ireland, which they pillage, is taxed by England for the

Absenteeism.

protection of their properties; that is, to come more closely to the point, Ireland is taxed by England for their benefit; because, by pillaging Ireland, they benefit England essentially! What code of laws, what system of jurisprudence is deformed by a stain more foul?

> "Those Governments which curb not evils, cause!
> And a rich knave's a libel on the laws."

The following are the names of the principal proprietors who reside in the parish, as well as of those who are non-resident.

Resident Landed Proprietors.	*Non-resident Landed Proprietors.*
John Atkinson,	Bishop of Clogher,
Heirs of the late John Allingham,	Representatives of the late Rt. Hon. Thos. Conolly,
Edward Fawcet,	Thomas Dixon,
James Forbes,	Samuel Delap,
John O'Neill,	Heir of the late General John Folliott,
William Tredennick,	James Johnston,
Galbraith Tredennick,	Andrew Knox,
Richard Tighe,	John Reynolds,
—Esquires.	—Esquires.

George Henderson, Esq. occasionally resident.

Value of Lands.

There are parts in the immediate vicinity of Ballyshannon let at 5, 6, and 7 guineas the acre; the rest of the land in general varies from 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 guineas, and some so high as 4 pounds the acre.

Wages.

Labourers' wages in the parish are from a shilling to eighteen pence per diem; those of servants exceedingly various.

Fairs. There are four yearly fairs in Ballyshannon;—on the 4th of April, 5th of June, 18th of September, and 8th of November; and two markets in the week, on Saturday and Tuesday.

Prices. On the market day of Saturday, October the 2nd, 1813, the price of potatoes, &c. in Ballyshannon, was as follows:

Butter.....per pound from 8d. to 8½d.
Barley.....per stone, 1s. 1d.
Oats.....per ditto, from 8d. to 10d.
Potatoes ...per ditto, from 2½d. to 3d.
Beef.....per pound from 4½d. to 6d.
Mutton .....per ditto, from 5d. to 6d.
Meal.....per cwt. 13s.

* Hides 5d. per pound, and hay about £1 18. per ton.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

Imports. Ballyshannon imports a considerable quantity of timber and coal, some slates, rock-salt, bark, and now and then a little earthen-ware, iron, groceries, &c.; these things are imported in vessels of a small description, or that draw little water; and as some of them are things of prime necessity to us, considerable hazard must be

Exports. encountered to procure them. The exports of Ballyshannon consist of grain, and salted or pickled salmon, but in quantities so very small as to be scarcely worth the mentioning. Hence it appears, that Ballyshannon is one of those unfortunate ports that operate to turn the balance of trade against the island. This, situated as it is, in the centre of an opulent country, is attributable to mismanagement, it may be almost said to cri-

minality, to extreme criminality in some quarter; for let it be remarked, that the mass of the people consume very little of the productions of the soil, except potatoes. The truth is, the mass of the people are necessitated, in order to procure money for the payment of their rents, to make an illicit use of the most valuable productions of their ground—happy, in imagination, if they can filch from its destined purpose a few doses of the igneous stuff, whiskey, produced, to poison soul and body. Why have they not a proper vent for these things, a vent proportional to the rent of their lands? Why thrives not the linen manufacture at Ballyshannon? There are few places to which it is better adapted. One fact is unquestionable, namely, that nature has done much to impede its foreign commerce, having placed a dangerous and unimprovable bar across the entrance of its safe and beautiful harbour; but to what should this circumstance excite those who are deeply interested in its prosperity? Why to essay whether art will not supply the defect.

There is no manufacture in the parish, if we except a small factory of weavers, situated on the north side of the river Erne, about a mile from Ballyshannon, which is verging fast to extinction. On the coast, they burn as much kelp as supplies with that useful alkali a soap-boiler in Ballyshannon, and a bleach-green about two miles from it, the property of John Atkinson, Esq. there is very little demand for any more, nor were this circumstance so much to be regretted, considering the low price it brings, four or five shillings the hundred weight, if the proper use were made of the component material, sea-wrack, as a manure. This appears to be by no means the case: it is suffered to remain too long spread on the ground, in which state it shortly withers away,

Manufacture.

Kelp.

while its saline impregnation, the most valuable part of it, quickly evaporates; whereas with mixed earth, moss, putrid straw, weeds, &c. it would undergo the proper fermentation, and its valuable juice be preserved.

Fisheries, The fisheries of the river Erne in the parish are two; a salmon fishery and an eel-fishery. The former to be as highly valuable as it once was, requires a good deal of nursing. And here may it be respectfully submitted to the Gentlemen who reside on the banks of the Erne, and in the neighbourhood of the small rivers that flow into it, that they are called upon, as they desire to see property inviolable, to protect the Salmon, as a national concern, from those who regard property only, so far as they look upon it to be subservient to their own interests.

Salmon Fisheries. The injury which salmon-fisheries suffer from unpitying depredators will be evident from the following statement: thirty or forty salmon-fry, (as is frequently the case, are killed by the hook some day in April or May, when those little fishes pass down to the ocean. Either they are eaten, or they are not. If they are eaten, the act of killing them, as having been committed by some poor and and hungry angler, who may for once be suffered to dine at the expense of the public, may be justifiable in some degree; but in no other point of view. If they are not eaten, they are killed for amusement; and when it is observed, that if it were not for this their untimely fate, each of these little fishes, which literally do not weigh more than an ounce, would probably return in the course of the summer a salmon of ten pounds, it will be seen how dearly the proprietor of the fishery, how dearly the public must pay for that amusement.

Let the mischief be viewed on a more extended scale: suppose the angler to kill, during the sixty days we may suppose the fry to be passing from the fresh water to the ocean, five fry, one day with another, we would speak of his rapacity within due bounds; by this he acquires three hundred fishes weighing three hundred ounces, and what, in all probability, does the proprietor lose? Why, the usual casualties excepted, three hundred fishes, that would have returned in two or three months to the fresh water from the sea, to be killed for the sustenance of the people in general, three hundred salmon, each salmon weighing ten pounds, thirty hundred pounds weight in the whole; while ten such anglers would detroy what, the usual casualties excepted, would return in two or three months from the sea to the fresh water, to be killed for the sustenance of the people in general: thirty hundred salmon, each salmon weighing ten pounds, thirty thousand pounds weight in the whole! how much would Ireland suffer by regarding with unconcern, by suffering with impunity, the plunder to this amount of each of her salmon fisheries by only ten locust fishermen of the above description; and this, whether the salmon be eaten by ourselves, or exchanged for money to be circulated through the country, for the general advantage? and yet it is to be apprehended, that depredations, infinitely exceeding the above in the aggregate, are committed in Ireland every season: nor let it be forgotten, that eel fisheries suffer most essentially in a similar way, and the public in consequence. Salmon Fisheries.

If it be asked, what proof can be adduced, that, in so short a time as two or three months, the fry return to the fresh water from the ocean, large salmon; it may be answered, that at different times, some hundreds of

them have been marked, by a thread drawn through the dorsal fin, or by having been deprived of the dorsal fin itself; and several have been found to return, with this mark, of the size and within the time above mentioned.

Freight. The port of Ballyshannon has not a vessel larger than an open boat; and freight is exorbitantly expensive, owing to the hazardous navigation which already has been alluded to.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

The Fale. It does not appear that we have any natural curiosity in the parish to claim particular attention, the Fale excepted. It is an immense body of water, about a hundred and fifty yards across, that tumbles, with a tremendous noise, down an abrupt cliff into a pool or bason, in the harbour of Ballyshannon, distant from the town about two hundred yards. Whosoever would view this grand and interesting object to the greatest advantage, must look at it when the river Erne, from which it flows, is swoln by the rains of winter, and the spring-tide has receded to the ocean, as it is then highest. At those times, the noise it makes is heard at the distance of many miles; a noise ill calculated to lull to rest the stranger traveller on his first arrival at Ballyshannon. It is sometimes called the salmon leap, a name which it once deserved more than it does at present; I mean about fourteen or sixteen years ago, when the salmon were to be seen bounding up it, to get into their spawning beds in the fresh water, in such countless numbers, as to induce the amateurs of shooting to fire at them from the contiguous hills.

In the autumn of the year 1783, there was an immense take of herrings in the harbour of Ballyshannon, where never, so far as tradition is to be relied on, were any herrings taken before, nor have been any time since. It continued during two or three weeks, the fish were sold for a penny the hundred, and, at times, a horse-load was procurable for a bottle of whiskey; nay, instances were not wanted where the fish, the fishermen had been obliged to allow, (owing to the want of purchasers,) to rot upon the shore, were applied as manure to the neighbouring lands. Take of Herrings.

The writer of this has heard that George Farquhar, the comic poet, was born in Ballyshannon. Perhaps the honour of having given birth to a man so eminent in his line, will not be conceded to us by the city of Londonderry. Eminent men.

The following list, taken from the books of the First Fruit's Office, affords some notices respecting the incumbents of this parish: Incumbents.

Vicar de Kilbarren Johes Knox vicarius. Idem Johes Knox: collatus fuit p. eundem Andrem Epm. Rapoten. ad tertias Episcolas de Kilbarren pleno jure, 5° die Februar. 1619.

James O'Neill of Kilbarron, 24 Jun. 1745.

William Major A. M. 2 Oct. 1781, V. Killbarrain, Donegal.

Christopher Britson, 24 June, 1784, V. Kilbarrain.

Henry Major, A. B. collated 1801, Vicar of Kilbarron, Donegal, £1 10s.

XII.—*Suggestions for Improvements, &c.*

The means by which the situation of the people of the parish might be improved, have been already, in part, alluded to. The land is extremely fertile, and let in very small farms; hence it would be idle, perhaps, to speculate on any considerable improvement merely from that quarter. To be sure, modes of farming and implements of agriculture of a description superior to ours at present, might and would give us a little more grain and a little more potatoes than we now have, and with less trouble; but the great predominant evil under which we suffer, is the want of a proper mart for what, beyond that which is necessary for our support, our present labour produces. Exactly as a country has, or wants, such a mart, may its inhabitants be said to toil to no purpose, or the contrary; and a little of the redundant cash of the place that wants such a thing, might, in all likelihood, be turned to a good account in endeavouring to procure it. A little money, and a spirit of enterprize, would serve Ballyshannon most essentially; and what would thus serve Ballyshannon, would greatly benefit many another place. Nor let it be forgotten that in every case where we can, and will not avail ourselves of fitness of situation to diffuse general happiness, we passively disobey a mandate of the Great Author of our existence, and contumeliously reject one of the choicest of his blessings. At all events, if our land will produce it, let us by all means be encouraged to cultivate wheat, in preference to that which has hitherto been our staple grain, barley*, as it will at all times bring a

* Since the revival, last Session, of the Act of Parliament to prevent illicit distillation in Ireland, the writer of this account has been frequently asked by poor farmers in the neighbourhood, "What shall we pay the rent with?"

much higher price in Sligo; or even in the small town of Killalla, than barley does at present, or is likely to do, in Ballyshannon; a price that will amply pay for its conveyance by land, and still more so by boat.

In a former section we took notice of the dangerous bar, which nature has placed at the entrance of Ballyshannon harbour; the only probable means by which this obstacle might be obviated, would be to construct a secure and commodious harbour (at a moderate expence) by means of a mole in a part of an indented coast, about three miles from Ballyshannon, whence by a track, not very devious, a canal might be easily carried thereto. This is an object, that deserves the serious consideration of those, who would rejoice to have the great river Erne made navigable from Ballyshannon to its source. Nor be it forgotten, that if he who establishes a market, or builds a market town, is, in all probability, a benefactor to many; the man who makes a harbour that shall be accessible to foreign commerce, or who is instrumental thereto, is of incalculable benefit to the nation.

APPENDIX.

As to the value of the stock, by which is understood the cattle in general, the writer is in general utterly unable to communicate the desired information; nor is this to be wondered at, since, of several hundreds, there

are some who possess but a cow and a horse, others who possess only a cow, others again who possess only a sheep or two, while the property thus circumstanced is changing its owners every day. Of the quantum of the revenue arising from the hearths and windows of the parish he is equally ignorant, nor can he immediately supply the defect by a reference to the books of the hearth-money collector.

A TABLE,

Shewing the number of Weddings, Christenings, and Burials, in the parish of Kilbarron, from the 15th of October, 1785, to the 20th of October, 1805, inclusive, from the Protestant Registry.

Year.	Weddings.	Christenings.		Burials.	Year.	Weddings.	Christenings.		Burials.
		Males.	Females.				Males.	Females.	
1785	14	24	30	42	1796	16	24	28	28
1786	12	30	27	50	1797	12	29	31	35
1787	16	24	26	39	1798	9	30	27	42
1788	18	29	27	53	1799	12	25	22	36
1789	21	3[illegible]	30	48	1800	11	26	29	48
1790	14	[illegible]7	31	1801	14	38	34	52	
1791	12	[illegible]7	0	37	1802	11	23	26	47
1792	14	[illegible]1	[illegible]8	45	1803	16	27	24	52
1793	11	29	32	40	1804	11	23	25	49
1794	10	34	30	36	1805	14	30	28	43
1795	14	2	25	43					
						282	587	586	917

From the above it appears that the male here exceed the female births by 1; that the males and females together make 1173, from which deducting 917 burials, it seems the births are more than the deaths by 256.

No. XXI.

PARISH OF

KILBERRY,

(Diocese of Dublin and County of Kildare)

By The Rev. Thomas Kingsbury, A. M. Vicar.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

KILBERRY is situated in the barony of Western, Narragh and Rheban, in the county and diocese above-mentioned. It is bounded on the north by the bog of Killart, on the south by the parish of Castledermot, on the east by the river Barrow, and on the west by the union of Athy. It contains eighteen townlands, and is about five miles in extent, and three and an half in breadth. The meadow land in the island of Kilberry, is ten acres; that of Cloney 150 acres; and of Low-town, twenty. The tillage has not been ascertained, but it is not extensive, the parish being mostly pasturage. There is much pasturage and meadow on the bogs in different places.

Situation. Boundaries Division. Extent.

We have no loughs, mountains, nor hills. The bogs are those of Cloney and Killart:—there is some moorey ground on the edges of the bog.

Bogs.

Rivers. Part of the bog river from Cloney to Athy empties itself into the Barrow; its source is from the bog of Cloney, having a course north by east. The river Barrow, the eastern boundary of the parish, has its course north by south.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c. &c.*

There are no mines nor minerals in this parish; but there are quarries of limestone. The natural manure is corn gravel; of late years in the vicinity of bogs, the upper red parts are drawn into yards and mixed with the gravel, with this they mix their farm-yard dung.

Productions. The productions of the rivers and bog streams, are eels, trout, perch, pike, and a few salmon.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

There are no modern buildings, such as towns, villages, &c. The only bridge is that of Cloney. There are several gentlemen's seats in the parish, viz:—

Barrowford. Barrowford, the seat of Benjamin Braddell, Esq. a well improved and handsome place, is situated on the river Barrow, one mile from Athy, on the right hand

Belview. of the road leading to Athy. Belview, the seat of Robt. Drought, Esq. also well improved, is one mile and

Birt. an half from Athy, on the same side of the road. Birt, the stately and noble residence of the Burgh family, is two miles and an half from Athy, on the right. Salis-

Salisbury. bury, the seat of Captain Lawler, is one and an half

Shrowlan. miles from Athy, on the left leading to Athy. Shrowlan, the seat of E. Pilsworth, Esq. is situated on the left, and one mile and three quarters from Athy: and

Geraldine, the seat of Colonel Fitzgerald, two miles from Athy, on the road leading from the Curragh.

The roads are Cloney, high road from Athy to Cloney; a road from Geraldine, joining the high road at Shrowlan; Killart bog-road, a bog-road and Icheras road from Athy to the Curragh. Roads.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

The ruins of the old church of Kilberry exist. There are no other remains of antiquity, except two old castles. Old church.

V. *Present and former state of Population, &c.*

As there is no church, of course there is no vestry-book. There are no militia rolls, this year. The militia rolls last year returned sixty effective men. The population in Kilberry, may be thus estimated:—The men, 150—women, 100—children, 200. Population

The inhabitants are poor enough. Oatmeal, potatoes, herrings, eggs, with some milk and butter, constitute the food of the lower orders. Their fuel is turf; their cloathing home-made frize coats, cotton waistcoats, and corduroy breeches, yarn stockings, and brogues. The appearance of the women is much bettered; for about 20 years ago they were ragged and barefooted; now no country girl is seen without decent clothing, shoes, stockings, &c. There are no extraordinary instances of longevity. Food. Fuel. Dress.

VI. *The Genius and Disposition of the poorer Classes, &c.*

Disposition

The genius and disposition of the poorer classes of this parish have nothing in them particular, or different from the general character of the county of Kildare at large.

Language

Little or no Irish is spoken; the language of all is English; a few old people only know Irish, but do not use it.

Tobbera.

Tobbera-well, a holy well among the Roman Catholics, is considered by them under the patronage of St. John. The patron-day is the 24th of June. People come far and near to drink the water, pray, and dance. Tobberara is derived from the Irish, and probably signifies an holy well.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Education.

The children of the poor are taught at poor and low hedge schools, if their parents can even afford that. The employment of those cottiers' children is similar to that of the rest of the poor of the country of the same class,

Employment.

Schools.

There are no schools endowed or otherwise for the children of the better class of this parish; they are therefore sent into the town of Athy for the purpose of education.

Library at Birt.

There are no public libraries in Kilberry; for there is a valuable private collection of books in Birt, the noble seat of the Burgh family.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

Kilberry is a vicarage; it is in the gift of the Dean of St. Patrick's, who resides at the deanery-house, Dublin. It was formerly annexed to the union of Athy, but is now separate. It has neither church nor chapel, being once an old abbey: it is also without a glebe-house.

The vicarial tithes are one-third to the vicar, two-thirds to the Lord Bishop of Killalla. Wheat, barley, oats, bare, potatoes, meadow, fleece and lambs, are titheable. Tithes.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

The land lies low. The inhabitants are at great expense trenching their wheat; the Gentlemen are good farmers; with a few of them, their stocks of cattle are tolerably numerous. Agriculture.

The highest acreable rent of the best ground is about 50 shillings, middling about 30—poorest about 20. Rents.

There are no markets nor fairs in the parish of Kilberry: the inhabitants come to the markets and fairs of Athy.

X.—*Of Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

The only trade here, is that of sending turf to Athy.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

This parish affords no materials for the two first articles of this section.

The following Extracts taken from the Regal Visitation books, and those of the First Fruits' Office, afford some notices of the succession of the incumbents of this parish.

Ann. 1615. Kilberry————Ecclia. et cancell. rosa.

Adamus Wilkinson institut. fuit, 26° die Maii, 1663, ad et in Vicar Eccliæ. polis. de Kilberry vacan. p. mort. nralem. ult. ibid. Incum.

Jacobus Wale, collat. et institut. fuit, 6° Maii, 1669, in et ad Vicar. de Kilberry in Com. Kildare et Dioc. Dublin, per resignation. Adami Wilkinson, ultim. ibm. Incumbent.

Jacobus Moore, cler. in artibus magr. institut. fuit 26° Octobr. 1680, ad et in vicaria: de Kilberry, dioc. Dublin.

Francus Moore, collat fuit, 13o die Nobris. 1703, ad Vicar. de Kilberry Com.—Not in tax.

Anthony Weldon, A. M. instituted 3 April, 1776, v. Kilberry Kildare.

Thomas Kingsbury, A. M. instituted 29 June, 1801 v. Kilberry, Kildare.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

Not any.

No. XXII.

PARISH OF

KILLEGNY,

(Diocese of Ferns, and County of Wexford.)

By the Rev. James B. Gordon.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name. THE union of Killegny, which consists of the rectory of Killegny, and the curacy of Chapel, and which, perhaps, ought to be called vicarage, is not known by any other names for either parish antient or modern, than the present.

Situation. It is situated in the barony of Bantry, county of Wexford and diocese of Ferns; and is bounded on the north-east by the river Boro, which runs from the chain of Mount Leinster to the river Slaney; on south-west, south and south-east by a brook which runs to the Boro; and on the north-west by another brook which falls into the Boro, at Castleboro: the union contains 17 townlands, the names of which are to be found in the appendix to this account.

Contents. The number of acres in the union, according to the accounts of the collectors of cesses, are 5761—viz. 3724 in

Killegny, and 2037 in Chapel; but as a considerable number of acres are not paid for, the actual number may be 6000 or $9\frac{3}{8}$ square miles. The proportion of meadow ground is extremely small. The chief fodder is oat straw, no feeding farm being in the union; also very little dairy ground. The land is very poor, and without frequently being broken up, runs into moss or stunted furs. There
Manure. is very little marle; for manure, lime-stone is brought seven or eleven miles from Ross. The land is generally arable.

Hills. There are no mountains, but some hills of small elevation, arable and pasturable for sheep, The Boro is
Rivers. the only river, and this only bounds the parishes or union. Its sources are in the chain of Mount Leinster; it runs at first south-eastward, and afterwards north-eastward to the Slaney. There are no lakes, and the union is entirely inland; no bogs nor moors of any size; nor woods, except a small one near Castleboro.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c. &c.*

We have no mines or minerals; no quarries, except common stone for buildings; no lime-stone, and very little marle.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Bridges. In this parish are no public buildings, towns, fairs, or markets. There are three bridges over the Boro, at intervals of about a mile; one at Ballyboro, one at Ballymackesy on the roads from Enniscorthy to Ross, and one between them at Colaght, on a road leading to Enniscorthy: there are also three bridges over Brooks, one at Raheen in the north-east of the union, one at

Castleboro' in the north, and one at a mile distance from the latter in Colaght, south-eastward from it.

Two roads, nearly parallel from Enniscorthy to Ross, intersect the union; one by Killegny church, the other by Clonrocke or Stonepound, both intersect Killegny parish. Two others leading to Taghmon and Wexford branch from these; they are seldom well repaired; presentments seeming to be jobs for money to pay rents.* Roads.

There are no gentlemen's seats of any consequence in the union, except Castleboro, that of Robert Shapland Carew, Esq. on the east side of a road leading from Enniscorthy to Ross; but no improvements about it except trees. It is about six miles from Enniscorthy. Castleboro.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

We have no ruins of monasteries or religious houses, except a church at a place called Chapel, nor monuments, nor inscriptions. There is one small moat near the church; many raheens formerly existed, but mostly now levelled. Chapel. Moat.

V. *Present and former state of Population, &c.*

The number of families who pay tithes, are 311;— the number of those, who are too poor on account of rack-rent, to pay any, are 23,—total 334; of these only 16 are Protestants, the rest all Roman Catholics, i. e. 318. The number of souls altogether by the most probable estimation, are 1753. The proportion of males Population

* They have this last summer undergone a greater repair than ever before, by the exertions of Mr. Charles Tottenham, of Ross, in this county.

to females, computed from one townland, appears to be exactly equal. One of the families or houses in the townland from which the estimate has been taken, contains only one individual, viz: a solitary woman, otherwise the proportion of males to females, would be as 57 to 58, and the average of a family would be $5\frac{11}{21}$, or nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$. All are employed in agriculture, except four families, two in keeping public houses, one in weaving, and one in keeping school.

Situation of Inhabitants

Except very few who have old leases not yet expired, the people are in general most miserably poor; as the estate of one gentleman extends almost over the whole of the union, where rents and duties combined are exorbitant.

Food.

The food is potatoes alone, or at best, potatoes with herrings or buttermilk;

Dress.

their dress generally

Disease.

rags; their appearance generally pallid, yet, not subject much to disorders, except the ague which prevails every

Longevity.

spring and summer. There is no instance of longevity beyond eighty years.

VI. *The Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Disposition

The poorer classes are industrious and quiet in general, not however averse to insurrection, if opportunity should occur; they are in extreme subjection to the priests, and attend chapel in all weathers alike. There are no patrons held in this parish, nor have they any particular customs.

Language.

The language among the peasants, except the Protestants, in their discourse with one another, is mostly Irish; but they all speak English. The only man who could not speak English, died a few years ago.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

They almost all at present have their children taught to read and write, but the greater part of the grown people can do neither. Their employment is agriculture in both sexes; but the females also spin. There is no endowment whatever of a school, except that the incumbent paid a fine of five guineas, and pays seven pounds a year rent to Mr. Carew, for a house and a small quantity of ground, less than an acre, for a school for the poorer people. Tuition, 2s. 2d. per quarter, for reading; 3s. 3d. for writing; somewhat more, according to circumstances, for book-keeping, &c. The number of scholars in this school are above 100 in summer, and in winter, not above 8 or 10. Education. Employment. School. Salaries.

There is no public library, and except the incumbent's, no private one. No collection of documents or manuscripts, though the incumbent has written a history of Ireland, but found his materials elsewhere.

VIII. *State of religious Establishments, Tithes, &c.*

These parishes have been episcopally united:—the Bishop of Ferns is the patron. There is no Protestant chapel, but one church, situated on the outland of the union, and in the wildest part of it, surrounded by a bog, with the road to it not passable in winter, except along the tops of ditches, for footmen. There are two Roman Catholic chapels. There is neither glebe nor glebe-house. Church.

The tithes are the tenths of corn, hay, of lambs, and fleeces of sheep. They never, as yet, have been taken in kind, but always in money or composition; nor is any Tithes.

thing whatsoever exacted on the score of tithes, but simply the tithe money. No work, nor consideration of any kind for time is allowed for payment. The tithes of the parish of Killegny are all rectorial, belonging to the incumbent. Two-thirds of the tithes of the parish of Chapel belong to the Bishop of Ferns, and one-third to the incumbent. Before the time of the present incumbent, the landlord was bestowed the tithe of his demesne of above 500 acres, and the richer any one was, the less he paid in proportion to the real value; the rule has, however, been in a great measure inverted.*

Protestant Religion.

Among the observations which might be made, is, that the Protestant religion declines among the lower classes, as the people of that description are not encouraged, are apt to emigrate when opportunity serves, and to gain favour with the great majority, are apt to turn Roman Catholics. A Protestant, male or female, married to a Roman Catholic, invariably adopts the Roman Catholic religion.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

Agriculture

Implements

Crops.

No other modes of cultivation are used in this union than the plainest,—the plough and harrow, spade and shovels being the only implements. The grain is almost entirely oats, some barley, and very little wheat.

Stock.

The stocks of cattle small, except on three, not very exten-

* The rule is generally to give the tithes cheapest to the richest men. Thus, in a parish contiguous to that of Gorey, a farmer who might have influence in raising opposition, has a lease of his tithe for a shilling an acre, for between two and three hundred acres of the most productive land in the parish, while others pay three or four shillings an acre for far less productive land. Many other instances also are well known to the writer; these, it is supposed, the clergy may not be willing to avow.

sive dairies; not many sheep, and a few, if any, but the common kind. There are no markets nor fairs within the union.

The houses in the union are in general wretched cabins of clay and thatch. The highest rent for the best land, £2. 7s. for the middling, £1. 9s. and for the poorest, £1:—but it must be observed, that besides the rent of the great estate, the tenants are subject to the following:—A fine, of at least, half-a-year's rent, as fees to the agent; duty-fowl for the consumption of his household; great requisitions of work, as often as they are called, for agriculture on his demesne of above 500 acres; the drawing of turf, coals, limestone, &c. the spinning of flax for the landlord's family, and various perquisites to the agent, who has only a nominal salary, and must be paid in various ways by the tenants. Houses. Rents. Duties.

To estimate the value of these is difficult; but most of the tenants are thus retained in wretched poverty, unable ever to pay up their rent, and constantly in the power of the landlord, who, if they give the least offence, can drive them from their land. Tenants.

No tenant on the great estate can register trees without incurring the landlord's declared resentment, and, therefore, the country is likely to remain bare of timber, except where tenants plant a few trees to please him, without registry.

X. *Trade, Manufacture, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

Not any.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Rebellion, 1798.

In the rebellion in 1798, no Protestant was killed in the union of Killegny, nor house burned, although the case was widely different in all the parishes around.—This appears chiefly ascribable to the humane exertions of Mr. Thomas Rogers, the priest of this parish, who maintained the family of Mr. Samuel Francis, the then rector, when the family must otherwise have starved; and to the exertions also of Mr. Jeremiah Fitzhenry, a Roman Catholic gentleman who went with the rebels, but took no command, and used influence only in saving the lives and properties of the Protestants.

The following list, taken from the books of the First Fruits Office, shews the succession of the incumbents of this parish, for part of the last century.

Joshua Nunn, Preb. of Coulstuff, Rector Killegny, R. Killany, 31 Oct. 1746, £10. 5.

William Dickon, collated 2d Aug. 1770, P. Coulstuffe, R. Coulstuffe, R. Killegny, Wexford.

Philip Heydon, collated 3 Dec. 1777, P. Coulstuffe, R. Coulstuffe, R. Killegny.

Samuel Francis, A. M. instituted 8 June, 1797, R. Killegny, Impropriate Cure Chappel n. t.

James B. Gordon collated 19 March, 1799. R. Killegny, Cur. Chappel n. t.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

If all duties of work, fowl, &c. to the landlord and agent were abolished, so that the tenants would have only a determinate rent to pay, they would feel their properties more secure, would have more inducement to cultivate their lands, would improve their cir-

cumstances, would appear more respectable in their own opinions, would be more enabled to have their children taught, and thus would improve the rising generation. They should also be allowed to plant and register trees, which would give property, improve the aspect of the country, and benefit the public by a store of timber.—The abolition of freeholds of forty shillings, and the admission of no votes for members of of Parliament for counties, except men possessed of ten pounds a year for ever, or of a hundred during life, would be of vast advantage in the writer's opinion. 40s. Freehold.

To fix the rate of tithes, during his incumbency, by an acreable charge, for the encouragement of his parishioners, the incumbent proposed, some years ago, to divide the sum actually received by him for the tithes of his parish, by the number of acres in it, to make the quotient the charge on each acre, and to set leases of his tithes to all his parishioners, during his incumbency, at that rate. The proposal was joyfully received, but it was declined by the landlord, who would, if he consented, be obliged to pay his proportion for his great demesne. Tithes.

APPENDIX.

A guess may be made at the value of the hay corn and potatoes annually produced. About £700. a year are actually paid for the tithes of the Bishop and incumbent together. The value of the real

tenths of the above products may be estimated at near double that sum, or at least, £1,200 a year. The value of the whole must, therefore, be at least £12,000 pounds, and may be much more. To estimate the cattle would be impracticable without an actual survey, which might alarm the people with an idea of some design against their property.

THE TOWNLANDS OF KILLEGNY UNION

are as follow :

Killegny contains ten, and Chapel seven townlands.

Those of Killegny, are Colaght Ballyboro, Tinnoch, Forrestalstown, Poulpeasty, Rathurtan, Knoxtown, Killegny, Tomonnearly, and Coolnacun.

Those of Chapel, are Colroe, Clonroach, Ballymakesy, Raheene, Chapel, Toomfarney, and Ballinclea.

No. XXIII.

UNION OF

KILLESK, OR ST. JAMES'S,

(Diocese of Ferns and County of Wexford.)

BY THE REV. WILLIAM GLASCOTT, RECTOR AND VICAR.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

THE barony of Shelburne, in the county of Wexford, is divided into four districts, by which the county charges are regulated with the old titles of Sutton's parish, parish of Tintern, parish of Hook, and the Barony.* They now, with some changes of townlands, compose the four unions of Whitechurch, Tintern†, Fethard and St. James's, nearly within the same boundaries. The Barony, now the union of St. James's parish, consists of the rectory of Killesk and parish of Dunbrody, St. James's, and Rathroe, and is situated in the barony of Shelburne, county of Wexford, and diocese of Ferns. Name. Situation.

* The whole union was originally the property of the Abbey, and was stiled the barony of Dunbrody.

† Owenduffe is a member of Tinterne union.

Boundaries. The union of St. James's is bounded on the west and west north-west by the river Suir,* from the conflux with the Nore and the Barrow, to the near end of the harbour of Waterford. On the east, by the union of Tintern; on the south, by the union of Fethard; and on the north, by Campile-hill, part of the union of Whitechurch, and part of Tintern. Its length and breadth are four miles each, being nearly of a square form, and contains twenty-five townlands, and part of three others, as stated in the appendix.

Extent.

Soil and Surface. The whole is arable ground, a very few acres of turf-bog excepted, and more than one-third has been of late years kept turned up for tillage; the farmer keeping in pasture and meadow barley enough to support a cow or two, and horses necessary for tillage.

Rivers. There is no river of note except the Suir, already mentioned, which, on its western border, runs nearly north and south. In it, there are several strands and bays. Duncannon strand, at the southern extremity, is very shoal and dangerous to ships; a creek is formed by the rock on which Duncannon fort is built; in this creek there is a pier for the protection of fishing and other boats, into which a coal ship of 100 tons burthen, comes at high tide and in fine weather; a mile north,

Duncannon Strand.

King's Bay

* From Hook-tewa to the Fort of Duncannon, is denominated the harbour of Waterford; but from the conflux of the Suir and the Barrow, the river is denominated indiscriminately, Suir or Barrow, or Waterford river. The municipalities of Waterford and New Ross, claim under their respective charters the property of the rivers. Waterford, the exclusive right to the Suir and to the Barrow, as far as the tide water flows; and Ross to the Barrow, as far as its conflux with the Suir and to the eastern shore, from thence to the sea; and in a contest between their municipal forces, Ross made prize of the city Waterford mace, and kept it as a trophy.

is King's-bay, an inlet and gravelly strand, where Lord Spencer Chichester is building a pier for the protection of boats; these are all open to the harbour and subject to a great sea on a south and a south-west wind. Further to the northward is Ballyhack-quay, and anchorage ground where ships ride securely in any weather; and at the northern extremity is Campile Pill, running easterly one mile, passing by Dunbrody-abbey, and under the new bridge to Campile-bridge, navigable for flat boats of twenty-five tons burthen.— Great quantities of salmon are taken on the Suir, from March to September; but the numbers annually decrease, in consequence of taking salmon fry in baskets at the several mills up the rivers Barrow and Suir. Cod, ling, hake, haddock, herrings, sprats, and mackarel are taken also in their several seasons, but more abundantly at some distance from Duncannon. There is neither mountain, bog, hill, wood, nor thicket in this parish.

Ballyhack-quay.

Campile Pill.

Fishing.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

We have no mineral nor natural manure deserving notice in thewholeUnion; there are indifferent slates found on the lands of Nuke, joining the river, and an excellent quarry of granite for mill-stones and building on Ballyhack, and Nuke lands convenient to the river, and from which the stone used in building the abbey of Dunbrody and Duncannon fort seem to have been principally taken. It is composed chiefly of a red pebble, and requires great labour in working it; the blocks may be had of any size. The river affords a fine sand impregnated with marine salt, which proves a good manure for two crops, but of no service to dry ground afterward: on wet ground it renders the herbage sweet and kind, producing shamrock, white clover, and trefoil naturally. The river also affords a shelly slob, by some termed

Slate.

Granite.

River-sand

Rivermarle river marle, which if put on the ground in sufficient quantity, improves it very much, producing excellent corn when tilled, and sweet pasture when let to grass.

Limestone. Limestone is also brought down the river from quarries above Waterford, or by the harbour from Loftus Hall, by boat, at about three shillings and nine-pence the Ton. The price of this article is rising.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

Fort of Duncannon There is not any public building except the Fort of Duncannon within the Union. A new bridge has lately been erected at Dunbrody abbey, across Campile Pill, by the county, at an expence of about one thousand

Dunbrody Bridge. pounds, called Dunbrody bridge; another small bridge at the upper end of the same Pill across a rivulet called

Campile bridge. Campile bridge, where there are some corn stores, and where the corn and pigs of the neighbouring country are bought for the Waterford Merchants by the Corn-factors; and another small but very high bridge at the sou-

Kilbride Bridge. thern boundary over a rivulet called Kilbride bridge, the chief object of which is to ease the draft at each end, on the before-mentioned Loftus Hall road to Ross.

Village of Duncannon The village of Duncannon joins the Fort, and owes its support chiefly to the military stationed there, and the produce of a few fishing-boats. About a mile and a

Ballyhack. half to the north on the river is Ballyhack*, a fishing and market town. It is chiefly supported by the shipping

* Ballyhack was formerly called Ballyhock, Balllyhuck, Ballycock; but its true name is Ballyhake; in English, Hakestown, from the quantities of that fish that were usually brought there, by the fishing boats, corresponding with Haking in Milford Haven. Battlestown is from the place where the Irish made the first stand against the English invaders, in the reign of Henry II.

that anchor in the river, a few fishing boats, and a trifling trade in corn and pigs for the Waterford merchants.

About midway between is the residence of Lord-Spencer Chichester, called Harriot Lodge, where he has built very handsome and extensive offices, preparatory to building a large dwelling house. Close by is King's bay, now called Arthur'stown, after Lord Spencer Chichester's eldest son. It has been lately made a post town, and has a beer brewery, a corn mill, and malt house; every townland has a collection of small cabins bearing the same name as the townlands, but of no other note. The main road from Loftus Hall and light-house of Hook to New Rosse, runs through from north to south; another from Duncannon fort to Ballyhack and to the newbridge at Dunbrody abbey, and on to New Ross in the same direction near the river; another from Ballyhack easterly to Wexford.

Harriot Lodge.

Arthurstown.

Roads.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

In each of these parishes there are ruins of churches; and the ruins of Dunbrody abbey in tolerable preservation, and affording fine specimens of ancient architecture in ribbed arches, cut-stone windows, and masssy pillars of stone work. The ribbed arches spring from the four corners or pillars, and divide so as to form a complete arching or covering to the space between, severally stiled groined.

Dunbrody Abbey.

This abbey was founded in 1182 by Harvey de Montemorisco, to whom the Earl of Pembroke had committed the command of the English forces when he found it necessary to repair to Henry the Second to lay

Dunbrody Abbey.

his conquests in Ireland at his feet. On the Earl's return to Ireland (who is generally called Strongbow) some dispute arose between him and Harvey de Montmoresco, who in consequence gave up his commission in the army, parcelled out the portion of land allotted to him from the water of Wexford to Kempul (Campile) Pill along the sea-coast, for a certain short space in the country amongst his followers, retaining to himself that portion of it which now composes the Union of St. James's: on this he founded the abbey, dedicated it to St. Peter and St. Paul, and established there the order of Cistertian or Bernardine monks; and, taking the cowle, became himself the first abbot, and endowed it with the said reserved lands and the tithes of them.

The institution was much improved in subsequent times by the pious donations of several persons, and the number of chapels greatly increased, until the whole establishment was dissolved in 1539, in the reign of Henry VIII. by composition with Alexander Devereux the last abbot, who obtained the bishoprick of Ferns in exchange, then very richly endowed with extensive lands, but which he contrived to establish to his own family, leaving bishop Allen, his successor, but little to plunder. Some of the property of the see was recovered by bishop Ram, who had a long and expensive suit with Allen's successor, which was settled at last by compromise.

All the endowments of the abbey upon the dissolution were granted to Sir Osburn Itchingham, consisting of the entire manor of Dunbrody and the tithes and patronage, which in the disturbed reign of Charles I. were gavelled among three sisters, two of whom forfeited their title, but the third retained hers, and sold most of it to the Loftus family, which now comprises the townlands

of Killesk, Coolboderan and Timoch, and part of K[illeen] and Drillerstown. The forfeited part was in the reign of Charles II. regranted to John Itchingham, Gent. together with the tithes and patronage.

There is a curious building on the water edge, called Buttermilk castle, out-topped by the adjoining land of Nuke. It was built for protecting the fishery, and curing the fish taken in that part of the river belonging to the abbey. The quantities of cod, ling, herrings, and salmon, caught there in former days, are said to have been very considerable; but now very seldom any are taken. There is a feudal castle at Killesk in tolerable repair, and the ruin of the mansion house of the Itchingham family is to be seen in the store-keeper's yard at Duncannon fort. There is one or two Danish raths to be seen in every townland, but no moat, monument, or inscription, except in the abbey of Dunbrody, in a nitch ornamented with cut stone, where there was a sarcophagus representing a bishop in his robes, said to have been the tomb of Herlewin, a Bishop of Leighlin, and a benefactor to the abbey: this is now broken in pieces, in search of hidden treasure. There are also the remains of a castle at Kilhile near Ballyhack, where bishop Devereux executed several of the deeds conveying perpetuities of the see lands.

Buttermilk Castle.

Killesk castle.

Danish rath.

Kilhile Castle.

Killoggan, in the adjoining union of Fethard, was a preceptory of knights Templars or Hospitallers, founded by the O'Mores in the thirteenth century, and had a house subordinate in the town of Ballyhack; both were subordinate to Kilmainham. The chapels, four in number, attached to the Ballyhack house, stood on the scite of the present church on the rock of Ballyhack. Those establishments were also dissolved, and William Keating, the last preceptor of Ballyhack, obtained in exchange a

Killogan, Preceptory

pension and some grant, as recorded in the Rolls office, Dublin, the 18th of July in the 33d of Henry VIII. and the endowments of Killoggan were granted to Sir Adam Loftus, the ancestor of the Ely family. From the connexion that subsisted between the two houses of Killoggan and Ballyhack before the dissolution, arose that connexion which had subsisted between the two churches of Fethard and Ballyhack until the year 1783. The Loftus family and the Itchingham, afterwards the Chichester family, provided alternately for divine service in the two churches of Fethard and Ballyhack.

Fethard. Fethard was the mense and residence of the bishop until exchanged for the mense at Ferns, and there was not any connexion between Fethard and Killoggan, or between Dunbrody and the preceptory at Ballyhack previously to the dissolution; but that between Killoggan and Ballyhack preceptories brought on the connexion between the two churches, to which the endowments of the two establishments were united, and caused the above-mentioned union of all until the year 1785.

V. *Present & former State of Population, Food, Fuel, &c.*

Population The number of inhabitants, as taken in the year 1793, is given in the Appendix, and the males and females are nearly equal, as will appear from those townlands, where distinction has been made in the return at that time, for the purpose of arranging the balloting for militia men.

Wealth. The generality of the inhabitants live comfortably, and appear on Sundays and holidays very neatly and fa-

shionably dressed; the females in cotton gowns with short backs and long flowing skirts, black beaver hats or nice straw bonnets of their own making; white stockings and flat-heeled leather shoes:—the men in cloth coats, white waistcoats and stockings, yellow pantaloons and beaver hats. This improvement in dress took place immediately after the rebellion, and seems to have grown out of it. Dress.

Potatoes and milk are the general food; the better sort have pork on Sundays, and oaten bread in summer and harvest. Food.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The lower class of the inhabitants are very cunning, always sounding the temper and disposition of the person by some conversation foreign to their purpose, before they mention the real object of their application. They are rather litigious; not patiently giving up the dispute decided against them. Genius and Disposition

The Inhabitants speak good English and very little Irish; which it is presumed, from being near the first settlements of the English, and part of the original grant to Harvey de Montemorisco, one of the English chieftains. * Language.

We have no peculiar customs, patron-saints, holy-wells, or patron-days celebrated in any place within the union. There were many patrons held; as at Battlestown, Ramsgrove and Ballyhack, but they have been either suppressed and forgotten, or converted into fairs;

* The ingress of the English invaders in that day, was by the River Bannow, now shut up by sand banks; the number of borough towns on its banks are an indication of it, as Fethard, Clonmines and Bannow.

public penance which kept them up, not being now in much use.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Hedge-schools.

The Children of these parishes attend hedge-schools all the summer until harvest, when they are employed in that work and the farms, until the following summer, after the spring crop is sowed. There is not any endowed school: Lord Spencer gives 10 guineas annually to a parish Protestant schoolmaster; Lady Harriot Chichester pays a schoolmistress for poor girls, and there are several Roman Catholic schoolmasters dispersed throughout these parishes.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

Advowson.

Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester, who resides within the union, at Harriot Lodge, near Arthur's town, is the patron.

Parishes how united.

The preceptory of Killoggan and commandery of Ballyhack were connected, and the chapels of the commandery became the parish church, from which arose the union of Fethard and St. James's, and not from any connexion with Dunbrody abbey: and from the dissolution of the abbey of Dunbrody and Preceptory of Killoggan, in the union of Fethard, in the year 1539, until the year 1785, the union of Fethard and St. James's, were continued to be episcopally united, and the several patrons contributed to support a curate, who officiated alternately in each parish church, one Sunday in one church and the next Sunday in the other. The late Marquis of Donegal refusing to nominate the same clergyman, that the union of Fethard

was presented to the union of St. James, became a distinct union of the four recited parishes episcopally united; and the chapel of ease at Ballyhack, became under the union the parish church, though no additional salary has been nominated for the curacies of Dunbrody, Rathroe and St. James's, that still remaining at the original £20 a year.

The only church in the union in repair, is that on the highest part of Ballyhack, standing on an eminence over the river; it was in 1788 rebuilt, and the late Marquis of Donegal contributed handsomely towards the rebuilding of it. It has a good bell, the gift of Lord Spencer Chichester. There is a Roman Catholic chapel at Ramsgrange, a handsome building, enclosed with a wall, to the building of which Lord Spencer Chichester also contributed. Church. Catholic Chapel.

Lord Spencer sets his tithes along with the ground. The incumbent is paid by composition, about two shillings the acre on the entire farm, for tithe of corn, hay, and small tithes. And the parish is worth to the incumbent, as Rector and Vicar, about £250 per ann. Tithes.

It is probable that the tithes of Killesk parish were given to a resident clergyman there, as too distant to have the duties attended to, by the monks residing at Dunbrody Abbey, for they are at extreme ends of the union: and that, from hence arose the severation of the tithes from the patron. In early days it was customary to place a clergyman at the distant part of the establishment, and give him a portion of tithe for his support.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c &c.*

The farmer first ploughs his lay fields in beds, and trenches oats, the following year potatoes in beds with Modes of Agriculture

a plough; next year wheat in narrow ridges; then potatoes in drill, and barley. The general custom is to manure for potatoes, and sow corn until the ground requires manure again with potatoes.

Rents. Thirty shillings the Irish plantation acre seems to be the average rent, though some farms of late are taken at four guineas, and some held of old at 16 shillings per ann. The grounds in general are but light surface, on a shingle; but the manure is convenient, and sea sand is obtained for the labour of drawing.

Fairs. Fairs are held on the rock of Ballyhack for cattle, on the 25th March, 17th June, 24th June, 29th June, 26th July, 24th August and 29th September; the last is remarkable for the quantities of geese, turkeys, and other fowl offered to sale, and purchased principally for shipping. At Ramsgrange fairs are held on the 17th March, 8th September, 22d November and 8th December, and there is a weekly market on Friday at Duncannon and Ballyhack.

Market.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

The general occupation is agriculture; there is no established manufactory. The females assist the males in most kinds of husbandry, chiefly in digging potatoes and reaping corn, and very frequently in driving ploughs and carts.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Notices of Abbey and Incumbents With the exception of what has been already mentioned, and the following notices of Dunbrody abbey and of Incumbents, no observation occurs for this head.

Abbathia als. Donbrody cum capella de Rucrœ St. Ja. et Killosk specat. ad Precentorem Johes Ichrington fir.

Abbathia de Dunbrod. cum capellis de Pacrœ St. James et Killeske Rector impropriat. Johes. Itchingham firmar. Church and Chancell looks well, and ——— order to be taken for a sufficient curate ——— Eccles circ. ann. 1615.

Thomas Burrow A. B. Rect. Killeske vic. same 11 February 1754, Wexford.

Geo. Glascott instituted 14 March 1781, R. Killesk, v. same cur. Dunbrody, Balthro and St. James's, Wexford, rnt. William Glascott collated 8 Sept. 1787 R. Killesk, v. same cure Dunbrody, Balthro, and St. James's, Wexford.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

As the general occupation of the people in tillage, and the contiguity of the sea and river affords opportunities of procuring fish, and the tithes of four-fifths of the union, merging in the rents, which are very moderate, and the proprietor residing amongst them—their situation is better than can be generally avowed in other parishes. The adjoining union of Tintern, under the fostering and indulgent protection of the late John Colclough, Esq. has set an example of improvement in slated farm-houses, and ornamental plantations about them, that stimulates to similar improvement in St. James's. And unless by the establishment of some manufactories to occupy the women and children of the labouring class, any probable mode of meliorating their situation cannot be readily suggested; the young men, who have not ground to manage, generally apply themselves to occupations on the water.

APPENDIX.

As the grounds are mostly in tillage, the stock is but trifling.

POPULATION *of the United Parishes of Dunbrody, Rathro, Killesk, and St. James's, taken in December* 1813, *by the Rev. William Glascott, Incumbent.*

	Names of Townlands.	*Derivation, English Name, and Observations.*	*Number of Acres.* A. R. P.	*Numb. of Houses.*	*Numb. of Families.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Aggregate.*	
1	Dunbrody		193 3 10	16	16	62	44	106	
2	Ballyvelig	Town of bleating of Sheep.	262 3 28	29	29	60	66	126	
3	Grange		309 2 0	18	18	34	30	64	
4	Salt-mills	A Mill worked by the Tide-water.	205 3 5	24	24	46	54	100	
5	Nuke	In a corner.	319 2 38	30	30	66	54	120	
6	Ballyhack	Hake-town	162 3 20	92	92	157	228	385	
7	Kilhile	A burial place of sundry Persons.	277 0 9	19	20	46	38	84	
8	Coleman		341 0 37	30	30	76	89	163	
9	Rosetown		321 0 20	13	13	38	39	77	
10	Ramsgrange	Kemmis's Grange.	756 3 22	72	72	237	206	443	
11	Mersheen		153 0 0	5	5	18	27	45	
12	Clomharra		327 2 5	26	26	89	75	164	
13	Duncannon	Said to have been built by Connane, one of Ossian's Generals.	153 0 8	102	102	205	260	465	
14	Shannacloon		37 2 0	4	4	9	12	21	
15	Kilbride		280 1 12	20	20	55	55	110	
16	Clonlard		170 0 0	8	8	25	24	49	
17	Ballygow		178 2 20	13	13	28	36	64	
18	Battlestown	Where the Invaders fought in Henry II.d's time.	793 3 10	36	36	158	193	351	
19	Haggard		382 1 34	28	28	77	77	154	
20	Curraghmore	Great Scrub.	200 2 30	14	14	30	40	70	
21	Moonaquohee	A Turf Bog with an Echo.	188 0 30	15	15	39	40	79	
22	Shielbeggan		718 0 36	45	45	130	139	269	
23	Tinnock		317 1 10	34	34	76	80	156	
24	Boderan		323 0 7	21	21	50	58	108	part only annexed.
25	Cool	A Corner.	451 3 24	37	37	98	104	202	
26	Killesk		243 2 3	24	24	69	70	139	
27	Drillerstown		75 0 0	5	5	21	7	28	
28	Caroonreigh	King's quarter.	121 1 7	5	5	10	12	22	
29	Knocka		210 1 14	22	22	58	66	124	
		Total	8479 2 29	807	808	2067	2223	4290	

The first 22 townlands, containing 6731A. 2R. 14P. plantation measure, or 10908A. 2R. 2P. statute measure, belong to Lord Spencer Stanley Chichester; Nos. 23, 24, 25, to Colonel Henry Loftus; 26 Marquis of Ely; 27 —— Palliser, Esq.; 28 to Mr. Dillon; and the last to the Incumbent.

No. XXIV.

UNION OF

KILMANAHEEN,

(Diocese of Kilfenora and County of Clare)

By The Rev. James Kenny, L.L. D.

Archdeacon of Kilfenora.

INTRODUCTION.

THE vicarage of the parish of Kilmanaheen, to which the writer of this account was collated 15th December, 1775, by the then bishop, was then episcopally united to the vicarages of Kilasbuglenane, Kilmacreehy, Kilcilagh and Kilmoon. There was no church in either of those parishes at that time, and therefore the Board of First Fruits granted £390 for erecting a new church in the village of Ennistymon, in a situation different from the old site of Kilmanaheen church. The old site is most inconvenient for a place of worship, being a small eminence in a most swampy place, near the river of Ennistymon, overflown at all high floods and tides. The writer superintended the building of the church, and the sum expended by him exceeded the grant by at least

£40, for which he never got the smallest remuneration. The Board granted, at the same time, £200 for the purpose of fining down 40 acres of course ground, (distant about half a mile from the church) as a glebe for the use of the incumbent. The yearly value of this land was estimated at that time at 10s. per acre. On it he built a glebe house and offices, the only one then in this county, and expended therein more than a thousand pounds.

Glebe. As soon as he could fit up the glebe house for his reception he resided in it, and has continued religiously and conscientiously to do so, ever since. From the 29th September, 1782, to the 27th December 1789, he has, in this remote corner of a more remote country, received 45 converts. The repeal of the penal code took place at that time, and all his exertions to make converts became fruitless ever since. The annual value of the five vicarages did not amount to more than £100; and they were united for ever by act of Council the 29th April, 1779, being altogether scarcely sufficient for the maintenance of a clergyman. The rectories of Kileilagh, Kilmoon, and Carron became vacant in June 1785, and he was presented to them on the 28th of the said month by the Patron, the late Marquis of Thomond, (to whom he had the honour of being domestic chaplain). The rectories of Kilmanaheen, Kilasbuglenane and Kilmacreehy, which form the archdeaconry of the diocese, became vacant in August 1790, and when he represented to the then bishop (Doctor Bernard) the manner in which those rectories were circumstanced with respect to the vicarages of the same parishes, he kindly collated him to them on the 26th of the above month.

These rectories should, for the interest of the church, be always united with the vicarages, and then the income of all would amount to £300 per annum. On this principle he did hope, that the Bishop or Archbishop would make him some compensation for the great sum of money expended on the glebe house, and other improvements, by procuring for him, in the usual way, the loan of £600 from the Board, being double the annual income; or that the Bishop, on his proving to his satisfaction that he had actually expended £1000, as already mentioned, would, by his certificate (which he has not as yet obtained) order him, under those circumstances, to have a charge on his successor for £600 instead of £200, which he is entitled to under his original memorial. In both those shapes his request was refused, and, he thinks, undeservedly.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name of the Parish

This union consists of the parishes of Kilmanaheen, Kilasbuglenane, Kilmacreehy, Kileilagh and Kilmoon; four of them are situated in the barony of Corcomroe, county of Clare, and diocese of Kilfenora. The fifth, (Kilmoon) is in the barony of Burren, and in the said county and diocese. These two baronies of Burren and Corcomroe were formerly known by the names of east and west Corcomroe; afterwards by the present names of Burren and Corcomroe, which they still retain.

Derivation

Kilasbuglenane is derived from the Irish words 'keil,' church, 'asbog,' Bishop, and 'Lenane' the Bishop's name. Kilmoon is also derived from 'keil,' and 'Moon' the founder. The parish of Kilmacreehy is also known by name of

Quoranna; 'quoe' in Irish signifies distinct, and 'ranna,' or 'rena' a projection into the sea called a cape. Kilasbuglenane was anciently called east Kilmacreehy. The parish of Kileilagh (so called from 'keil' a church, and 'Eilagh' the founder), is likewise called by another name, viz. Quoclea, from 'quoe' distinct, and 'clea' the contraction of 'gleagh', which signifies calling or making signals on different occasions, particularly when they apprehend danger from an enemy.

Boundaries. The union is situated due-west of Ireland, and bounded on that point by the part of the Atlantic Ocean called Malbay. Kilasbuglenane lies to the north of Kilmanaheen; Kilmacreehy to the west of Kilasbuglenane, and is bounded by the sea to the south-west and north-west. Kileilagh lies to the south of Kilmacreehy, and is bounded on the north by the bay of Galway; and Kilmoon lies to the south-east of Kileilagh.

Extent. The distance between the extreme ends of the union coast-ways is nearly 15 miles; in a right line, not half that distance; the breadth at all points is narrow; in some parts about one mile, and in few more than three. The distance of Kilmanaheen in computed miles, from north-east to south-east is about 4 miles, and in breadth about from 2 to 2½ miles. That of Kilmacreehy and Kilasbuglenane from east to west about 5, and from north to south 2 miles; that of Kilmoon from east to west about 3 miles, and from north to south about 2; and that of Kileilagh from east to west 4, and from north to south 2.

Soil. The three parishes of Kilmanaheen, Kilasbuglenane, and Kilmacreehy, are all what we call cold stone, or grit-ground, and have scarce any rocky ground in them. The other two are mostly limestone ground, and abound with rocks.

The greater part of the union is pasture land; the one-fifth of it at least is heathy mountain. This mountain ground, from the population of the country, is every day reclaiming and becoming arable. In some parts where they manure and lay it down properly, it answers for meadow. The proportion of meadow, natural and made in the union, is, to the rest of the land as one to twenty, or thereabouts. Surface.

The river of Ennistymon has its source in the mountains, south-east of the village of the same name, and runs through it; it has a large cascade in the town, which in the time of flood forms a most sublime and and beautiful picturesque, and in view of the mansion-house. Another of inferior note, the river of Ballingaddy to the north of Ennistymon, has its source near Kilfenora, which is about four miles to the east of a bridge that is made over this river, and about eight miles from the sea. Rivers.

These two rivers unite near the sea; there is no other river worth noticing, nor loughs worth mentioning. There is no place that can be called a harbour; there are many creeks, and the highest clifts in Ireland, as is supposed, near the signal tower, and at either side of it.

These creeks are remarkable for being safe receptacles for seals. The noise from these creeks, and the agitation of the sea in the time of a storm from the west, being the usual direction of storms in this country, is awful in the extreme; and the entire shore dangerous for vessels to come near, and on that account called Malbay. Malbay.

Mountains and Hills. We have many mountains and hills in the union, the entire of which is nearly pasturable, some heathy, and a few of them barren. The largest and highest of those mountains in the parish of Kilmoon, is very heathy, and is the only one that continues to have grouse on it; the rest are not deserving notice.

Bogs and Moors. There are bogs interspersed, which are fully sufficient for the inhabitants for many generations to come; but none of them of sufficient extent, to attract public notice for reclaiming. The principal moors lie between the parish of Kilmoon and the signal tower mentioned in sect. IV. and even those are reclaiming every day.

Woods, &c No woods or thickets of any note exist in the union. An old man of the name of Michael Daly, who died about twenty years ago, and who was then more than 100 years old, asserted, that almost the entire country about Ennistymon, was, within his recollection, covered with woods mostly oak and ash full grown, and that he frequently shot wild pheasants in those woods. He was huntsman to the late Mr. O'Brien, who bore testimony to his veracity. In most of the bogs, and even near the sea are found large trees, 12 or 16 feet under the surface, particularly from 30 to 50 feet long, and some from two to four feet in diameter, sound and good timber.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Mines and minerals must certainly exist in this union from the appearance of the ground, particularly iron and coal mines. It abounds with hills, and at the foot of almost every hill there is a strong chalybeate spa. To the south-east of the Signal Tower, at the distance of about a mile and a half inland, is a large well of strong

chalybeate water, that is reputed to have, by frequent application, effected a cure on sores, and particularly on sore eyes.

The parish of Kilmoon, in a part called Listoonvarna, has a noted spa, which was analyzed by Doctor Lucas, and pronounced by him the most powerful spa he ever met for removing obstructions, particularly from the liver. He declared it contained more of the quality of Lapis Hibernicus, than any spa he could ever find out in Ireland. It is resorted to very much in the season, is allowed by those who use it to be very powerful; and all acknowledge to receive very great benefit from it. It would be much more resorted to than it is, if the accommodations were better. At the south-west part of the parish of Kilmanaheen, and not far from the sea, Mr. Edward Fitz Gerald, father to one of our representatives in Parliament, sunk a pit exploring for coal. He sunk some feet below the surface of the sea, and found only colum that would not defray the expense of raising it. The surface of the ground for some miles inland, to the south-east from this point, resembles exactly the surface of the colliery near Castlecomer. It may be presumed, therefore, they did not sink deep enough to find the coal. To the due north of this point, at the opposite side of the bay of Liscannor, Mr. Fitz Gerald sunk a similar pit with no better success. There are no quarries worth mentioning.

Spa.

Coals.

The natural manures consist of the floating sea-weed, which is thrown in, in great abundance at every storm, and of sea sand every where near the shore. Besides these, the productions of the shore consist of shell-fish, such as lympins and perriwinkles, and also lobsters and crabs.

Natural Manures.

Fish. On this coast there is abundance of fish, among which there is a good supply of turbot in the summer season; cod, haddock, ling, &c. in the winter season. All are caught with spillers without the aid of trouls, as they have in Dublin bay, or even of fishing-boats, for want of a quay that would afford them shelter and security. Trout and salmon in the season come from the sea, as far as the cascade of Ennistymon river; these are also found in Ballingaddy river from June to October.

Plants. There are wild plants in great abundance all over the union. Such as choose to take the trouble of rearing plants in their gardens may have them in great abundance and very luxuriantly, with the help of sea sand. This can be asserted from experience. In the Archdeacon's garden there is a great variety of plants, such as balm, sage, thyme, pennyroyal, rosemary, cammomile, horehound, &c.

Sea Weed. The sea weeds are of different kinds; one is a short weed that grows out of the rocks, it is cut every third year, and produces the best kind of kelp; sometimes the floating weed is mixed with this in burning, and the kelp made of the two jointly is reckoned of inferior quality. There is another weed called long sea grass, which when boiled is eatable: another kind of short sea-grass, with shells sticking to the rocks, is very good when properly dressed. There is another sea weed called slouk, which grows out of the rocks, and is delicious. This weed is of a very fine texture, begins to grow in November and ceases to grow the latter end of March.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

There are no modern buildings, such as hospitals, gaols, &c. except one bridewell and a session house, both built about two years ago, by presentment granted by the Grand Jury at the assizes, and kept up by the same means. Modern Buildings.

The village of Ennistymon is nearly in the centre of the union, inland almost due-east of the signal tower hereafter mentioned, distant from it about five miles, and distant from the sea about two miles. This village had but three miserable cabins in it, together with the mansion house of the inheritor, Edward O'Brien, at a small distance from them, when the present incumbent was collated to the union: it has now 120 houses, 70 of them slated, and the remainder thatched. Ennistymon village. Signal-tower.

In the parish of Kilmacreehy is the village of Liscanor on the north side of the bay of that name. This village has been formed entirely since the year 1775, and has now nearly 200 houses in it, about 10 of which are slated, and about 40 inhabited by fishermen, who have only canoes (in Irish corroghs) to fish in. The farther they can venture to the sea the surer they are of success, and the better the quality of the fish. The shape and materials of these canoes are so well known on the different coasts of Ireland, that it is unnecessary to trouble the reader with them. This is the estate of Mr. Fitz Gerald, who was returned to parliament for this county more than 30 years ago. He then obtained a parliamentary grant for erecting a quay in this place; the grant was too little, and the scite where this little was expended, was mistaken. The quay, thus formed, has ever since Liscanor Village. Quay.

remained a monument of the penury of parliament in this instance, and of the ignorance of the projector.

Signal Towers.

On the western boundary of this union, on the high cliff of Mohir, in the parish of Kilmacreehy, and at the point called Hogshead, nearly in the centre of the union coastways, stands a signal tower.* To the south-west of this point stands another, at a place called Spanish point, not far from the boundary of Kilmanaheen parish.

Bridges.

At Ennistymon is one bridge; another is built about two miles to the north of it, over the river Ballengaddy, at a place now called Derry, and formerly Cahiraderry: the same river has another over it, on the road leading from Ennistymon to Liscannor, and the signal tower.

Roads.

From the village of Ennistymon high roads branch in all directions to the sea and inland: one to Liscannor by the glebe, and from thence to the signal tower; one to Lahensey due-west, a village that had lately but a few miserable cabins in it, and that has now more than 60 in it, and most of them slated; it is situate at the end of a bay called Liscannor bay, near one of the best strands and first bathing places in Ireland, which is resorted to by numbers in the bathing season. One road leads to Miltown, a village on the sea coast, now become famous for tepid baths, and one of the best hotels in the kingdom. One turns south, leading to a famous mountain called Mount Callen. One to Ennis to the south-east; one to Kilfenora, north-east; one to Knockfin almost due-north, &c. The road-jobbing

Liscannor Bay.

* The part on which the Signal Tower is erected is 909 feet high; somewhat to the east of that part the cliff is 1009 feet, according to a measurement lately made of them, at the Archdeacon's suggestion.

system has been acted upon, with much ingenuity for some years past in this union, but most particularly in and about Ennistymon.

Gentlemens Seats.

The gentlemens' seats are as follow:—the Mansion-house at Ennistymon, late the property of Edward O'Brien, now the property of Andrew Finucane, has some trifling plantations about it, and commands a view of the village and of the cascade. The glebe-house, &c. is about half a mile to the north of Ennistymon, and on the east side of the road. Doolin-house, the property of Francis M'Namara, stands about six miles to the north of Ennistymon, not far from the sea, and near the castle of Doon Mac Pheilim. To the west and north-west of Ennistymon, are some gentlemens' houses, all on the north side of the road leading from Ennistymon to Liscannor, namely, Walter Lysaght's, James Lysaght's, John Lysaght's, Cornelius O'Brien's, Charles O'Callaghan's, Richard Floyd's, Captain John M'Namara's, all distant about three or four miles from Ennistymon, and all nearer than that to Liscannor. Near the castle of Dough, Mr. Andrew Stackpole has a house, in which he occasionally resides.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Ruins of Churches.

No ruins of the monasteries remain in the union, but there are ruins of a church in every parish. In this parish of Kilmanaheen are the ruins of a church, near the river of Ennistymon. The literal translation of the Irish word 'keil' is church, and frequently applied to the burying-place; that is, Keilmanaheen, contracted into Kilmanaheen, signifies the church of Manaheen, of whom there is nothing particularly recorded by tradition or

otherwise, except the aukwardness of the site he pitched upon for his church, and his being a Bishop.

Castles. There are two castles in this parish, one at Ennistymon, attached to the mansion-house, and so cut down and modernized, that it has not much the appearance of a castle; another, called the castle of Dough, to the west of Ennistymon, and about two miles distant from it, near the confluence of the two rivers already described, not far from the sea and bathing-place, and surrounded with sand-hills. No round tower appears to have been in the union.

Danish Forts. In the parishes of Kilmanaheen, Kilaspuglenane, and Kilmacreehy, are about twelve Danish forts of different sizes, some about 100 yards in circumference, some about 80 yards, and so on; the size supposed to be proportioned to the circumstances of the man or party who erected them. These are all made with earth, of a round shape, with a platform in the middle. In the parishes of Kilaspuglenane and Kilmacreehy, there are about eight of these forts, surrounded with stone, and the platform in the middle a rock. These forts were built by the native Irish for the protection of themselves and families against the Danes, who made frequent predatory irruptions into different parts of Ireland, before their overthrow in the battle of Clontarf. All their cattle and moveables were brought into these forts, so as to have them as much as possible out of the reach of the invader. The forts thus erected, are, on that account, called Danish forts. They are now held sacred by the common people, and are supposed by them to be seats of the fairies, or fallen angels, as they call them, and, on that account, are never turned up or cultivated. They were all built within view of each other; and when any of

them was attacked, there was a signal made for all the rest to collect and rally about this point: for their mutual defence against the common enemy, all the castles are also in view of each other. There are no monuments or inscriptions worth noticing in this union.

The parish of Kilasbuglenane has nothing in it worth notice, except the ruins of the church built by Bishop Lenane.

The parish of Kilmacreehy has the ruins of a church of the same name, that is, the church of M'Creehy. This M'Creehy is also said, by tradition, to have been a Bishop, and there is a bust of him with a mitre on it in the church, the walls of which are still extant, which supports the opinion of his being a Bishop. There is also a bust (with only a part of a mitre on it) of Manaheen in this church, sunk in the wall directly opposite to the other bust. It appears, therefore, that these three parishes adjoining each other, had at one time a Bishop for each of them. Ruins of a Church.

There is a castle near the village of Liscannor, to the west of it, on a high clift, called the castle of Liscannor, derived from the Irish word 'Lis', a 'fort', and 'Cannor', a corruption of the word 'Connor'. All the castles in the barony of Corcumrō were built, at different periods, by the chieftains of the name of O'Connor, of whom there is not a trace now extant. Liscannor Castle.

To the north-west of this village is the signal tower already mentioned, on the very high clift of Mohir. This signal tower may be of use in communicating intelligence to the interior of the country, at any time that a hostile fleet may be seen from it passing, or hovering on the Signal Tower.

coast; but to suppose that an invading enemy would at any time attempt to land on this coast, or any where from the mouth of the Shannon to the bay of Galway, is absurd in the extreme.

Tuomullen. Within about a quarter of a mile of this, stands a smaller church of inferior note, called Tuomullen, the walls of which are still extant, that seems as if it was a chapel of ease, that had a glebe of about one acre annexed to it.

Doonagore and Doonmacfeilim Castles. In the western part of this parish are two castles, Doonagore and Doonmacfeilim. Doon and Lis are, in the Irish language, synonimous terms, and signify places of safety; but, in the present instance, Doon appears to signify domain, as well as a place of security: in that sense, the castle of Doonagore signifies, the castle on the domain of Gore. It was known by some other name before the Reformation, for it was some time after that period, that Mr. Gore settled in this country: his descendant, Francis Gore, of Mountshannon, was attainted by King James's Parliament in the year 1689, but was soon after restored by King William to Mountshannon and the rest of his estates in this county. From him the present Francis Gore, a lawyer of eminence at the bar, is lineally descended. The castle of Doonmacfeilim signifies also, the castle on the domain of M'Feilim, that is, of the son of Pheilim, whose surname was O'Connor.

Balynalakin Castle. In the eastern part of this parish is another castle Balynalackin, derived from the Irish word 'bally', which signifies townland, and 'lakin' rocky. This is built on a rock, for the most part impregnable, and appears to have been inhabited at a much later period than any of the rest.

The stairs inside are perfect, and there are still extant in it, four chimney pieces of stone tolerably well executed. This castle is about two miles distant from the castle of Doonmacfeilim, and about three from Doonagore. It lies about a mile inland from the sea: the other two, which are almost due west of this, are not far from the sea.

Thample na Spanigg

In the parish of Kileilagh is a burying-place called Taumple na Spanigg, that is, 'the burial-place of the Spaniards,' opposite to the islands of Arran, and nearly due south of them. Taumple na Spanigg is an Irish word, derived from 'taumple', temple (but generally applied to a burying-place), and 'na spanigg', of the Spaniards.

Spanish Armada.

Between Spanish-point and this Taumple na Spanigg, there was a great part of the famous Spanish armada wrecked, and all that were on board those ships that were forced by the tempest into the parish of Kileilagh, were buried in this spot, ever since called Taumple na Spanigg. There was an oak table on board one of those ships, probably the Admiral's, of curious workmanship, particularly the legs and claws of it. It was given by Boetius Clanchy, the then inheritor of the place, to Connor O'Brien, his brother-in-law, and is now in high preservation in the hall of Dromoland House, the seat of Sir Edward O'Brien, who is lineally descended from the said Connor.

V. *Present and former state of Population, &c.*

Wealth.

The situation of the inhabitants in point of wealth varies very much. Mr. Francis M'Namara, of Doolen, his son William M'Namara, and Mr. Andrew Finu-

cane, have each a large property, but none of them an overgrown one: many are independant, and even the lower order are of late years, becoming more independant every day. Mr. Edward Fitzgerald (who has a small house on the south side of the bay of Liscannor, and near the sea, to which he comes every year in the summer season, and remains there two or three months), has a large property in the union, and so has Mr.Gore,

Food. but he has no place of residence in it. The food of the middling order is in general potatoes, milk, and butter.

Health. Their health, with few exceptions, is good; their ge-

Dress. neral appearance and dress is decent, and becoming

Poor. more so every day. The mode of living of the very lower order is extremely poor, being potatoes and sour milk for about nine months in the year, and potatoes and salt for about three months in the spring season.

Diseases. This poverty of diet creates poverty of blood; and their confining themselves entirely to potatoes, generates scurvy and scrofulous disorders among them, commonly

Longevity. called the evil. From 60 to 70 is the common age they live to; many of them live from 70 to 80 years; very few exceed that period. Michael Daly, the huntsman already mentioned, lived to be more than 100 years. Thomas Hagarty, who was many years servant to Mr: Edward Fitzgerald, and who died about a year and an half ago, lived to be 107 years old, retained his health, his walking, and his senses, to within a few days of his decease, and was known to be, the last 50 years of his life, an habitual whiskey drinker. A woman of the name of Mary Cailnan, who died about six months ago, was 110 years old; she lived near Ennistymon, and was bed-ridden for some years before she died. Curiosity led the writer to see her about two years ago, and she was the most extraordinary figure he ever beheld; she was an animated human skeleton, with skin over it: any accounts

she gave of past events were confused and unsatisfactory. Denis Madigan, a labourer of the Archdeacon's mentioned in the following section, died at the age of 73, and always enjoyed uniformity of good health, so that he scarcely knew what sickness was, till within a few days of his dissolution.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Genius and Disposition

The genius and dispositions of the poorer class are in general good: they are amenable to the laws, to their superiors, and particularly to the magistrates. This appears to arise in a great measure from the kind and civilized manner in which the gentleman treats the peasant and the poor in this country, and particularly in this part of it.

Language.

The language used by the people in general is Irish, but the English language has of late years made, and is making a considerable progress among them; very few are to be met that cannot use some kind of English in conversation: of the few exceptions was a man that worked in the Archdeacon's garden for 25 years, and is now dead. He never could extract one word of English from him, though he understood the language so well, that both had frequent conversations, he in Irish and the Archdeacon in English. He never hurried himself, but he was uniformly at work whether the gardener was with him or not: he was a philosopher in his own way, and frequently made very shrewd observations: he often told the hour of the day by looking at the sun, and also the approaching change of the weather, with an exactness that was astonishing.

Patrons. The last Sunday in July is a patron day, when a number of people assemble at Lahinchy: they amuse themselves with horse-racing on the strand, dancing, &c. near it. This Sunday is called Garlic Sunday, but for what reason is not known. On Saturday evening preceding this Sunday, numbers of people, male and female, assemble

Bridget's Well. at St. Bridget's well, and remain there the entire of the night. They first perform their rounds, and then spend a good part of the time in invoking this saint Bridget over the well, repeating their prayers and adorations aloud, and holding their conversations with the Saint, &c. When this ceremony is over, they amuse themselves until morning by dancing and singing, &c. They then (on Sunday morning) repair to Lahensey, distant from this well at least three miles, to conclude their merriment. This well is also resorted to, on the first of February.

Tradition. The tradition about this saint is, that she led the Virgin Mary to the place of purification on the 2d of February, and that the 1st of February was dedicated to herself on that account.

Holy Wells. If there is a cure performed at any time by the application of this water, it is ascribed solely to the interposition of St. Bridget. The holy wells all over Ireland are strong mineral waters, and were dedicated to some saint by the priests of the day, who enjoined it as a religious duty on the people to resort to them, for the purpose of having miracles wrought by those saints, and thereby increasing veneration for the priests themselves. This might be justifiable, if they had not carried the pious fraud and joke too far.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The education of the children is reading, writing, and arithmetic; very few of them learn Latin, and that in the village of Ennistymon only. The general employment of the male part, when they have ceased to go to school, is manual labour, or mechanical trade. The employment of the female part, is making coarse woollen stockings for sale; they rarely manufacture any thing else, more than what answers for their own wearing apparel, such as frize, and coarse linen, commonly called bandle-cloth. Education. Employment.

The chapel in every parish is allowed to be a school-house. At Ennistymon, where there is no chapel, the Sessions-house answers the purpose. These are all called public schools, and are on an old established plan, reading aloud, or humming together: Mr. Lancaster has improved on this method, but his plan has not as yet made any progress in this part of the country. The quarterly salary is from two shillings to four shillings for tuition, for the rudiments two shillings, for reading, writing, and arithmetic three shillings, for those and for learning (as they call it) a course of Voster five shillings, very few instances of their getting higher. The schoolmaster at Enistymon teaches latin at 11s. 4½d. per quarter. The number of scholars is generally from 20 to 70 at each school, and varies according to the busy seasons in the year. In spring and autumn, the boys who are able to labour; are kept at home for that purpose; when their spring or autumn business is at an end, they return to school, and continue to go there until their next hurry time. At those schools, the boys and girls mix promiscuously: the number of boys generally ex- Schools. Lancastrian System.

ceed the number of girls in the proportion of about ten to one. There are no endowed schools in the union.

Irish MSS. Here we have no public library; but there are some few Irish manuscripts in the hands of different persons in this union, which they hold in great estimation: they had been the property of a man of the name of Laurence Healy, who died at Ennistymon in December last. After his death, his widow disposed of those manuscripts, and they are now in different hands, a selection from which may be seen in the Appendix: they are all some remains of the works of Andrew and Hugh M'Curtin, famous Irish poets and historians, and natives of the parish of Kilmacreehy, in this union. It is said that many parts of M'Curtin's works were transcribed in English, and printed. Whether the sketch in the Appendix, or any part of it, was ever printed, is not certain.

Hugh M'Curtain.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

Places of Worship. In the parish of Kilmanaheen is one church, in the village of Ennistymon. The place of worship for the parish priest is at present, the Session-house. A glebe-house is built on the glebe, where the Archdeacon resides: there is also a glebe of about two acres in the centre of Bishop's-farm. From the appearance of the ground, and also from the repute of the country, there ought to be at least twelve acres in this glebe, though in the Auditor-General's office it is only set down as two acres. There is a glebe in the parish of Kilmacreehy, of about three acres, through the centre of which, the high road from Ennistymon to Liscannor runs. This glebe bounds a large bishop's farm, and from the appearance of it, and from the reputation of the country, it ought to contain

Glebe-House.

Glebe.

ten or twelve acres, but it is not set down in the Auditor-General's office more than four acres. Near the ruins of Kileilagh church, there was a glebe of about six acres of the best and richest land, not only in the parish, but in the union. It is set down in the Auditor-General's office, at only three acres arable.

The tithes of those parishes are predial and mixed, the distinction between the great or rectorial tithes, which the abbots plundered from the church for their own convents, and the small or vicarial tithes, which they allowed the Vicar for his drudgery, does not appear to have been kept up since the Reformation. The Vicar, since that period, had one-third of the tithes predial and mixed, in the parish of Kilmanaheen; the Rector had two-thirds. In Kilaspuglenane and Kilileigh, the same division took place. In Kilmacreehy and Kilmoon, the Vicar had half the entire tithes, predial and mixed; the Rector had the other half. The rectories in this Union are all sinecures, save only that the Archdeacon must preach in his turn in the cathedral, where the rectorial and vicarial tythes are united; the incumbent has more satisfaction, and the tiller has less trouble, having but one clergyman to deal with in that case; therefore it would be for the general interest of the church to have those tithes united, as far as it is practicable in every parish in Ireland. On the dissolution of monasteries, the abbey lands, and the great tithes belonging to those abbies, were vested in the crown, and granted or sold by the crown to different persons. In this county, they were all granted to the O'Brien families of Thomond and Inchiquin, who certainly had a prior claim to them, their ancestors having been at different periods most munificent benefactors of the church; besides, those two families and their relatives had the fee Tithes.

of almost the entire of this county at that time. Some of those rectories are lay property, and are in the possession of laymen; some more are lay property, with this difference, that they must have a clergyman presented to them by the patron on every vacancy. Of this description are the three rectories, already mentioned, of Kileilagh, Kilmoon, and Carron.

Mode of taking Tithes.

In harvest, the Archdeacon sends out sworn valuators to value the tithes, and to agree for them with the parishioners. He also sends, at the same time, another man to receive the tithe-money of the preceding year. By this indulgence, and by a moderate valuation, he contrives to keep on good terms with his parishioners; but very often at a very great loss to himself, for the want of a court to resort to, in case of a difference between him and them as to the value. The state of this diocese, with respect to its ecclesiastical jurisdiction, is very much to be lamented indeed, not only by him, but by every other gentleman who has any interest in the tithes of it, on account of not having a resident Vicar-general or Surrogate. The consequence is, that when any man's tithes exceed 40s. the clergyman is obliged to compound in the best manner he can, and generally to his own prejudice. He frequently requested of Mr. Martin, who is Vicar-general of Kilfenora, but resides at or near Killaloe, a distance of at least forty miles from Kilfenora, to appoint a surrogate that would reside in the diocese. Mr. Martin at last informed him, that he must in future attend the Bishop's visitation at Killaloe, and that any suit necessary for him to have for the recovery of his tithes, must be instituted there. The Archdeacon answered, that although the dioceses of Killaloe and Kilfenora were united in one Bishop, yet the jurisdiction of them was separate and distinct; that, however willing he may be to

attend the Bishop's (now Bishop of Derry's) visitation at Killaloe, or any where else he thought proper, yet transferring the jurisdiction of the one court to the other, would be contrary to law, and could not on any account be sustained; and he also begged of Mr. Martin to represent this to the Bishop. The consequence was, he was pronounced contumacious, and has not been able to obtain any favour from the board, notwithstanding the pretensions he has to their countenance and protection.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Modes of Agriculture.

The modes of agriculture, are in general very slovenly; the potatoes are spread on a ridge, as they call it, over the manure, and then covered with earth, from a furrow at each side of this ridge. After two or three crops of potatoes, they sow oats, sometimes with the spade, and sometimes with the plough. There is is not much wheat or barley in the union. They find the oats more productive, and they always have a good market for it in Ennis, distant from Ennistymon about 14 miles.

Population

The population of the country is increasing so much, that a vast quantity of hills and mountains is reclaimed every year, and produces by burning the surface, one or two crops of potatoes and the like of oats; it is then manured in the best manner they can, and if they continue to lay on a different quantity of manure, it will yield many crops of potatoes and oats, when they let it out with grass seeds, which they are of late getting into the habit of doing, the quality of it is improved and the pasture of it more valuable.

Burning for Manure. They make a constant practice here of turning up the surface of the ground which is in general coarse, and burning it. The ashes of this are so strongly impregnated with salts, that it answers remarkably well for one or two crops of potatoes, and for one or two crops of oats. For every succeeding crop they collect all the manure they can, particularly from the sea, and from their cattle, which they have in general housed in the winter. The ground by this arrangement is considerably ameliorated; and when laid down, the last crop with hay seeds and clover, as before-mentioned, frequently answers for meadow.

Cattle. The horned cattle are dwindling every day: the best maiden heifers are bought by the graziers and sold at 3 or 4 years old at Ballinasloe, the 7th of May. Many heifers of this description are frequently exported to England; by this means they have only the culls for breed.

Rents. The highest arcable rent, of the best, the middling, and the poorest land in the union, supposing it to be set within the 3 last years, is from £.3 10s. to £.1 per acre.

Markets. There is a market at Ennistymon every Saturday, where a vast quantity of coarse yarn stockings from sixteen pence to two shillings per pair, and a great number of pigs are regularly bought, which brings the principal revenue into the country. There are two well established fairs, mostly for horned cattle, at Ennistymon, one on the 15th of May, the other the 22d of August. There are also some sheep at those fairs; those from the coldstone ground, in general, very indifferent; those from the limestone ground, good. There are also pigs, and a few horses of different kinds, but not near so good, as we formerly had them.

Fairs.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

The inhabitants carry on no trade or manufacture worth mentioning, more than answers for their own wearing apparel, except woollen stockings. Nor is there any commerce by sea, for want of a proper quay at Liscannor, of course no navigation, shipping freight, &c. Trade, &c.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

On the top of Callen, a high mountain near the bog, where the large trees are usually found as mentioned in sec. I. may be seen several marine productions, such as shells, &c. All these may be reconciled to Moses's History of the Creation, or to Count de Buffon's Theory of the Earth, or to any other system. Natural Curiosities

With respect to eminent men, Hugh M'Curtin was born here about the year 1663. He wrote an Irish grammar, and two-thirds of an Irish dictionary, with an English translation to each, and died about the age of 70, while he was engaged in the latter. He is reported to have been diligent, laborious, and accurate in his researches into Irish antiquities; he lived some years in Paris, and there became professor of the Irish language. In the latter part of his life he returned to his native country, leaving some of his works in Paris and bringing some more along with him. He had, as the writer is informed, a most valuable collection of Irish books, which, after his death, got into different hands. Andrew M'Curtin, a distant relative of his, was younger than Hugh by 20 or 30 years. He was also a celebrated Irish historian and poet, and wrote some books, which after his death, met with the same fate that his cousin Eminent Men. Hugh M'Curtin. Andrew M'Curtin.

Hugh's books did. A gentleman, a native of this country, well known by the name of Chevalier O'Gorman, procured nearly the entire of those and the other Irish books, in this and the adjacent counties of Kerry and Limerick, from the different persons in whose possession they were about 40 years ago, and had them all conveyed to France at that time, where it is supposed he left them. The chevalier returned to Ireland in the beginning of the French revolution, and died in this county about two years ago in indigent circumstances. He was married to the sister of the famous woman, long known by the name of Chevalier D'Eon. The writer knew O'Gorman very well, and he averred to him in the most solemn manner, that he did not know the imposition until it was found out in London, and that the utmost secresy was observed in the transaction, and not committed to O'Gorman, even by his wife. He said that it was carried on for the purpose of entitling the Chevalier to an estate, bequeathed to the male heir of D'Eon, her father, and that she had the benefit of the bequest, until the discovery was made.

Doctor Lucas.

In the townland of Ballingaddy in this union, the celebrated Doctor Lucas was born. The doctor's great grandfather obtained a beneficial lease for ever of this townland, and some more ground adjoining it, from the ancestor of the present Lord Carrick. The doctor's father and elder brother were improvident and sold their interest in this lease, which interest still holds and is now in other hands.

The only entry of any presentation to this union in the First Fruits' Office, is the following:

"James Kenny, collated 15 Dec. 1775, vicarages of Kilmanaheen, Killaspuglenane, Kilmacrechy, Kilcilagh Kilmoon, n. t."

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

Nothing occurs to the writer for insertion under this head, but what has been already introduced in the progress of this survey.

APPENDIX.

Extracts from a Manuscript found among the papers of the late Laurence Healy of Ennistymon, an old School-master, and extracted by him, from some of the works of Hugh M'Curtin.

Cormac-Cas, second son of Oliol Olum, succeeded, as king of Leath-Mogh, anno Christi 183. He was one of the three best champions of Ireland in his time. He forced tribute and hostages from the Isles of Britain 30 times. and settled the revenues in Munster in such a manner, that the king could not be defrauded nor the subject oppressed.

Lamaria, daughter of Fion M'Cumhail, the famous general of the Irish militia, was his wife.

Mocorbus, king of Munster, anno Christi 204. He fought the great battle of Gabhra against Cairbre Liffichair Monarch of Ireland, where the Militia and 28,000 men were slain. In this battle the celebrated Irish champions called Fionaiv Erion, after incredible acts of valour, lost their lives, and soon after this prince was murdered at La-Mis in the county of Kerry, by the king of Connaught.

Torcorbus king of Munster, anno Christi 232; Eaneas Tireach, king of Munster, anno Christi 290; he married the daughter of Fiocha Strathbhuine, monarch of Ireland.

Lugadius Mean, king of Munster, anno Christi 298. He conquered the country now called the county of Clare, and separated it from Connaught and joined it to Munster.

Connoll of the swift horses, king of Munster, anno Christi 319. He was a very brave and generous prince, and so highly favoured by Criomthain, Monarch of Ireland of the Heberian line, that he gave him and his heirs for ever the sovereignty of the two provinces of Munster, which grant being contrary to the settlement made by Oliol Olum, the nobility of south Munster complained of the injustice to Conoll, who generously

reigned the crown to Core, descended from Eagan Og, eldest son of Ollol Ollum.

Cas M'Faill, King of Munster,, anno Christi 348, from whom the famous tribe of the Dalgassians are named and descended. They were called otherwise Clan Fail, and were the best defenders of the nation for above 300 years, as may appear by their wonderful and heroic exploits against the Danes and Norwegians.

This prince had 12 sons, from some of whom sprung the following families:

1. Blood, the eldest, from whom descended the illustrious families of the O'Brians, Macmahons, O'Kennedys, O'Kenny's &c.

2. Caisin, second son, from whom sprung the noble families of the Macnamara's, M'Clanchy's, &c.

3. Eocha Dealbhuine, from whom the noble family of the Coughlains of Delvin in Leinster sprung, &c.

4. Deagh, from whom sprung the O'Deas, who were formerly of very great consequence, and the M'Brodys, historians and antiquarians to the O'Briens.

Carhan-fion, king of Thomond, comprehending the counties of Clare, Limerick and Tipperary. He was converted to the Christian faith by St. Patrick, in the year of Christ 434.

Eochadh, Ball-Dearg,	king of Munster, A. C. 465.
Connoll,	king of Thomond, A. C. 520.
Hugh, sirnamed the mild,	king of Munster, A. C. 561.
Cathal,	king of Thomoud, A. C. 612.
Teilagh,	king of Munster, A. C 653.
Mahon,	king of Thomond, A. C. 694.
Anluan,	king of Munster, A. C. 735.
Core,	king of Munster, A. C. 776.
Laghtna,	king of Munster, A. C. 819.
Larcan,	king of Munster, A. C. 860.
Kennedy,	king of Munster, A. C. 902.

And from his son Donchuan sprung the noble family of the O'Kennedys princes of Ormond in Ireland, and earls of Cassilis in Scotland, and from his son Eagheirin came the family of the Magraths.

Bryan Borovey, king of Munster 12 years, king of Leaghmogha 36 years, and monarch of Ireland 12 years. He began his reign of Munster anno Domini - - - - - - - - - - 974.

His reign of Leagh Moghadh, A. D. - - - 986.

And his reign over all Ireland, A. D. - - - 1022.

He was, without contradiction, the best prince that ever reigned in Ireland, and may be justly compared to any prince that ever lived. He fought 25, battles, other authors affirm 50, against his foreign and domestic enemies, in all of which he was victorious.

Then, having established tranquillity in the kingdom, unknown to most of his predecessors, he set about reforming the state, which was in great confusion, occasioned by the frequent wars with the Danes.

In the first place, he gave magnificent presents to the grandees, and confirmed them in their privileges; which had that happy effect that it secured them in their loyalty.

He then rebuilt and repaired the churches and monasteries the Danes had destroyed, particularly the metropolitan church of Ardmagh, the cathedral church of Killaloe, the church of Carmin in the island of Inniscaltragh, and the church of Tomgreany, which he made one of the richest prebends in the kingdom. Having settled religion on its ancient footing, he repaired the public schools, erected new academies, and made provision for young persons that thirsted after learning, but were unable to support themselves; by which means the sciences were restored, which had been almost banished out of the nation by the Danes.

The Commons likewise shared his bounty; for he bestowed on the most deserving of them the lands he had taken from the Danes, if the original proprietors were not alive, of whom such as survived and could prove their right were put in possession of their former estates. He also erected forts in several places in the kingdom, into which he put strong garrisons; he caused the public roads to be repaired, and bridges to be built over rivers and deep waters; he revised laws, purged them of all corruptions, and caused them to be executed with so much rigour, that a handsome young woman, (as recorded) travelled alone the whole length of Ireland, with only a wand in her hand, and a ring of great value fixed on the top of it, without the least molestation. He also appointed sirnames of distinction to all the branches of the Milesian race, and regulated the precedency of the nobility in the general assemblies; and would allow no person to bear arms in his court but the Dalgassians.

This great and illustrious prince, together with four of his sons, viz. Morogh and his only son, Connor, Daniel and Flan, were killed in the battle of Clontarf, on Good Friday, the 22d of April, 1034, being the 88th year of his age; in which battle a termination was put to the Danes in Ireland. Of this monarch's two surviving sons, Teig, the elder, was treacherously murdered soon after his father's death, and Donogh, the third son, in some years after mounted the throne and reigned 40 years; in whose reign Harrold son of earl Goodwin, and afterwards king of England, fled into Ireland for the murder of prince Edgar, presumptive heir to the English crown. He was accompanied by his sister Driella, a lady of great beauty, whom Donogh, being then a widower in the 57th year of his age, married, and had a son by her named Daniel; from whom, according to Bruodinus, sprung the noble families of the Powers, Plunkets, and Eustaces. By his former wife he had a son named Morogh, of the short shield; from whom descended the noble family of the

O'Briens, princes of Cuonach and Atherlagh. At last the prince Donogh resigned the crown to Terlagh O'Brien, his brother Teig's son, and went to Rome, and spent the remainder of his life in great austerity and devotion, and dying in the 88th year of his age, was buried in the abbey of St. Stephen.

Teigue O'Brien, second son of Bryan Boroimhe, was a prince of many virtues, but was murdered, as already mentioned.

Terlagh O'Brien, monarch of Ireland 12 years, anno Christi 1092. He died in June 1104, and on account of his great piety was reputed a saint. He was a great benefactor to the churches of Cashel and Killaloe. He made a present of as much Irish oak as roofed Westminster Abbey to William Rufus, king of England; he married Dubhcava, the king of Ossory's daughter, by whom he had two sons, Mortaugh, and Dermott.

Mortagh the elder succeeded him in the monarchy, and reigned gloriously 20 years. He caused a rich, new crown to be made, with which he was solemnly crowned at Tara in the first year of his reign. He built and endowed the famous abbey of St. Hilarius, at a place called ever since the Living Island, from him descended in a right line the noble family of the Macmahons in Thomond; who were remarkable for valour, hospitality, and other commendable qualities for many generations.

Dermot O'Brien, king of Munster, anno Christi 1124; he married Sabina, daughter of Teig M'Carthy of south Munster.

Terlagh O'Brien, king of Munster, built the abbey of Ennisleunaght, for Monks of the order of St. Benedict, in 1150. He routed Terlagh O'Connor monarch of Ireland, at Ardfionan, where O'Flaherty prince of west Connaught, and O'Hyne prince of Fiachra, were slain together with the greatest part of the monarch's army, &c.

Daniel O'Brien, king of Limerick and Cashel, married the king of Leinster's daughter. He voluntarily submitted to Henry II. of England, in 1172. Roderick O'Connor, king of Connaught and Monarch of all Ireland, was the cause of this submission; who, instead of marching against the English invaders, under Strongbow, entered Munster with sword and fire, but was shamefully routed by this prince, who was so greatly provoked at this monarch's conduct, that upon king Henry's landing at Waterford, he submitted to him; notwithstanding which submission the English, under Harvey De Montemarisco, invaded his dominions; whom he routed near Cashell, killing 1100 of his men on the spot. They entered his territories a second time, but were defeated near Clonmell, with the loss of 700 men. They made several other inroads but were always defeated by him, which put an end to all their foolish attempts upon North Munster during his life. The Danes of Limerick having betrayed the town to the English, he stormed it, and put all the Danes to the sword, and burned the city to the ground. This prince built and endowed the following churches and monasteries:

1. The abbey of Clare for Canons Regular.
2. The abbey of Canon Island in the Shannon.
3. The abbey of Inchicronan for Canons Regular.
4. The abbey of Killowen for Augustinian Nuns.
5. The abbey of Corcomroe for Cistercians.
6. The abbey of Kilshanny for Cistercians.

} In the County of Clare.

7. The abbey of St. Augustin Nuns, in Limerick.
8. The abbey of Augustinian Nuns, in Limerick.
9. The abbey of Nenagh, in the county of Limerick.
10. The abbey of Kilcoole, in the county Limerick.
11. The abbey of Odorney, in the county of Kerry.

12. The famous abbey of Holy Cross, in the county of Tipperary, where he placed a piece of our Saviour's cross, in a gold box, enriched with precious stones, which piece was a present from Pope Paschal II. to Mort. More O'Brien, Monarch of Ireland, in the year 1110. This abbey was visited yearly by several thousands of people from all parts of Ireland, England and Scotland, until the suppression of abbeys by Henry VIII. of England.

13. The abbey on the river Suir for Cistercians.

14. The abbey of Ennisleunaght, going to decay, he re-built, and gave it to Cistercians (I don't know where this lies.)

15. The abbey in Limerick which Sir James Ware (being misinformed) says was built by one Simon a Citizen there.

16 The metropolitan church of Cashil, also going to decay. He built it new from the foundation, and converted the old church to a chapel-house.

He built with royal magnificence the church of St. Mary's, in Limerick, in the year 1194; his charter of which church, both Ware and Brodinus give us in the following words:—

I, Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, to all the faithful of God, present and to come, greeting, know ye that I have given to Brictius, Bishop of Limerick, and his successors, and to the clergy of St. Mary's, of Limerick, in free and perpetual alms, the lands of Imurgran, and the land of Ivannachan, from the arch of Imurgan to the land of Imalin, and from the ford of Kinough to the river Shannon, with all its appurtenances, and in confirmation hereof I set my seal. DONALD O'BRIEN.

Present
Archbishop of Cashil,
Roderick O'Grady.

Donogh O'Brien, sirnamed Cairbreach, King of Thomond, was a very devout Prince, who, according to the chronicles of the M'Brodys, built eighty abbeys, churches and chapels, some of which are these following:—

1 The abbey of Ennis, for Franciscans, in 1208, in the choir of which he built a tomb of black marble, which was formerly the burying-place of the illustrious family of Inchiquin. In the same choir is the beautiful tomb of the noble family of the M'Mahons, erected by Maude M'Mahon,

heiress of the house of Clonderalaw, who, at her own charges, built and endowed seven parish churches.

2. An abbey in the town of Rathkeale, where the Earl of Desmond afterwards built another abbey.

3. An abbey on the Maig, in the county of Limerick.

4. The abbey of Galbally, in the county of Tipperary.

5. The Abbey of Kilcoole, in 1209.

6. The abbey of St. Dominic, in Limerick, in 1227, in the choir of which he was buried in 1241.

7. He bestowed on the church of Cashel two islands, the one called Sulleith, and the other Kismacaill, which donation was confirmed by King John in 1215

8. He instituted a seminary for learning in Clounrode, in the county of Clare, where, according to Hugh M'Curtin and other authors, 600 scholars, and a great number of monks were constantly maintained at the proper charges of the princely family of the O'Briens, until the dissolution of abbeys by Henry VIIIth of England.

9. He built and fortified the castle of Clare, which, together with the county, took its name from a bridge of planks built over the river Fergus, and not from Richard de Clare,* as some people ignorantly affirm.

Cornelius O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, sent large sums of money to Germany, sufficient to build the abbey of Ratisbon for Irish monks of the order of St. Augustine, the chronicles of which abbey style him King of Ireland.

Teig O'Brien, sirnamed Caoluisge was Prince of Thomond 28 years; he was the most powerful man in Ireland in his time. He married Phinola, daughter of Kennedy, son of Morrogh Na Nagh, son to Bryan dall O'Brien, prince of Conach and Atherlach, and from his brother Bryan Roe sprang the noble family of the O'Briens, Princes of Dutharra, in the county of Tipperary.

Terlagh O'Brien, Prince of Thomond 23 years, married Sabina, daughter of Cumeamore M'Namara, Prince of Clancallain. He joined his troops with the forces of O'Dea of Dysart, and O'Connor of Corcomroe, and defeated the Duke of Clarence in the battle of Dysert, where the Duke, his only son, and the greatest part of his army, were slain. It was this Prince that built the castle of Clonrode, where he usually resided. He also built the abbey of Quinn at his own expence.

Mortagh O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, married the daughter of the Earl of Desmond.

Matthew O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, married Anne, daughter of Felix O'Connor, sirnamed the Generous Prince of Corcomroe, from his brother Cornelius, descended from the noble family of the O'Brien's of Carrigoniol.

Bryan O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, married the daughter of Loghlen.

* Clar, pronounced with the A broad, is the Irish for a plank or board.

McNamara, Prince of Clancallain; he was called Bryan Cath an aonaig, from a bloody battle he fought at Nenagh in Ormond, where he took the Earl of Desmond prisoner.

Terlagh O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, married the daughter of Mac Walter Burke, Lord of Borros O'Liach in the county of Tipperary.

Teige O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, married the daughter of William Burke, Lord of Connaught, by whom he had seven sons, &c.

Terlagh O'Brien, Prince of Thomond married the daughter of John McNamara, Prince of Clancallain, by whom he had two sons, Cornelius and Morrogh, from Cornelius sprung the Earls of Thomond, the families of Ennistymond, Bealacorick, &c. and from Morrogh descended the Earl of Inchiquin and the families of Leimeneich. The first Prince of Clancallain, was Cumeamore McNamara, who built the abbey of Quinn in the county of Clare, and was on that account created a Prince by the then Pope—but neither that nor any other title was ever confirmed to him or to his descendants by the King of England. Terlagh O'Brien, at the request of Henry VIII. relinquished the title of Prince of Thomond and accepted the Earldom in lieu of it. Why he did not compound for the Dukedom I never could find out. From this period, and not before, the King of England was recognized King of Ireland.

Morogh O'Brien, first Earl of Thomond for life, (as Tanist) married the daughter of the Knight of Glynn, by whom he had two sons, viz. Dermot, first Lord Baron of Inchiquin, and Donogh O'Brien of Leimeneich. O the daughters, Margaret the elder was married to the Earl of Clanrickard, and the younger to Daniel More O'Brien of Dough, ancestor of Edward O'Brien of Ennistymon and James O'Brien, his brother of Ennis, Esqrs.

Dermot O'Brien, first Lord Baron of Inchiquinn, married Margaret, daughter of Donogh O'Brien, second Earl of Thomond.

Morogh O'Brien, second Lord Baron of Inchiquin, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Cusack, Lord High Chancellor, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland.

Morogh O'Brien, third Lord Baron of Inchiquin, married Annabella Nugent, daughter of Lord Delvin.

Dermot O'Brien, fourth Lord Baron of Inchiquin, married the daughter and heiress of Sir Edmond Fitzgerald of Ballymulloe in the county of Cork, Baronet, by whom he had two sons, Morogh, first Earl of Inchiquin, and General Mortogh O'Brien, who after the reduction of Ireland by Cromwell, maintained a mountain war against his generals for a whole year, and at last obtained articles, and transported his army to Spain.

Morogh O'Brien, first Earl and fifth Lord Baron of Inchiquin, of whom it may be justly said that his actions were so many victories, he married the daughter of Sir William Saint Leger, Lord President of Munster, by whom he had issues as follows:—1. William O'Brien, se-

cond Earl of Inchiquin. 2. Colonel John O'Brien, who died without issue. 3. Lady Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Southwell of Castlemattress, in the County of Limerick, Baronet. 4. Lady Honora, married to Henry Stoughton of Rathoe, in the county of Kerry. 5. Another daughter married to Colonel Zanchy. This noble Lord fought and won many battles, among which were, 1. The battle of Liscarrol, in 1642, where the famous Oliver Stephenson was killed. 2 A battle against the Lord Viscount Mountgarret, where he also was victorious. From this Morogh O'Brien, the present Marquis of Thomondis lineally descended.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE respecting the O'Brien family, taken from the Rolls of Henry VIII. may be considered an interesting conclusion to the foregoing extract from M'Cuttin :—

" Certayne articles and condicons which O'Brene dide promise duely to obs've at soche time as he made his submission to the Kinge's majestie."

" Furst, he doth utterly forsake and refuse the name of O'Brene, and all claymes which he might pretend by the same, and pmiseth to name hym self fore ever hereafter by soche name as it shall please the Kinge's ma'ie to give unto hym."

" Item The said O'Brene, his heires and assignes, and ev're othere the inhabito'es of soche landes as it shall please the Kinge's ma'ie to give unto hym, shall use thenglishe habites and maner, and to there knowledge thenglishe language, and they and ev're of them shall to there power bring up there children after thenglishe manner, and in thuse of thenglishe tonge."

" Item. The said O'Brene, his heires and assignes, shall kepe and put soche of the saide landes as shal be mete for tillage in manuraunce and tillige of husbandry, and cawse houses to be made and bylded for soche psons as shall be necessary for the manuraunce thereof within soche time as he conveniently may."

" Item. The said O'Brene, his heyres and assignes, nor any of them, shall take, put, or cesse, or cause to be taken, put, or cessed, in any maner, imposition or charge upon the k's subjects inhabitors of the said landes, other then there yerlie rent or custome, but soche as the deputie shal be contented with all, and that no man of them shall any galloglass or herne but soche so many, and after soche maner, sorte and tyme as shall stonde with the contentacon of the said deputie and counsell."

" Item. That the said O'Brene, his heires and assignes, and ev'ie of them shalbe obedient to the k's ma'ties lawes, and aunswere to his highness writtes, p'cepts, and commandements in his castell of Dublin, or in any other place where his cortes shall be kepte, and his grace's laws ministered, and do what in them is to cause all thinhabitaunts of the same to do, the semblable, or else they shall bring them if they may to justice."

" Item. The said O'Bren, his heires and assigns, and ev'y of them for the tyme beinge, shaull aunswere and go with the kinge's lieutenante or deputie to all soche ostings rodes and cornay where uuto they shal be

warned and assigned in that after soche maner and with soche nombre of company as the marchers of the county of Dublin doo."

"Item. That the saide O'Brene his heires and assignes ne any of them shall mainteine or socor, receive or take to socor any of the kinge's enemes rebelles or traitors."

"Item. The said O'Brene shall hold his landes by one hole knightes ffees."

"ANTONY SENTLEG, K." JOHN ALLEN, Chauncel'.

"JAMES OM BUSS."

WILLIAM BRABAZON. EDMONDE BISSNET. EDWARDE, Dean.

TOWNLANDS, DERIVATIONS, AND POPULATION OF KILMANAHEEN.

No. I.

	Townlands, or other denominations.	*Derivation, English Name, and Observations.*	*Number of Acres.*	*Numb. of Houses.*	*Numb. of Families.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Aggregate Population.*
1	Clouncoul	Recess with hazels	25	16	18	56	50	106
2	Kilcornan	Church with the little heap	66	10	12	35	36	71
3	Lahensey	Half the island	226	125	130	137	440	877
4	Clouncoul west, or Knockavullin, Knockbrack, Caluragh Cross, and Caluragh Gorman	W. Recess with hazels Now Millmount Mottled Hill Cross Heathfield Gorman's Heathy Recess	173	21	25	80	69	149
5	Ennistymon, alias Castlegr.	Islot with Manus's house Name obvious	63	120	139	420	390	810
6	Lisatunna, alias Newtown	Villa with a large vat Or with a mound	126	7	8	24	20	44
7	Balingaddy east	East Robberstown	104	18	20	65	60	125
8	Balingaddy west and Cumologh	West Robberstown	256	14	14	40	44	84
9	Ardnakella, Maunsell	Now Woodmount	143	20	25	75	70	145
10	Cregg	Rockville, or Stoneytown	95	22	24	77	67	144
11	Maghere	The field, also field of battle	165	6	6	20	18	38
12	Tullygarven	Rough hillock	139	14	16	48	46	94
14	Carhugar	Perhaps, Heathy Haven	67	4	4	14	12	26
13	Caluragh	Short Quarter	22	12	14	46	40	86
15	Carhuintedane	The Worm Quarter	97	33	37	111	100	211
16	Clunibreen	O'Brien's Retreat	135	14	15	48	40	88
17	Furroglaun	Glen at the extremity	80	24	27	86	84	170
18	Fahinlunaght more	Great Milk abounding field	164	8	10	35	30	65
19	Fahinlunaght beg	Little milk-abounding field.	18	4	4	14	12	26
			2167	492	548	1731	1628	8359

Population, &c. of the Union of Kilmacreehy.

No. 2.

Townlands.	*Derivation.*	*Number of Acres.*	*Number of Houses*	*Number of Families.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Numb. Total.*
20 Tullamore	The great hillock	157	9	10	34	30	64
21 Cahiraderry	Town in the extremity	146	3	3	9	10	19
22 Carhuduff	The black quarter	164	26	28	84	80	164
23 Kilasprinane, east and west	Gooseberry church	190	14	14	42	40	82
24 Moymore and Ballyfadeen	The great plain Little Pat's town-land	293	40	43	129	120	249
25 Knockneraha	Entrenchment hill	100	10	10	35	32	67
26 Ballyleery, or Sandfield	Name obvious	139	10	11	30	27	57
27 Dough O'Connors	O'Connor's vat or tub	254	1	1	4	3	7
28 Ballyvorda	Milk producing farm	94	10	10	35	37	72
29 Laghtvally		58	3	3	9	8	17
30 Rannagh west and Rannagh east	West portion or division East portion or division	168	15	16	48	40	88
31 Ballycotten	Little boat or skifl town	184	26	26	78	77	155
32 Ardnahea	'Ard' high, the rest not obvious	14	2	2	6	6	12
33 Lactoun Teermodane Cahirahile and Kilmacreehy division	Cahill's, or Charlestown	209	35	38	114	110	224
34 Liscannor	Lioscenuir, or lioscuanuir	101	50	56	168	160	328
35 Ballyhea and Ballyhean	Hugh's and John's town	97	6	6	18	18	36
36 Ballyvrislane east		147	3	3	9	6	15
37 Ditto west		53	14	16	48	42	90
38 Lislarkin	Lorcan or Lawrence's villa	182	2	2	6	6	12
39 Ballysteen		309	38	42	126	121	247
40 Bihagh	Birchfield	58	4	4	6	5	11
41 Lickrunagh and Teera bheag	Small foal's townland	98	10	12	36	30	66
42 Cleghane dine	Deep-stoneyford	116	15	18	54	51	105
43 Kineilly		167	16	16	50	47	97
44 Shinganagh	Abounding in pismires	58	6	7	11	10	21
45 Ballynalykin	Slaty townland	62	20	25	75	71	146
46 Kilconnell and Ballylane	Connell's church Lamb's town	145	20	21	65	59	124
47 Ballyherragh or Mohir west	Foal's townland Habitation of destruction	144	3	3	10	10	18
	Total	9373	411	446	739	1254	2593

POPULATION, &c. OF THE UNION OF KILLEILAGH.

No. 3.

Townlands.	*Derivation.*	*Number of Acres.*	*Number of Houses.*	*Number of Families*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Numb Total.*
48 Ballynahuan	The river's townland	144	10	10	35	31	66
49 Caruniclere	Clergy's quarter	124	13	13	39	30	69
50 Ballynalackin	Slaty fields townland	162	12	12	36	31	67
51 Cregicuridane east	Creg or Crag, abounding in rocks or stone	163	10	11	17	18	35
52 Ditto west	Curridane, not obvious	44	2	2	6	4	10
53 Ditto Parcel		9	3	3	9	9	18
54 Ballyvoe	Victory or kine townland	150	40	46	138	127	265
55 Glassie east	Sand or manure pits	58	6	7	21	20	41
56 Ballycahane	Cahawn, or Kane's town	5	5	6	18	20	38
57 Cahiricrusheen	Little Cross town	48	8	8	24	21	45
58 Carhugarr	Short (or rough) quarter	73	6	7	20	20	40
59 Ballyreen	Little rath's town	105	1	1	4	3	7
60 Ballyvarie	Mary's townland	43	15	16	48	42	90
61 Ditto		65	16	18	54	50	104
62 Doonickfeilim	M'Feilim's fort	70	13	14	42	41	83
63 Doughivuona	Duagh a vat, and buona a residence	148	8	8	24	16	40
64 Ballycullane	Collin's or Callan's town.	89	10	10	30	27	57
65 Fiaghduff	Black raven	7	4	4	11	10	21
66 Cregicuridan	Crag, stoney, i-curidan, of O'Curidan	9	3	4	12	9	21
67 Carhunanoo-rawn	Rivulet quarter or division	67	13	14	41	37	78
68 Ballymiclancy	M'Clancy's town	83	13	12	36	31	67
69 Ballycahane	Kane's townland	12	6	6	18	14	32
70 Oughdarra	Upper townland	66	6	7	20	13	33
71 Tuomulleny	North of the mill	39					
72 Ballyvoe	Victory, or kine townland	148					
73 Killileagh	Church or precipice	38					
74 Tuomullin	North of the mill	70					
75 Ballycahane	O'Kane's townland	24					
76 Killileagh	Church or precipice	52	30	40	120	114	234
77 Ballycahane	Kane's townland	71					
78 Carhumulclara		20					
79 Ditto		7					
80 Ballyvoe		52					
81 Glassie west		57					
82 Corrokielly	Kelly's quarter	9					
83 Carhukeal	The narrow quarter	53					
84 Teerguneen		26	40	48	144	138	282
85 Corokielly	Kelly or woody quarter	27					
86 Cahergalteen		24					
87 Slapper		30	4	4	12	10	
88 Doolin		17					
89 Luogh		240	18	20	60	52	
		2748	34	361	1053	938	1977

Population, &c. of the Parish of Kilmoon.

No. 3.

Townlands.	*Derivation.*	*Rent.*	*Number of Houses.*	*Number of Families.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*No. Total*
		£ s. d.					
90 Cahirbullog, alias Tullyfinnane	Bullockstown Sedge-bearing hillock.	5 4 3	4	4	12	10	22
91 Lisseen eigh	Villa of Horses	1 0 0	2	2	6	6	12
92 Lismorohane	Little Morrogh's Villa	0 19 0	0	0	0	0	0
93 Cooleabeg, alias Cahacloggane	Little Hugh's retreat Villa with the little bell	9 10 0	2	3	8	7	15
94 Kilmoon	Kiel a church, and monagh a mountain	5 18 8	6	6	17	14	31
95 Ballydonohoe, alias Cahirbarnagh	Donaghoe farm Townof gaps or defiles	4 11 0	20	23	61	57	118
96 Knockerskeheen	Hill beyond the little bush	1 16 3	12	12	36	32	62
97 Lissdoonvarna	Fort of the Villa of the pass	10 0 0	30	32	90	90	180
98 Ballyneylan	O'Neilan's town	0 10 0	2	2	6	4	10
99 Cooleamore	Back of the ridge	2 0 0	1	1	3		4
100 Ballynsheenmore	Great farm with the islot	5 15 4	6	6	12	10	22
101 Ballyensheen-Beg	Small town with the islot	4 6 8	4	5	16	15	31
		Acres					
	Kilmoon parish total		89	96	267	246	513
	Killeilagh parish total	2748	317	351	1039	938	1977
	Kilmacreehy	3937	411	446	1339	1254	2593
	Kilmanaheen parish total	2167	492	548	1731	1623	3359
	Union total	8852	1309	1441	4376	4066	8442

The Proprietors of the above townlands are—Of Nos. 1, 7, 8, 20, 21, 22, the Co-Heiresses of the late Anthony Hickman, Esq.—Of Nos. 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14; 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 32, 33, and 34, Lord Egremont.—Of Nos. 9, 24. 35, 27, 28, and 30, —— Maunsell's.—Of Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53, Mr O'Brien,—Of Nos. 54, to 64, Counsellor Gore.—Of from Nos. 65 to 89, Francis M'Namara, Esq. and from No 90 to 95, as also from 98 to 101, are the property of Robert Creagh, Esq. or his Guardians.

N. B. The barony of Burren East was never surveyed by any of Lord Strafford's or Sir Wm. Petty's surveyors. The county charges and Vestry cess are applotted in proportion to the rent of that day, I mean Sir Wm. Petty's time. In this barony is situated the parish of Kilmoon, which forms part of the Union of Kilmanaheen.

No. XXV.

PARISH OF

L E A,

(Diocese of Kildare and Queen's County)

By the Rev. John Jones.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

THE ancient and modern name of the parish is Lea, otherwise spelled Leagh and Lay. It is situated in the barony of Portnahinch, Queen's County and Diocese of Kildare; about 31 miles nearly west of Dublin, and bounded on the north by the river Barrow, (all to about 500 acres, which lie beyond it, belonging to the townlands of Drughill and Inchicooly) on the east by the same river, part of Mr. Evans's estate, and the Marquis of Drogheda's bog; on the south by Primrose Hill, the river of Annanough towards Dunrally Fort, and Emo-bog between Garryvechum and Emo-park; and on the west by part of the bog between Kilbride and Woodbrook, and by the barrow separating Kilmalogue from Portarlington. Name. Situation. Boundaries

The parish is divided into upper and lower. The upper is divided into 16 townlands, containing about Contents.

3454 acres. The lower part is divided into eleven townlands, containing about 4171 acres, both together making about 7625 acres. Since the above computation was made, there have been about 1000 acres of improved land added from bogs cut away and reclaimed. The circumference of the whole is computed to be about 18 miles, its greatest length being 7 miles from the bridges of Portarlington to the river of Annonough, and its greatest breadth 3 miles from Inchicooly to Lough. It contains about 2500 acres of tillage, 1000 of meadow, 300 of which are upland, and of a good quality; and 700 in the pullaghs, or low lowlands adjoining the barrow, which produce hay generally of an inferior quality, and often rendered still worse by the floods; it also contains in pasture lands about 3500 acres.

Hills. There are no mountains, and the only hills or high grounds in the parish are Spire-hill, near Portarlington, so called from a spire built on it by the late Lord Viscount Carlow, grand-father of the present Earl of Portarlington: it forms a conspicuous object, and on account of the generally flat aspect of the surrounding country is visible at a great distance; the hill is also beautifully wooded and intersected with a variety of pleasant walks. There is, beside, Windmill-hill, (so called from a windmill formerly erected on the top of it, the stone work of which still remains,) in the neighbourhood of Ballybrittas itself has a commanding situation, and though it does not vie with the other in height, it boasts a richer soil, we may say the best in the parish. Mullaghalig, near Lea, is the only remaining hill worthy of notice, it is a little heathy, yet pasturable; it was on this, as some say, the cannon were planted, which


PARISH of Lea Queens Co
W. Beauford del.t
Derry Villa Hill
Spaw
PORTARLINGTON
KINGS Co
BARROW
RIVER
Drughhill
Coolatoodere
Commons
Bracklan
Lea Castle
Lea
Inchicooly
Little Barrow
Old Lea
Lawnstown
Portarlington
Seskin
Whitelands
Ballinoris
Tierhoghar
Derryelton
Inchecooly
Woodbine Lodge
Killbride
Tierhogher
UPPER
Ullard
Controversy Land
LEA
Killmure
Killamullen
To McMahick
Spire Hill
Ballivier
Clonnany
Doolough
New Lea
Church
Chapel
Derrynafunchen
Clonnany
Portnahinch Bridge
To Maryboro
To New Church
Lough
Rathlish
Huntington Lodge
Ballyoarrol
Co Charter School
Emo Park
McHenry
Cloneen
Closeland
Monastereven
Garryvechum
Hobe Hill
Sabine Field
Ballintogher
Ballyaddan
To Dublin
Graighforan
Jamestown
More Abbey
Park
Ballybrittas
Graighue
Derries
Ballyteaghduff
Ratheromycor
Courtwood
To Maryboro & Limerick
Rath
Ratheronechone
Lodge
Ballifabole
Primrose Hill
Clonnad
Up. Courtwood
LOWER
Killbracan
Fisherstown
Belin
Fishers town
Coolroe
To Stradbally
LEA
Lower
Courtwood
Annanough R
Dunrally Fort
EXPLANATION
In Portarlington
A English Church
B Market House
C French Church
D India Ville
E Inn
Direct Roads
Cross Roads
Gentlemens Seats
Bogs
Scale of Irish Miles
1 2 3

battered the castle of Lea, before it was blown up, in the time of Cromwell's usurpation.

The Barrow is the only river of note in the parish; its source is in the Slieve bloom, or Queen's county mountains, whence it first takes a north-easterly direction for a few miles, then suddenly turning to the south-east, till it comes into the neighbourhood of Mountmellick, it pursues its winding course to Portarlington, there bending again to the south-east, and washing the foot of Lea Castle, it visits Monasterevan, whence it runs due south, and passes through Athy, Carlow, Leighlin-bridge and Ross to Waterford-haven. A little to the north of Ross being joined by the Nore, it assumes a beautiful and grand appearance, which is still improved by the junction of the Suir a few miles lower down, and thus becoming considerably enlarged, it rolls on to the sea a bold, broad, and rapid river. River. Barrow.

Loughs, harbours, creeks, &c. there are none; but it may be worth while to mention, that the Grand Canal passes through the parish three miles. Crossing the Barrow at Monasterevan, and at Ballintogher, entering the parish, it proceeds by a level cut through lower Courtwood to Vicarstown, and so on along the Barrow's side to Athy, the river there becoming sufficiently navigable. Canal.

The parish is pretty much interspersed with bog, there being few of the townlands, which are not well furnished with it; the average quantity of it is not less than 300 acres. Indeed the parish is in the centre of the bog of Allen. There also about 100 acres of moor or marshy ground. Woods and thickets there are few, not more than cover about 70 or 80 acres. Bogs.

Bellegrove alone has above 40; and Spirehill and Fisherstown nearly an equal compliment. In the other townlands there are none of any account. There are no
Plants. rare plants, but all the common kind; however, it may not be foreign from the subject to mention, that there are barberries in plenty in some of the townlands.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c. &c.*

Quarries There are no mines or minerals, but there are good limestone quarries, particularly at Spire-hill, Windmill-hill, Seskin and Ballybrittas. The natural manures are corn-gravel, clay, bog stuff, and a little marle.
Spa. There is a good calybeate spa* adjoining the town of Portarlington, in the late little commons, the properties of which are at present undergoing an investigation by Doctor Harte, for many years a resident physician of the town, who intends shortly making its virtues generally known, in a treatise he is going to publish.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Bridges. We have no modern buildings of the description of infirmaries, hospitals, jails, penitentiaries, bridewells or workhouses. There are but two bridges, and they at Portarlington, both built very plain, over the Barrow; the one called the Old Bridge, and joining the King's and Queen's Counties; the other joining the road which leads by Derryvilla to Rathangan. &c. Just as you pass the bridge, on the left hand, is the spaw, and on the right is Drughill, &c.

* Strictly speaking the spa is not within the parish, but lies at the out of the bounding ditch of Drughill, called Connor's Drain.

Portarlington and Ballibrittas are the only towns in the parish. The situation of the first has been already mentioned under sect 1. that of the latter is pretty central. Portarlington is a handsome well-built town, consisting of two main streets, with a square, where they meet at right angles, agreeably to the bending course of the river. In the centre of it, stands the market-house, having two or three rooms over head, the largest of which is occasionally appropriated for holding the quarter-sessions, the Seneschal's court, the monthly assembly, &c. On the western side stands the new English Church. Though there are no other public buildings, except the French Church and the Meeting-house, there are several genteel handsome private houses, to each of which is attached a good garden, as Sir Charles Desvoeux's, Sir Erasmus Burrowes's, Anketell's, the Rev. John Vignoles's, Charles Poullet Doyne's, Esq. the Rev. Richard Clarke's, the Sovereign's, Mrs. French's, Doctor Hart's, James Dunne, Esq.'s. &c. On account of the number of respectable inhabitants, and the general resort of families of distinction to the town, chiefly for the education of their children, the society here vies in elegance and fashion with that of any other town in Ireland. There are two inns here, one called the Lion Inn, kept by Kelly; the other kept by Fleming, where the Birr coach stops: at the former post-carriages and post-horses may be had. It is a town corporate, and returns one Member to Parliament.

Towns.

Portarlington.

Inns.

There are five high roads intersecting the parish: 1st, the Limerick road, which leads from Monasterevan through Ballybrittas, by Emo to Maryboro'. 2d, The road which runs from Monasterevan, by Old Lea, straight to Portarlington, and so on to Mountmellic: it is this on road that the Birr coach travels. 3d, The road, which turns off from Old Lea, and passing by

Roads.

Tierhogher and Bellvue, joins the Portarlington road to Maryboro' at Kilbride. This Portarlington road makes the 4th. it passes through the late commons by New-church to Maryboro', Abbyleix, Kilkenny, &c. There is a 5th road, which runs in a straight line from Portarlington up Spire-hill, and thence crossing the road leading from Tierhogher to Bellevue, branches off at Huntingdon in two directions. That to the right is carried over the Limerick road at Ballybrittas, and goes by Bellgrove to Rath, Vicarstown, &c. That to the left goes to the church at Windmill-hill, then passing over the hill leaves Springfield and Closeland to the right, where it crosses the Limerick road in a line parallel to the former branch, and so on through James's Town to the Grand Canal, &c.

Gentlemens' seats.

We have no noblemen's seats in the parish, but following the line of the roads according to the plan here laid down, the first gentleman's seat on the Limerick road through Ballybrittas by Emo to Maryboro', which

Sabinefield

presents itself to view, is Captain Lloyd's of Sabinefield: it is a pretty neat house, built on a rising ground, within a few perches of the right hand of the road, equally distant from Monasterevan and Ballybrittas, being about a mile from each. It looks towards the former town, of which, with Moore Abbey and the Canal (which is constantly enlivened by the boats plying) on the right; and of Rathangan and the Red hills of Kildare on the left, it has a charming prospect. The ground is principally a limestone gravel, and has been highly improved within these few years by the good management and skill of the proprietor. On the same side of the road, and within a quarter of a mile of Ballybrittas

Hebefield.

is Hebe-hill, the seat of Counsellor William Johnson: though but a cottage, it has on inviting appearance,

being laid out with much taste, and favoured by the natural situation of the place, which seems not greatly inferior to the former, as it has a partial view of the Dysart hills to the right. Passing the cross road at Baliybrittas, about half a mile on the right hand, is Ash- Ashfield.
field. The house has been lately rebuilt by the Dean of Kildare: though not large, it is a genteel, neat mansion; and though it does not boast an extensive prospect, the lawn looks pleasing enough, by the judicious arrangement and disposition of the trees. The soil, though flat, is dry, kind, and productive.

There are but two gentlemen's seats near the road leading from Monasterevan to Portarlington. They are both situated on rising grounds. The first within the parish is Captain Sadlier's of Clonanny, alias Pro- Clonanny.
setta. It is a plain, unornamented house, has some trees about it, and some good uplands; the remainder is bog partly reclaimed. The next within a mile farther and within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Portarlington, is George Harrisson's, Esq. of Killamullen: it is a neat pretty house Killamullen.
with small wings, and skirted on either side with trees; the lawn too is here and there dotted with clumps of trees which give it a gay appearance, but the prospect is not interesting, at least in front. On the other road from Old Lea to Kilbride, parallel to the former, though somewhat serpentine, is James Wilkinson's, Esq. of Tierhogher. The house and office being old, Tierhogher.
are more commodious than splendid, they however look decent and comfortable, and are situated on the right hand, near the road, not far from Old Lea, and about half a mile from the cross road leading from Portarlington to Huntingdon, &c. Notwithstanding the low situation of the ground in general the soil is good. On the other side of the cross roads, and at the south

Bellevue. side of Spire-hill to the left of the road, lies Bellevue, the country residence of Mr. James Dunne, where Mrs. Dunne removes her pupils for the summer months. It is a large, spacious, and new house, eminently adapted to the purpose, situated at the foot of the hill, directly opposite to the magnificent mansion, and elegant improvements of Emo-park: the lawn is beautiful, and the ground has a rich and pleasing variety of waving surface. It is something more than a mile from Portarlington, and so is Tierhogher just mentioned.

On the left hand of the Portarlington road, through the late commons, to Newchurch, &c. about a quarter of a mile from the high road, and within a mile of the town, is La Bergerie, alias Woodbine-lodge, the seat of Captain Blake. The house is a tolerably good one, the lawn a flat level, set off, however, with some trees, and terminated with Spire-hill, though it were to be wished the view of it was a little more remote. The ground lies low, and in its natural state is not very productive, but has been much improved by draining and cultivation. About half a mile from the public road on the right hand, and adjoining the Barrow, is Lawnsdowne, the seat of John Trench, Esq. The house, which is a handsome one of a good size, lately enlarged and much improved by him, stands on the bank of the river, of which, and of the adjacent country and the Queen's County mountains, there is a charming view. For wood, water and variety of scene, it is not equalled in the parish, though the soil in many other places is superior.

Woodbine-Lodge.

Lawnsdowne.

Huntingdon-lodge. On the road from Portarlington up Spire-hill to Huntingdon, &c. a little before the road divides, and at a small distance from it on the right, is Huntingdon-

lodge, the seat of John Eccles, Esq. Though the house is not on a large scale, it has two capital well-sized rooms on either side the hall, and commands a magnificent prospect of the Dysart hills, on the left, of Emo park in front, and of the Queen's county mountains on the right. It stands in the centre of an extensive lawn, which gradually slopes from the road to the other extremity, and is about two miles from Portarlington. A few fields farther on to the south east side, in the neighbourhood of Primrose-hill, is Garryvechum, the seat of George Faucett, Esq. The house is a pretty good one, and so is the situation, only that it is rather too near to Emo bog, so that the eye instinctively looks up, to contemplate other more pleasing, distant objects: but there is a young plantation of trees at the extremity of the lawn, which when grown up, promises in a great measure to exclude the view of the bog. A little to the left of Garryvechum, and north-east of Primrose-hill is Derries, the seat of William John Alloway, Esq. This gentleman, at a great expense of labour, time, and money, has succeeded in reclaiming and improving a deal of the bog and moory land about him. He has also built a handsome large house, with a double square of offices, and has brought attractions to the place, which nature seemed to deny.

Garryvechum.

Derries.

Pursuing now the right hand branch of the road half a mile beyond Ballybrittas, to the right you see Bellgrove, the beautiful and elegant seat of the Dean of Kildare; the house and offices are excellent and newly built in a superior syle, the prospect is lovely and charming, both as to near and distant objects, and the lawn laid out with exquisite taste, decorated with a piece of water and other improvements. About half a mile farther, on the left hand, is Rath, the seat of George

Bellgrove.

Rath.

Adair, Esq. The house is a pretty good family residence, having many small rooms in it; old, but with the front a little modernized. The situation is not lofty, but the soil is by no means of an indifferent quality.

Fisherstown. At the distance of a mile more is Fisherstown, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Torrens: the house lies low, to the right hand of the road, and facing it; it looks comfortable, but has no peculiar character. The land is pretty good. Here crossing the canal, about half a mile farther, just by the Barrow's side, you come to Belinlodge, at present the seat of Major Dundass; it is capable of being made a charming summer residence: but both the house and improvements have been unfortunately let to fall into a state of decadence, which, however, will not continue longer to be the case, as every thing is to be hoped for from the taste of the proprietor. The soil is naturally kind. It is distant two miles from Monastereven, and six from Portarlington.

Belinlodge.

Having now made a survey of this end of the parish, and re-crossing the canal, you meet the extremity of the left hand branch of the road, which leads from Huntingdon over Windmill-hill by Springfield, &c. to James's-town. In that line you first come to the seat of Patrick Delany, Esq. It a neat genteel house, at a small distance from the road on the right, looking towards Windmill-hill, which, with the adjacent scene, affords a very pleasing prospect. The lawn is extremely well laid out, and the soil not ungrateful. It is situated about four miles and a half from Portarlington. A little more than a mile, on the left hand, is Closeland. The house has had its day, and the land is not remarkably good. Springfield is on the same side of the road, about three quarters of a mile farther on. The house is a tolerably good one, inhabited by the

Closeland.

priest of the parish: the land is low, and the soil not exuberant. On the opposite side of the road, in a situation somewhat elevated on the eastern declivity of Windmill-hill, is Mount Henry, the seat of Henry Smyth, Esq. The house is built in an elegant tasteful style, and commands the view of a rich picturesque scene of the choice fertile sloping grounds of Ballybrittas on the right, closed in by the Dysart hills, and of Moore Abbey's well-wooded, beautifull hill, with a full prospect of the Towns of Monasterevan and Rathangan, together with the gently swelling hills of Kildare to the left: in the back ground are the Wicklow and Wexford mountains, ranging, though at a great distance, so as apparently to occupy the intervening space, altogether exhibiting a richly diversified landscape. The lawn is laid out to great advantage, and when the plantations on each side arrive at maturity, helped as it is by the surrounding scenery, it must look most delightful. The ground, not naturally rich, has yielded to cultivation, and is become productive. It is situated a quarter of a mile from the parish church on the other side of the hill; and two miles and a quarter from Portarlington; this place of worship has been already just noticed—we shall return to it presently. Mount Henry.

Of Ballybrittas little can be said, only that it is pleasantly situated, and in a genteel neighbourhood. It is a very small place, having hardly a slate house in it. Within three miles south of Portarlington, Old Lea and Kilbride are the only villages; and they are very small, consisting of but a few scattered cabbins, for as to Bracklan, however it might have been once a village, it has been latterly joined to Portarlington by a continuation of houses, so that it should now be considered as composing part of the suburbs of the town. Ballybrittas. Villages.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Ruins of Churches.

There are no ruins of Monasteries, but there are of Old Lea, Tierhogher, and Ballyadden churches. There

Castle of Lea.

is but one castle, which in speaking of the course of the Barrow through the parish, was just mentioned, and that is the venerable ruin at Lea. It was erected there on the establishment of the English upon the banks of the river, by the De Vesci family, about the year 1294, in the Norman style of architecture. This Castle protected the English pale on the north and north-west; was taken and retaken several times by the Irish princes O'Dempsey, O'Moore and O'Connor, and was finally dismantled by Colonels Huson and Reynolds in 1650, by blowing it up with gunpowder, by order of the Rump Parliament. To this castle appertained a burgh or town, having the establishments of fairs and markets; also a court baron, was held within the castle. In this town was a church and a steeple, with a ring of bells, which town, church, steeple, and ring of bells, were destroyed by Edward Bruce and his army in 1315. The town and church were rebuilt, but the bells never restored. In 1642 the Irish rebels took the town, but were driven out by Lord Lisle: in memory of which, the inhabitants planted an ash-tree in the market-place, which has grown to such a vast size, that its girth is twenty-nine feet; but one of its principal arms was broken off near the trunk a few years ago in a storm, which accident has exposed it to the injury of the weather so much, that it is rapidly decaying.

There are no round towers; but there are some Danish forts or raths. One at the townland of Rath—one at Ballybrittas—one at Garryvechum—two at Wind-



W. Beauford. del.

LEA CASTLE.

mill-hill, and one at Ralisk. There are neither moats, monuments, no inscriptions worthy notice.

V. *Present and former state of Population, &c.*

It appears from a return made to Parliament in the year 1800, that there were 322 houses in Portarlington, which multiplied by 6 (allowing so many to a house) makes the number of inhabitants at that time to amount to 1932. In this year of 1813, there are 347 houses, which multiplied by 6, makes the number to amount to 2082, giving an increase in 13 years of 150 inhabitants to the town. It is ascertained, that the number of houses in the country is 694, i. e. just double the amount of the town houses; consequently the number of country inhabitants at present are 4164, in all 6246, from which we infer that the increase of parishioners in general within the last 13 years amounts to 450, and that the population was at the beginning of this century but 5796.

However desirable it might be to ascertain the population at an antecedent period, yet there were no data within the writer's reach, on which he could sufficiently rely for the purpose: however it seems to be a matter rather of curiosity than of political import, to have recourse to an earlier time than the above.

The calculation of the amount of the present parishioners will be found to be pretty accurate. There was a census recently taken of the population of the parish, under a committee of gentlemen appointed for the purpose; from which it appears, that the number of males is 3056, and of females 3197, total 6253; of them $\frac{1}{3}$ is employed in trade and agriculture, 2084; of which $\frac{1}{3}$,

$\frac{1}{10}$ is occupied in trade, 208; $\frac{9}{10}$ in agriculture, 1876; and the remainder, independent women, children, &c. 4169.

Wealth. The situation of the inhabitants in point of wealth is respectable; the gentry having independent properties from 200l. to 2000 or 3000l. per annum, and the yeomanry and tradesmen generally in comfortable circumstances. The food of the lower classes is for the most part, potatoes and milk; their fuel, turf; their health good, their appearance robust and well looking; their dress, particularly that of the females, shewy beyond their rank, on holidays; their mode of living, such as might be expected under the disadvantages of a defective education.

Food.
Fuel.
Health.
Dress.

Diseases. On the topic of diseases, there is nothing peculiar to be remarked, save only that they appear to be less prevalent here than in the neighbouring parishes. The bog does not exhale any noxious effluvia, and the air is uncommonly salubrious. This may be evinced both by the general health and longevity of the inhabitants.

Longevity. There are eight old men and two women from eighty to ninety-five; four days ago there was buried in the French church yard, an old maiden lady of ninety-four years of age, Miss Mary Frazer; and about a year since another parishioner was buried here, Bryan Dunne, at the very advanced age of 111 years.

From two of them, the writer of this account derived much useful information as to ancient occurrences in the parish; he is also obliged to different gentlemen for hints given in this work; but chiefly indebted to the ingenious William Beauford (who has delineated

the map of the parish hereto annexed) for his ready assistance in furnishing some of the materials which must be considered of importance, and particularly for the derivations given of the names of the townlands, together with the historical sketch of the castle of Lea, of which and of Portarlington, he will shortly treat the public with a more detailed account in a work now in the press; and the writer of this account feels happy in this opportunity of expressing his acknowledgments to Mr. Beauford in particular. Mr. Beauford.

VI. *The Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The poorer classes are not destitute of good understandings; but for want of proper education, and in particular for want of instruction and due knowledge of the holy scriptures, their genius and dispositions are perverted: but this evil, it is to be hoped, will in a great measure be remedied, if not done away in a little time, through the happy influence of the Hibernian Bible Society. The Bishop of Kildare is a member of it, and his Lordship at the late visitation of his diocese, took much pains to impress on the the minds of his clergy, the great utility of the institution, and to recommend it to them, to adopt a branch of it, in their several parishes; so that the most hopeful effects, as to the moral and religious improvement of the people, may be anticipated from the event. Genius.

The language used by the people is English; scarcely one word of Irish is spoken among them. Language.

We have no particular customs here worth noticing, except a patron held every Whit-Monday at Old Lea, where there is a number of tents pitched about the old tree, and replenished with good cheer for the acco- Customs.

modation of those of both sexes, who resort thither to pass the day in dancing on the green sod, and other rural amusements. The traditional account of this institution is, that Sir Patrick Trant, in or before the year 1688, obtained a patent from Government for holding a fair there on the above day; in process of time it was discontinued or probably removed to Portarlington, when the patron took place which remains to this day:—but we may not improperly refer the commencement of it to a more distant period, the very time when the ash tree was planted.

VII.—*The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Education. Most of the children, if their parents can afford it, are taught to read and write, and are put to labour as soon as they are able, either in the fields, or at some domestic work, though they themselves are inclined to be lazy:—they are very fond of politicks, but not of work.

Schools. In the parish, there is a number of schools, (even in the country part, there are five for the lower order of children;) but in Portarlington alone, exclusively of Kilmalogue, there are two free schools (the first for teaching the Latin language, the second for the French). There are also two classical boarding schools for teaching boys French, Latin and Greek; two French schools for young ladies; and two day schools for writing, ciphering, and reading English. The terms of the two latter vary from three to five or even ten shillings a quarter, according to what the children are taught. The terms of the boarding schools are from twenty to thirty guineas a year. The number of pupils belonging to the boarding schools is about 180, that of the

day schools about half that number. The parish school happens at present to be vacant, owing to the master being in debt and obliged to quit the parish, as he was not able to support himself on the salary of £5 a year allowed by the Incumbent, and the very moderate emoluments derived from his pupils. This suggests the expediency of appointing, out of some other fund, if practicable. a competent salary for the master, and of establishing a parochial school on an approved, permanent plan. The two free schools are endowed with land set for lives renewable for ever, out of which the classical school produces to the master, Mr. Henry Lyons, £20 per annum; that for the French produces to the other master, the Rev. John Rebelliet, about £12 per annum. Parish School.

There is also a Sunday school in this town: to Thomas Parnell, Esq. is to be attributed the merit of its first institution about a year and a half ago; but it could not be considered till very recently to be in a promising state, when some ladies of respectability, especially Mrs. John Trench, and Mrs. Stephens took it under their immediate patronage, and it now seems to be permanently established. Children of every religious denomination are invited to it, without distinction. Ladies and gentlemen constantly attend for the purpose of instructing them, in spelling and reading, particularly the bible. The Protestant children are moreover taught the church catechism, care is, at the same time taken, not to interfere with the religious tenets of Roman Catholics. The number of pupils at present is little more than 100, but there is every hope of its rapid increase. The girls, besides reading and writing in common with the boys, are taught needle work, spinning, &c. Premiums are given as an encouragement Sunday School.

to diligence. These, with the books, paper, &c. are furnished by voluntary subscriptions, there being as yet no other existing fund. In this parish we have no public library, nor collection of Irish or other manuscript documents, relative to Ireland.

VIII. *State of religious Establishments, Tithes, &c.*

Advowson. Dr. Lindsay, as Bishop of Kildare, is patron of the benefice, consisting of the vicarial tithes only—the rectorial tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Kildare. His Lordship's residence is at Glasnevin House, near Dublin.

Churches. There are three churches, all new, built within the last three or four years by voluntary subscription without any parochial impost, viz. the parish church at Windmill-hill,* which with the spire makes a handsome and conspicuous appearance, but standing as it does in a direct line between the two churches of Monasterevan and Newchurch, these three fine objects in succession form an uncommonly grand coup d'oeil. There are besides two others in the town of Portarlington, (properly called extra-parochial chapels) the one for the accommodation of the French inhabitants, the other for that of the English Protestants; there is a spire now erecting for the latter, which when finished will prove a beautiful structure, and very ornamento the town. Besides these places of worship, there Meeting House. is a Methodist meeting-house, and also a Roman

* Towards building this church, the Dean of Kildare subscribed £500; other gentlemen subscribing from £10 to £50 each. Mr. Warburton, besides his subscription of £50, gave an acre of land for the new scite of the church and church yard.

Catholic chapel at Killenard, on the eastern side of Windmill-hill. The scite of the church being on the opposite declivity of it. There are about 83 acres of glebe, lying between Old Lea and Killemullen, of which the Dean and Chapter have 57½ a. and the Vicar 25½ a.; but there is no glebe house. Catholic Chapel. Glebe.

The French and English churches of the town are endowed with lands like the schools, producing to the minister of each £40 per annum: yet if these lands were out of lease, they would produce £1600 per annum. These churches and the free schools were all endowed by Lord Galway, out of the forfeited lands of Sir Patrick Trant, when he became attainted. Parliament has added £50 per annum to the salary of the Chaplain of the French church, and latterly the Board of First Fruits has increased the salary of the Chaplain of the English church to £100 per annum. Endowed Churches.

The tithes are more reasonable or lower in this, than in the surrounding parishes. Corn, meadow and sheep are the only articles in it, for which tithe is paid; other articles seem to be exempted by prescriptive custom. The tithes of the first mentioned articles are collected by a tithe farmer. He gets for wheat, per acre, 10s. average, or 3s. per barrel; for bere and barley, 10s. do. or 15d. per barrel; for oats, 8s. do. or 13d. per barrel; for meadow upland, from 4s. 4d. to 6s. 6d. per acre; for Barrow or pullough meadow, 2s. 2d. per acre; for sheep, £1 14s. 1½d. the hundred, or 5d. per sheep. Tithes.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

The highest acreable rent of the best land in the parish, set within the last three years, is from £5 to Rents.

5 guineas; that of the middling from 2 to £3, and that of the poorest from 18s. to 30s. per acre.

Modes of Agriculture.

The usual mode of agriculture is *potatofying* or planting potatoes for a year or two; then taking a crop of wheat, oats, bere or barley according to the nature of the ground, or the will of the owner, and thus laying it down. If the ground be rank, it may bear a second crop, changing the grain to lighter. The potatoes are put in the ground either by the spade or plough, but of late drilling is become more generally prevalent. Horned cattle and sheep are the principal stock, horses being few in comparison.*

The farmers in general have not yet divested themselves, of their prejudices in favour of the same kind of rural implements, (of the plough, harrow, &c.) which were in use several years ago; though there have been confessedly several improvements in other places made in their construction for lightness, convenience, and dispatch: some, however, of the intelligent farmers on the spot, have availed themselves of these improvements; and it is hoped a little time and observation will lead the others to adopt their example, when they see the many obvious advantages arising from it.

Prices of Labours.

The common labourers here get from 10d. to 1s. 8d. per diem; Reapers from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6.; Mowers 2s. 6d.; Masons 3s. 3.; Carpenters and Cartwrights 3s. 3d.; Slaters 3s. 3d.; Ploughmen 1s. 8d.

Markets.

At Portarlington there are two markets in the week, well supplied with all kinds of flesh meat, and sometimes

* For crops, stocks of cattle, &c. in the parish, see the Appendix.

with fish; there are also four fairs in the year. The markets are on Wednesdays by charter, and on Saturdays by custom; the fairs fall on Easter Monday, the 22d of May, the 12th of October, and the 23d of November.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

From a preceding section, (the V.) it may be inferred, that there is very little trade or manufactures * carried on in the town or country: as to commerce, there is none, but merely for the accommodation of the neighbourhood; and the parish being inland, there is no navigation or shipping, &c.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

As to natural curiosities and remarkable occurrences, there are none which deserve recording; and as to eminent men, we must observe an involuntary silence. But though the parish has not produced any characters, to our knowledge, of that high description, yet it can boast that one of the Portarlington schools (all of which enjoy a distinguished share in forming the manners and cultivating the minds of persons of the greatest celebrity in the cabinet, in the field, in the pulpit, and at the bar) has had the honor of having instilled the early rudiments of education, into two of those illustrious men † to whose spirit, patriotism and integrity, the British empire is indebted for its present proud pre-eminence among the nations of the world.

* The cotton and linen weavers throughout the whole parish do not exceed 32.—See the Appendix.

† The Marquis Wellesley, whose transcendent abilities early raised him to high official situations, till at length he has attained to one of the most confidential stations under the crown;—and the Right Hon. William Wellesley Pole, who, possessed of talents, though less brilliant, yet equally solid, has gained the most unequivocal proofs of

Succession of Incumbents.

The following is the list of Incumbents of Lea:

Ecclia. de Lia comes Kildare patronus val. £XV. impr. Ecclia. Daren. Vicar. Nichlus. Gering, clicus compt. ext. Nich. Gering institutus fuit per pref. ad vic. de Lega. Daren. dioc. cum mand. ad inducend. 9° Martii, 1613.

Lega. Rec. Dec. et Caplum. Vicar. Nich. Geering a reedinge minister n.—libr. val. £5. Vic. de Lega. vacat. sequest.

Tho. Pickeringe, collat. fuit prio. Iuii 1643. Vic. de Lea, £4.

Edrus. Shaw cler. in art. magr. inst. fuit. 28° die Jan. 1681, adet in Vic. de Lea als. Ley Com. Reginæ £4 Ir.

Ricus. Foxcroft, cler. collat. fuit 6° die Dec. 1700 ad vicar. de Lea als. Ley, Lackagh, Kildingan et Coolebanagher, Irry als. Arde als. Coolbanagher, et ad rec. de Irry als. Arde als. Coolebanagher. Dioc. Daren. Com. Regin. £10 3*s.* ob.

Wm. Maunsell V. Lea, 27 Sept. 1765, Queen's County, £4 Ir £3 Eng.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

This is a point which requires much consideration, and we are all interested in it; however independent we may be, or whatever our rank in society, we are all powerfully called upon to consult the welfare, and ameliorate the condition of our fellow-subjects. The first measure suggested by prudence and humanity, is to have recourse to the means laid down in a preceding section, for improving the morals and principles of the people, by the circulation of that book which points

the high sense entertained of his merit, both by Government and the electors of the Queen's County; the former of whom have employed him in various eminent departments, and the latter have unanimously returned him as their representative, at eleven successive elections.

out to them the whole of their duty in too strong a light to be withstood. They will thus soon acquire a different way of thinking and acting; they will see things in a right point of view, and become sensible of the folly of their former practices; they will reform their conduct, and by honest industry and a faithful discharge of their duty to their employers, they will recommend themselves to their attention and regard, who will then be induced to repose a confidence in them which they did not before; they will pay them better wages, and reward their services more liberally. Many of them, who may be monied men, from observing their moral improvement, will be encouraged to extend their agricultural plans more widely, and to speculate in schemes both of a public and private nature; on which they would not adventure under the present circumstances, and from prosecuting which, much mutual advantage might reasonably be expected to arise. The people will perceive that it will be for their own interest to study their employer's advantage, and this will be the means of rendering their own conditions, every way gradually more easy and comfortable.

Mendicity.

Of the state of the poor here, nothing can be said which may not equally apply to those of that description in any other parish. There are among them, different degrees of wretchedness, from the indigent house-keeper to the unhoused mendicant. On account of the charitable character of the town of Portarlington, they are very numerous there, as they flock to it from all quarters. But what is hard to be accounted for is, that though much is confessedly given in charity, yet it is done without any system or plan, so that no substantial benefit arises from it to the poor. On considering the matter,

it occurred to the writer, that a plan might be struck out on such principles, as to bring home general relief to the distressed objects, without taxing the pockets of the rich, or at least being more expensive to them, than what they at present experience from their voluntary alms. The plan that was drawn up for this purpose, and which from the approbation of the gentlemen to whom it was shewn, there is reason to hope will be shortly adopted, is, as follows, viz.

THE PORTARLINGTON CHARITABLE INSTITUTION,

formed the day of 1814.

Plan for relieving the Poor.

Society may be considered as divided into two classes, the rich and the poor, but whatever distinction may have arisen, as to the external goods of life, we should all look upon ourselves as brethren born for mutual assistance, and should contribute in a reasonable degree, to relieve the wants and mitigate the sufferings of each other. This is the voice of nature and of religion. According as society is advanced in civilization; this distinction between the different classes which compose it in any place becomes greater, and imposes an obligation on the former according to their means to administer to the necessities of the latter: they must be more unhappy than the poor themselves, who do not feel the truth and force of this observation. In this large, and populous neighbourhood, there is undoubtedly a great number of poor people; but, thank God, it does not exceed the ability of the higher ranks to alleviate their sufferings, and even to impart a moderate share of comfort without any diminution of their own ease and enjoyment. Promiscuous charity can never answer this desirable end, nor extend to the relief of every indigent poor creature. For want of discrimination in distributing alms, many

of this unfortunate description are overlooked, while it is apprehended that others are often attended to, who are not real objects; the rich, never considering that they do not acquit themselves, of the great debt of charity by this partial dealing. What then is wanted, is a charitable plan founded on prudent principles, guarding against such mistakes, and till a better offers, the present rough sketch is with deference submitted to the consideration of the humane. Plan for relieving the Poor.

The poor amongst us, may be properly divided into the three following classes—1. Indigent house-keepers, whether through age, infirmity or unforeseen calamity: the best mode of relieving them it is conceived, is to give stated sums adequate to their pressing demands, on ascertaining whether distress does not arise from misbehaviour. 2. Such objects as are not all able to provide medical assistance in their sickness: This assistance may be procured for them at the dispensary in the town. They should further be provided with diet, lodging, and suitable attendance, which, properly attended, would not be one-tenth of the amount of what the same assistance and support would cost to a sick person or family otherwise circumstanced. In this case the industrious labourer is entitled to particular attention. 3. The last and lowest objects are the common mendicants, who infest our streets in hordes, the relief of whom is the humblest effort of benevolence. Though we would not approve of indiscriminate rejection of all, who implored our alms in this way, as some may perish by such a conduct, and as men are sometimes overtaken by distress, and may meet with a severe accident or sudden affliction, for which all other relief would come too late: however, with regard to others

Plan for relieving the Poor.

of that class, we should use every caution, as they are too generally found to prove idle, lazy, and dissolute.

But to guard as much as possible against imposition on the one hand, and on the other to impart reasonable relief as far as it may be practicable, to every deserving object; the true way would be to form a committee of nine of the most active inhabitants, to be chosen by ballot or otherwise, at a general meeting of gentlemen to be convened without loss of time at the market house, for the purpose of carrying this or some other similar plan into immediate execution. Among them, there must be a number of persons, evidently better calculated for this office than others, from amongst whom this committee may be appointed. They should remain in office for a year, at the expiration of which a new committee may be chosen; three out of this body should each week be successively appointed to visit the abodes of the 1st and 2d classes, to inspect their situation, and acquaint themselves with their behaviour. They then should make their report to the whole of the Committee at their regular meeting, the first Monday in every month, and as much oftener as necessity might require, and supply such relief to these two classes of poor creatures as the committee in general should approve of.

With respect to the last and lowest objects of charity, a house after the plan of poor houses in other places, might be provided for their reception, with befitting apartments and other reasonable accomodations. A superintendant also should be appointed under the inspection of the commitee to manage the internal affairs of the house, to conduct the education of the children, (who as well as other claimants on the public bounty,

ought to be apprenticed out at a suitable age to proper masters;) and to regulate the employment of those who should be found able to work, the moiety of the profits of which should go to the general fund, the other half to themselves, as an encouragement to industry. Plan for relieving the Poor.

Now the fund might be raised by subscriptions, donations, annual charity sermons, &c.; nor let gentlemen think some such plan as here proposed is too chimerical and expensive to be carried into effect. To accomplish it only requires a little exertion, and probably would be less expensive, than we individually experience in relieving our own set of poor persons, along with the casual daily objects who are constantly throwing themselves in our way. Let us not then shrink from such an undertaking, for the apparent trouble which will attend it; and it is hoped that a little time will shew, that it can be easily reduced to practice.

A treasurer should in the first instance be appointed, as well as a committee by general suffrage; with him should be lodged the different monies belonging to the institution, and arising from the different sources beforementioned.

To this fund the committee may always resort to carry the various purposes of the institution into effect.

The smallest subscriptions or donations.

Every person subscribing 1 guinea per ann. to be a member, with power to recommend objects of charity.

Every benefactor of £20 to be a member for life and a governor.

Every person subscribing annually 5 guineas to be a governor during such subscription, and to be allowed at

Plan for relieving the Poor.

all times to sit and vote in the meeting of the committee.

Three auditors of accounts might be appointed to examine the annual state of the society's funds, and to make a report of the same as often as occasion may require.

These rules may be varied according to circumstances, from time to time, without departing from the general plan.

N. B. It is humbly presumed, that hints may be taken from the above plan to be adopted in other places, which is an additional inducement for introducing it in this account.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

An Abstract of the Births, Marriages, and Burials in the Parish, from 1st January 1801, to 7th December 1813, taken from the Parish Registry Book.

	1801 to 1805.	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813
Baptisms.....	168	30	20	42	28	29	33	20	17
Marriages.....	42	8	8	11	6	8	6	6	8
Burials.....	49	12	18	12	8	10	7	10	7

No. 2.

Professions, Trades, *&c. in the* Town *of* Portarlington.

Denominations.	*No.*	*Name.*	*No.*
Inns	2	Weavers	4
Alehouses	16	Ministers (Protestant)	3
Shops	16	Physicians	2
Butchers	14	Apothecaries	2
Bakers	10	Excise Officers	2
Tanners	2	Attornies	3
Straw-hat Manufactory	3	Boarding Schools for Boys	3
Clock and Watch-makers	1	Ditto for Girls	2
Shoe-makers	14	Day Schools for Boys	2
Sadlers	2	Ditto for Girls	2
Chandlers	1	Teachers of Music	2
Masons	3	——— of Dancing	1
Slaters	1	——— of Drawing	1
Carpenters	6	——— of French	2
Car and Wheel Wrights	7	——— of Writing, &c.	2
Smiths	7	No. of Houses in 1800	322
Taylors	8	Ditto in 1813	347
Mantua-makers	6	Inhabitants in 1813	2082

In the Country.

Name.	*No.*	*Name.*	*No.*
Smiths	7	Mills	1
Weavers (Cotton)	28	Houses	694
Shoe-makers	5	Farmers from 5 to 50 acres	160
Car-wrights and Carpenters	12	Ditto from 50 to 100 acres	35
Alehouses	11	Cottagers from 1 to 5 acres	250

No. 3.

Live Stock.

				£.	s.	d.		£.
Horses——	270	to 300	at	15	0	0	per	3600
Cows——	785	— 800	—	10	0	0	—	7500
Oxen——	60	— 70	—	17	1	3	—	1040
Sheep——	800	—1000	—	1	14	1½	—	3600
Swine ....from	1300	—1350	—	1	2	9	—	3975
							Total	£19,720

	£.
Value of Live Stock	19,720
Value of Agriculture	31,750
Value of Meadow Ground	5,118
Total Value	56,588

No. 4.

Produce of Lands.

Species of Corn cultivated.	*No. of Barrels per Acre.*	*Value per Acre.*	*Species cultivated.*	*No. of Barrels per Acre.*	*Value per Acre.*
		£. £.			£. £.
Wheat.....	5	10 to 12	Potatoes	40 to 80	15 to 25
Oats.....	7 to 10	7 to 8	Flax†..	15 to 20	10 to 15
Barley & Bere	8 to 12	10 to 16	Hay* ..	6 to 12	2 to 7

† Loads at 4½ cwts. * To the Square Perch.

No. 5.

Price of Provisions, 1813.

Wheat from 35s. to 50s. per barrel	Pork from 5d. to 6d. per pound
Oats from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per stone	Bacon from 10d. to 1s. 1d. per do.
Potatoes from 3½ to 5d. per do	Hay from 2l. 10s. to 3l. 8s. 3d. p. ton
Oatmeal from 2½s. to 3s. per do.	Milk from 2d. to 3d. per quart
Beef from 4d. to 8d. per pound	Fowls from 1s. to 1s. 8d. per pair
Mutton from 6d. to 8d. per do.	Geese from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. per do.
Veal from 5d. to 8d. per do.	Turf from 10d. to 1s. 8d. per kish
Butter from 11d. to 1s. 4d. per do.	

No. 6.

Townlands *of* Lea, *&c.*

Names of the Townlands.	*Number of Acres*	*Number of Houses.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Aggregate Population.*
1 Coolatoodere, including Portarlington, Drughill, Corrig, Seskin, and Whitefields	468	207	660	882	1542
2 Ballymorris	470	44	124	113	237
3 Lower Courtwood, including Fisherstown	310	42	261	234	495
4 Part of Ballybrittas	311	38	103	108	211
5 Part of Ballybrittas*	615	76	207	117	324
6 Bracklan	177	62	127	131	258
7 Rathlisk	168	12	31	40	71
8 Garryvechum	176	6	22	17	39
9 Tierhagher	210	20	53	60	113
10 Rathronechene, including Bellegrove, and Coolrow	592	63	132	109	241
11 Killmullen and Clonanny	313	30	90	37	127
12 Doolough	125		25	33	58
13 Lea	864	97	318	299	617
14 Lough	125	23	68	68	136
15 Kilbride	266	44	136	121	257
16 Controversy land	134	13	37	43	80
17 James's-town	394	33	110	104	214
18 Upper Courtwood	864	45	147	120	267
19 Ballycarrol	228	16	36	49	85
20 Derrynafunchen	175	21	40	47	87
21 Ballintogher	674	83	245	232	477
22 Graigueforan	175	15	38	37	75
23 Closeland	194	22	62	64	126

The townlands, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, belong to the Earl of Portarlington; Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, to Richard Warburton, Esq.; Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, to George Evans, Esq.; No. 17; to ——— Rochford, Esq.; No. 18 to Charles Bowen, Esq. and the remaining five townlands are the property of Henry Smyth, Esq.

N. B. George Adair, Esq. and Mrs. Mary Burgh are fee simple proprietors of equal portions of the townland of Rath, and Mr. Adair, besides, is lately become, by purchase, fee simple proprietor of Bellegrove.

* Since finishing this table, we hear that the whole of Ballybrittas is Mr. Warburton's estate.

No. 7.

The Etymology *of the* Townlands *of* Lea, *with the Names of their Fee Simple* Proprietors, *&c.*

Ballibrittas—Irish, 'beallagh' 'breith 'tas'; from beallagh a townland, 'breith' a judge or Brehon, and 'tas' a dwelling. The Brehon's land belonging to the O'Dempsys. It appertains to Richard Warburton, Esq. and contains about 810 acres.

Ballisabole—Irish 'baalagh sa boli,' viz. the land of the poet. It belongs to the widow of the late Thomas Burgh of Best, Esq. and contains about 283 acres.

Ballimorris—An Anglo-Hibernian compound, from 'beallagh' a ownland, and Morris, a proper name; viz. Morris's town. This was formerly part of Coolatoodere, and the scite of a wood; it is now arable and pasture ground, and contains about 407 acres, belonging to Lord Portarlington.

Ballintocher—Irish 'beallan togher', viz, the townland of the bog road. It still contains much bog, and belongs to Henry Smyth, Esq. containing about 574 acres.

Ballyadden—Irish 'beallagh aidhbhean', from 'beallagh,' a townland, and 'Aidh-bean', woman's townland or dower-land. It appertains to Lord Portarlington, and contains about 135 acres.

Ballycarrol—Irish 'bealleagh currel', breeding land, a sheep walk. This townland appertains to Mr. Smyth, and contains about 228 acres.

Ballyteagueduff—Irish 'beallagh teach duhh,' from 'baalagh' a townland, 'teach' a farm', and 'dubh' black, viz. the townland of the black farm. It appertains to the widow of Thomas Burgh, Esq. and contains about 354 acres.

Brachlan—Irish 'breachlan', viz. butter land, or cow's pasture, belonging to the castle of Lea, nearly enclosed by wood, and in subsequent periods it appertained to the first settlers of Portarlington, but now belongs to Mr. Warburton, containing, with Sesken, 147 acres.

Ballysane, or shane duff, or bulh, fair towns, lands, woods. See Derries.

Clonadd—Irish 'cluin', a corner, and 'aiddgh', a field. It appertains to William Burgh, Esq. and contains 40 acres. See Rathrone shene.

Clonnany or Clonanny—Irish 'cluin avinnagh' from 'cluin' a park, and 'avinnagh' rushy; viz. the rushy field. It appertains to George Harrison, Esq. and contains 150 acres.

Cloneen—Irish 'cluin' an enclosure or park, whence 'cloneen', viz. cloneland, a close or small part. It appertains to Mr. Smyth, and contains about 154 acres.

Controversy Land, so named in Sir William Petty's map; owing to a controversy that happened about the latter end of the 16th century between some one of the then owners of the then Lordship of Lea, (now belonging to the Dawson family) and one of the ancestors of the Marquis of Drogheda, about the right of property to the land or lands in question, (namely Ullard and Inchicooly) which dispute terminated in favour of the former. The whole contains 93 acres.

Coolatoodere—Irish 'cuil cuila' a corner, 'teagh' or 'tagh surrounded, 'dairragh' woody, viz. the corner surrounded or full of wood. This, with Portarlington and Seskin, was formerly a wood, and as such marked in Speed's map and Petty's survey. It is now corn and pasture land, but bears marks of its former state. It belongs to Lord Portarlington, and contains about 468 acres.

Coolroe—Irish 'Cuilroe', the corner field; it belongs to William Burgh, and contains 130 acres.

Derryelton—'Dairgagh', an oak wood, and 'ailt' noble, viz. Royalty Wood, belonging to the Castle of Lea: Household Wood, belonging to the castle. It appertains to Lord Portarlington, and contains 90 acres.

Derries—Irish 'dairroigh', woods. This district was formerly nearly covered with wood, of which it at present bears some traces. It appertains to Mr. Warburton, and contains 110 acres.

Derrynafunchen—Irish, 'Dairragh na foinse', viz. the wood of the meadow ground. It belongs to Mr. Smyth, and contains 75 acres.

Doolough—Irish 'dubh' black, and 'loch', a lake; whence 'dubhloch', a morass. This once comprehended the townland of Lough, both containing 298 acres, and belonging to Lord Portarlington.

Drughill—Irish 'droch' dark, thorny, 'choille' a wood; whence dark wood, or thorn wood, belonging to Lord Portarlington, and containing 90 acres.

Fisherstown—An English name for a village of fishermen dwelling near the Barrow about 60 years since. It is part of Killnagort, or upper Courtwood, and belongs to Lord Portarlington. In Petty's survey this is called Graighnesky, which has the same signification. It contains about 307 acres.

Inchicooly—Irish 'inse', an island or watery ground, and 'cuilagh' in corners, viz. watery ground in the corner. There are two townlands of this name on each side of the river, appertaining to Lord Portarlington, and containing 200 acres.

Garryvechum—Irish 'garrigh' a rock, and 'meagum,' earth or land, viz. the land of the rock or hill, the present district of Windmill Hill. It appertains to Lord Portarlington, and contains 136 acres.

Graighforan—Irish 'Graghfearan', viz. herdland or oxgang. It belongs to Lord Portarlington, and contains about 175 acres.

Graighue—Irish 'gragheagh, ox-gang or sheep-walk.

Killbrachan—Irish 'choille brechan' viz. Wolf's Wood, or a wood of wolves, it belongs to Lord Portarlington, and contains 133 acres.

Killamollan—Irish 'cuil a muillan' the mill ground, or mill site, or perhaps it comes from Choille mullan, the wood on the top of the hill. It belongs to Mr. Harrison, and contains 263 acres.

Killanure, or 'chilca muire' moist or low land, containing 150 acres.

Killaglish, 'chille eglis, church wood, containing 100 acres.

Lea, a name by which the parish was originally distinguished, signifies an uncultivated plain, comprehending part of the district of Insa, or 'Glean ma Luire', viz. the valley or plain on the water, being part of the marco or marshes between the ancient principalities Hy Laighis or Leix, Hy Demseagh, and Hy Mordha, containing Loughmansland, or Lea-glebe from the old English Leighman, a priest, priet's land, the glebe of Old Lea, containing about 83 acres.

Portarlington, Port signifies a town; this town takes its name from Lord Arlington, who came over with King William in the year 1689, with his regiment of French Protestants, for whose accommodation the town was built, and his Lordship inhabited the back part of the house now occupied by Colonel Anketell, called Arlington-castle.

Portnahinch—Irish 'Puirt na Inse' the fort of Inch, the ancient name of the castle of Lea, though afterwards the name was given to the whole barony.

Rathlish—Irish 'Rathlios', a homestall, or scite of a village; belonging to Mr. Warburton, and containing 138 acres.

Rathmiles—a great or excellent fort.

Rathcronochone—Irish 'Rath', a village, a fort, 'cronagh' circular, 'cune' two; the lands of two circular forts: it belongs to Mr. Burgh, and contains 483 acres.

Seskin—Irish, 'Seasgan,' dry land, a land wanting water, belonging to Lord Portarlington.

Tierhogher, or Tierhoghan—Irish,' 'Ter, land, 'oghan,' of service, the serf land belonging to the castle of Lea; it appertains to Mr. Warburton, and contains 170 acres.

Ullard—Irish 'Ullamh,' a physician, 'aird,' a quarter or portion; the physician's portion belonging to the castle; it appertains to Lord Portarlington, and contains 93 acres.

No. XXVI.

PARISH OF

LISMORE,

(Diocese of Lismore, and County of Waterford.)

By The Rev. Thomas Crawford.

LISMORE, anciently called Dunskille, is supposed to have its present name from a Danish fort, now called the Round Hill. It is situate in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, and in the County of Waterford. Name. Derivation. Situation.

The parish is about ten miles long, and as many broad; bounded on the south by the river Bride, on the north, by the great mountains that divide this county from that of Tipperary, on the east by the town of Cappoquin, and on the west by the county of Cork. Extent. Boundaries.

All the ground on the south of this river is arable and pasture, yielding naturally but little meadow, except immediately on the banks of the river; on the north side of which all is mountain, except a narrow strip by the river side; but this mountain, to an extent of ten miles from the river, has within a few years been brought to an Soil and surface.

high state of cultivation, by means of lime conveyed from the south side of the river, which abounds in limestone.

Bogs. Farther on the mountain is bog, supplying this town and neighbourhood with fuel. The river Blackwater, which rises in the county of Kerry, runs by this town, where it is crossed by one bridge, and meets the sea at Youghal.

II. *Mines, Minerals, and other Natural Productions.*

Mines. There are no mines within the boundaries of this parish, except of iron. These were worked by the first Lord Cork, in the reign of Elizabeth, with great success, and deserted only when fuel failed him, after having cut down all his woods. Since that time they have lain where

Culm. nature first fixed them. Mr. Gumbleton, of Castle Richard, thinks he has discovered a vein of culm, where he is sinking for a pump.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

Towns. Of Derragrath there is but little to be said; it is situated six miles north-west of Clonmel, consists of above 2000 acres of excellent ground all arable and pasture: it has no very remarkable feature but an old Church, and the excellent and fine demesne of Mr. Percy, of Woodroofe.

Bridge. There is here a noble bridge over the Blackwater, whose principal arch measures 100 feet from one abutment to another; it was built at the sole expense of the late Duke of Devonshire, who was the proprietor of this town, and of a great extent of country about it—it cost twenty years ago £9000. Also, at Cappoquin, in this parish, three miles from Lismore, there is a wooden

bridge, which is occasionally repaired at the charge of the county. The noble personage just mentioned accommodated this town with a canal, from where the tide ceases to flow up to our bridge, at an expense of near £3,000. Canal.

The principal seats are Sir John Kean's, near the town of Cappoquin, a beautiful house of cut stone, the demesne richly improved and planted. On the same side of the river (the north), near to Lismore, is Saltsbridge, the seat of Mr. Chearnley, exquisite for beauty of situation, and nobly planted. Still nearer to Lismore, on the same side, is Ballyinn, for a long time the residence of our Dean, admired, and indeed very justly, by all who have taste for beauty of rural landscape. Gentlemens' Seats. Saltsbridge. Ballyinn.

Three miles from Lismore, on the south side, of the river, and just over it, is Castle Richard, formerly called Ballygarron, where the present possessor (Mr. Gumbleton) is building an house, that, for design and extension, promise to surpass every habitation in Munster. On the same side of the river lies Waterpark, the seat heretofore of Judge Pyne, whose successor, a Mr. Atkins, was robbed and murdered in his own house at night: the assassins having tied the servants and locked them up in a room, whilst they were deliberately regaling themselves on the contents of the larder and cellar! one of them called out—'*D—n you don't eat meat; this is Friday!*' All desisted, and went off, taking what they found most portable, and judged most valuable. Castle Richard. Waterpark

On the north side of the river, nearly opposite to Waterpark, and about six miles from Lismore, west, is Mocollop, the residence of Mr. Drew. The demesne is Mocollop.

richly planted, but principally distinguished for its great extent of orchard, that in one year it produced 300 hogsheads of cyder.

Roads. Through Lismore passes the great road from Waterford to Cork, and crosses the river Bride over a stone bridge at Tallow, four miles from hence. There is another good road from this to the new town of Fermoy, fourteen miles; and the Duke of Devonshire's bounty of £500 has procured us an excellent road over the mountains from the county of Tipperary to our bridge.

Inn. An excellent inn on a large scale, capitally accommodated with offices of every kind, and an excellent edifice for holding the quarter sessions, with a jail were built about twelve years ago, both at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire.

Scenery. The scenery and superficial appearance of this part of the country is supremely beautiful, including all the features requisite for exquisite landscape—wood, magnificent mountain, water, grounds now sinking, now swelling in shapes most fantastic. The air is remarkably salubrious.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Lismore Castle. At Lismore, on the north side of the Blackwater, immediately over it, on a precipice 60 feet deep, stands what is still called the Castle, though it has been a ruin since it was burned by Lord Castlehaven in the Irish war, 1645: but it will soon surpass its pristine splendour; for the Duke of Devonshire is now rebuilding it in a noble manner, and in its ancient style. To the south

Shian Castle of Castle Richard about a mile, is Shian Castle, very

very little remaining, formerly the retreat of one of the rebel chiefs here, whose name was Condon. Still south of that is, the castle of Lisfinny, just over the river Bride: it is almost entire, and was one of the garrisons of that grand rebel, the Earl of Desmond. At Mocollop there is a ruined church, very soon to be rebuilt. There are no mounds or raths, except the round hill already mentioned, whence this town is supposed to have its name: it is believed to have been a Danish fort.

Lisfinny.

Mocollop.

In Daragrath there is a ruined church, which will be rebuilt in the course of the next summer On the south side of the river Blackwater, near Cappoquin, there is an extensive ruin, said to have been the residence of a society of the Knights Templars The place is called Kilbrec.

Daragath.

Kilbree Ruins.

V. *Present and Former State of Population, &c.*

The parish is populous, but there are no means of accurately ascertaining the number of either sex, which may be from 4 to 5000. As to fuel, the poorer classes have a plenteous supply of turf, from the mountain before mentioned; the more opulent have coals by water from Youghal. The condition of the peasantry is prodigiously improved: those, who within these few years were miserably poor and ragged, with starved faces, are now full, florid, well cloathed, nay many of them with horses, boots, saddles; taking their wives behind them on pillions to mass, to fairs, and to funerals. This improved condition is chiefly owing to the Duke of Devonshire's generosity, who lets his ground upon very easy terms, and to the great increase in the prices of corn, pigs and butter, for some years past.

Population.

Fuel.

Wealth.

Longevity. Life extends generally from 70 to 75 years, many die earlier: there is, however, no one in the parish older than 89 years.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Language. Many of the common people now speak English, and the next generation will probably speak it; for the children are universally sent to school. There are no patrons here. The people of this parish are remarkably

Disposition quiet and peaceable: conscious opulence (for indeed they are getting rich) naturally provoking them to occasional intemperance; they pretty generally resort to ale-houses, especially on Sundays, and other holydays, but there very rarely indeed, occurs any instance of riot or quarrel. We cannot possibly observe any singularity of customs prevalent amongst them. Of the genius of the common people little can be ascertained, for they are very shy in converse with their superiors, and confidentially communicative only to each other.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Schools. The schools, such as they are, are numerous. In two of them, one hundred of both sexes, are taught by one

Endowed. School. man, in reading, writing, and accompts. The principal school that qualifies for the University is endowed with an house and a garden, and £30 a year, by the

Historical documents. Duke of Devonshire. There is no public library. The historical documents, previously to the Irish rebellion were destroyed in the castle, when it was burned by Lord Castlehaven. We have no Irish MSS. remaining in the parish; nor any relating to Ireland except what may remain in the castle.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

Union.

The parish of Lismore is united to that of Mocollop, which is also situate in the diocese of Lismore; but for an account of the religious establishment of these parishes, Smyth's history of the County of Waterford may be consulted.* The cathedral of Lismore that threatened ruin, being 800 years old, was lately rebuilt from the foundation under the auspices of our present Dean, in the very best manner, and is now allowed to be much the handsomest church in Munster.

Lismore Cathedral.

Tithes.

The tithe is let here so moderately, that no murmuring is heard; a gentleman of great worth and humanity farms them from the Dean and Chapter, not so much with a view to emolument, as from a desire to accommodate the people. The rates are generally for potatoes and wheat 12s. an acre; for barley and oats 10s.; for meadow 8s.; for sheep nothing is ever required. There exist no parochial records; they were kept at the castle, formerly the residence of the Bishops of Lismore before this Disocese was united to Waterford, and in the rebellion they probably shared the fate of all that was there deposited.

Parochial Records.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c &c.*

The obstinate superstition of the common people here will not allow them to adopt any improvements in husbandry, or the most trivial changes in their farming utensils. Mr. Gumbleton, of Castle Richard, brought from England a most intelligent farmer, and with him the most approved farming implements of every kind.

* Also see the diocesan returns made to Parliament and printed in 1807 by order of the House of Commons

He had hoped to excite the neighbouring farmers to an imitation of his practice. The writer of this account saw his ploughs, each requiring but a single man and two horses, working stubborn lea ground. He enquired of a neighbour of his, who was working the like ground with four horses and three men, why he would not follow Mr. G's example? "Och! that is your English fashion; may be I'll have as good a crop as he." "But will your crop be as cheap?" "My father had better crops than his father, and may be his son will be coming back to us again." So stupid! Their successive crops from one manure (which is not ample) are first potatoes, then wheat, after that barley, and then oats. The same rotation they begin again.

Crops.

Price of Labour. Rents.

The price of labour is generally a shilling a day; the average value of land about 2 guineas an acre; though there be a good deal let hereabout of late for 3 guineas, especially in the vicinity of the town. Although the ground be all arable on the south of the river, it is not of rich quality.

Sol'.

The fairs in this town are four in the year; at Cappoquin five. We have no stated market days.

X. *Trade, Manufacture, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

Of trade and commerce we have nothing to boast. We want capital and enterprise. The Duke of Devonshire has done his part, having built close by the canal a store, lofty and capacious, with a comfortable dwelling for a tenant, and let them upon generous terms. But the Gentleman, who is the adventurer, has hitherto done no more than export corn and bring back timber, iron,

and coals. Some few larger boats, called lighters, ply upon the river, and take down to Youghal, flour from the mills hereabout.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Of natural curiosities none occur.

In the reign of Henry II. a council was held at Lismore, at which the heads of the Irish nation solemnly acknowledged the sovereignty of the English Crown, and swore allegiance to it. More recently the Duke of Rutland, when Viceroy, called a privy council at the castle of Lismore, and issued proclamations from it. Henry II. Duke of Rutland.

The unfortunate James II. visited Lismore, and slept two nights at the castle. There is a common tradition here, that when he looked out of one of the castle windows which overhangs the river, he started back with affright, upon seeing the precipice beneath him. This story is unsupported, but the character of the monarch has given it credit. James II.

Some curious manuscripts have been found in the castle, and it is believed that more remain there. About 40 years ago four volumes of them, consisting of copies of the Orders of Council in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, fell into the hands of the Rev. William Jessop of Lismore, who transmitted them to Doctor Percy, Bishop of Dromore, in the possession of whose heir it is supposed they still continue. MSS. in Lismore Castle.

It was in the Castle of Lismore that the celebrated philosopher Boyle was born. Congreve the poet and Boyle.

Congreve. dramatic writer, had also his birth there. His father was agent to the Boyle family, maternal ancestors of the Duke of Devonshire.

Notices of Incumbents. The following notices of the Incumbents of this parish, taken from the Regal Visitation books, and those of the First Fruits' Office, may be deemed worthy of being preserved in this survey.

Rectoria de Lysmor. val. £120. Ecconismus Eccliæ. Lismoren. dnus. Richardus Boyle miles. hü. vicarii singulos p. annos alternis vicibus inserviunt curæ Ecclesiæ Lysmorens pred. Petrus Carìe Clericus Minister legens inservit curæ Lysmore.

John Scott, A.M. presented by the Crown, Dean of Lismore, £13.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

No expedients at present occur for amending the condition of the people, better than an abatement of the heavy rents generally imposed by their landlords on the poorer classes (an expedient, however, more desirable than likely); and the extension of the advantages of education to all. It might be added, that if the landlords would, by their authority and example, require their tenantry to abandon their slovenly and wasteful habits of agriculture, and adopt the improved modes of farming, it would tend to their own advantage, as well as to the amelioration of others.

No. XXVII.

PARISH OF

MACROMP,

(Diocese of Cloyne, and County of Cork.)

By the Rev. Simeon Davies, R. & V.

THE name of the parish is Macromp, commonly called Macroom. It is a Rectory and a Vicarage in itself, and is not united to any other parish. It is situated in the barony of East Muskerry, diocese of Cloyne and county of Cork; being bounded on the north by the parish of Kilcorney and barony of Duhallow, on the south by the river Lee, which separates the diocese of Cloyne from that of Cork; on the east by the parishes of Ahinah and Aghabollig; and on the west by the parish of Clondrohid. It is a curious circumstance respecting this parish, that four plowlands belonging to it near Muskerry mountain, are quite detached from the lowlands the parishes of Clondrohid and Aghabollig, for more than two miles coming between them. The only town in this parish is Macromp. The parish is di-

Name.

Situation.

Boundaries.

vided, as all parishes in this county are, into ploughlands and gneeves.* The computed miles are in length about five miles, and in breadth about four.

Contents. The number of acres in the parish by the map in the Incumbent's possession from the Down survey, are about 6,550, of which 6000 are certainly fit for tillage of every kind, dairy or meadow: the five hundred and fifty may be said to be mountain, rough, coarse ground, but dry; fit for grazing cattle of every description, and improving every year on account of the increase of the population of the country.

Mountains. Muskerry Beg, or Little Muskerry, is the only mountain in this parish, most part of which is fit for pasture, and improving every year. Over this road formerly the high road went from Cork to Killarney, before the present mail coach road was established. The great Muskerry is not in this parish.

River Lee. The river Lee, as before mentioned, runs down from perhaps the most romantic spot in Munster, called Goo-

Googawn Barrow. gawn Barrow, where it rises in a large lake in a valley, surrounded by perpendicular rocks of amazing height, formerly covered with timber. Round this lake are a number of ruined chapels, which are handed down by tradition as places of worship. This spot is now frequented on every Midsummer-day (24th June) by thousands of people from all parts of the counties of Cork and Kerry, for purposes of devotion and penance. From this lake the river runs through a narrow channel for

* Twelve gneeves make a ploughland; but the ploughlands vary in number of acres in every part of the county; some ploughlands contain five hundred acres, while others contain only one hundred or less.

three miles, until it gets into the famous lakes of Inchegeelah, which are six miles long, and in many places nearly two miles wide, and are indeed beautiful to a degree, surrounded by hills which in former days were covered with trees of all kinds, but are now destroyed. These lakes abound with fish of various kinds, salmon trout, but in particular with a fish called charr, which, it is said, are to be found only in one lake in the north of Ireland; they are of the size of a trout, but as red as a salmon, and when taken in season, are reckoned delicious. The river Lee then runs through a beautiful country for more than twenty miles, dividing the diocese of Cork from that of Cloyne, the whole way to the city of Cork.

Inchegeelah.

Charr.

The river Sillane, a good trout river, runs round the town of Macromp, on the west side, over which is a long stone bridge leading to Millstreet and Kerry: this unites with another river, called the Lany, just below the town, and both together fall into the Lee, about a mile from the town, at Coolcour. There are no loughs or harbours, being twenty miles from the sea.

Sillane River.

We have scarcely a bog in this parish; certainly not one of any extent. There are no woods: the only place of large timber we have near the town is the demesne of Mr. Hedges Eyre.

Bogs.

Timber.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c. &c.*

No mines have ever yet been discovered in the parish; there is one mineral on the lands of Ballyvernane, adjoining the demesne of Mt. Massey, one mile from town, which has been remarkable for many years for curing

scorbutic humours, and is much frequented during summer, and recommended by many physicians.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Bridewell. and Court-house.

There is a good bridewell and court-house in the town, built some years back at the expense of the county. In this the sessions are held once a year by Mr. Hobson, the Assistant Barrister of this County.

Bridges.

We have three bridges in the parish: one called the Old Bridge, under the castle and church, over the river Sillane, leading to Millstreet and Kerry; the second, called the New Bridge, over the Sillane and Lany united, leading to Carrigadrohid and Cork; and a third, called Ballylassin Bridge, over the river Lee, leading by the mail-coach road to Cork, which is eighteen miles from Macromp.

There is no town but Macromp, no village, no seat of a nobleman, and not many belonging to gentlemen; the castle is the principal. East of the town, near the bridge Coolcour. of Ballyglassin, is Coolcour, a handsome place, the estate and residence of John Brown, Esq. West of Macromp Rockborough. may be seen a pretty place, called Rockborogh, the estate of Mr. Hedges Eyre, and the residence of Thomas Codrum. Browne, Esq.: also Codrum, the residence of John Warren, Esq. and estate of Mr. Hedges Eyre. Within half a mile of the town, to the north-west, may be seen, on an elevated piece of ground, a handsome seat, called Mount Massey. Mount Massey, formerly the residence of Massey Hutchinson, Esq. by whom it was built; and now the property of his grandson, Hugh Massey, a minor of eight years old, who will have a property, when of age, of six thousand pounds a year at least. Over Old Bridge are two small streets, one leading to Millstreet, called Gurteen-row, containing some houses, the other leading

to Mount Massey, called Massey-town, containing also some houses: both are generally included in the town of Macromp.

In the town of Macromp is one large inn, built within these three years by Mr. Hedges Eyre, which cost him from two to three thousand pounds: It is doing well, from the number of carriages passing through from all parts of England and Ireland, going to see the celebrated lakes of Killarney: there are two or three other inns of less consequence. There are a number of good houses in the town, mostly slated, as Mr. Hedges will let no house but to tenants obliged to raise and slate them. Inns.

The principal road through the parish is the mail-coach road, which has been established within these three years by two gentlemen of the highest respectability, Mr. Oliver and Mr. Ellard, who have expended a very considerable sum of money in this establishment. A coach leaves Cork every morning in the year at six o'clock, arrives here at ten to breakfast, and goes on through Millstreet, and arrives in Killarney at six. Another coach leaves Killarney at six every morning in the year, stops to breakfast at a place called Inch, near Millstreet, comes through Macromp, and arrives in Cork at six in the evening. A road is now nearly completed from Killarney to Tralee, and, when finished, the coach will go on to that town every day: at present four sets of horses (sixteen) are employed for each coach every day. There are also several cross roads through the parish, leading to Bandon, Mallow, &c. &c. Roads.

There is now a new line of road struck out by Mr. Hedges Eyre, from Macromp to Bantry (twenty-four miles), through the parish of Inchegeelah, by the beauti-

ful lakes. This road is now making, and when completed, will open a communication for a mail-coach to Bantry, which will be of the greatest utility to the south of Ireland. Large private subscriptions have been put down to aid the county in the execution of this work.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

As to ruins of monasteries or other religious houses, there are none of any kind whatsoever, nor any traces of round towers, moats, monuments, or inscriptions: there

Danish Forts.

are two old Danish forts, as they are called, which are nothing more than a large hollow space, with a high bank round them; they are not even planted, though encouragement has been held out for doing so. There is one venerable old castle close to the town, which is at present the family residence of Robert Hedges Eyre,

Macromp Castle.

Esq. called Macromp castle; it is situated in a bold elevated spot, hanging over the river Sillane, just opposite the church, at the same side of the river Sillane, separated only by the street of high wood down to the bridge leading to Kerry. This castle was built in the reign of King John, and consequently is at least 600 years old: the walls are in general from eight to ten feet thick, and cemented together in such a manner as to be almost impossible to be broken through. It would stand a siege for ever, unless cannon were brought before it.

Admiral Penn.

The famous admiral Penn was born in this castle: it had belonged for time out of mind to the family of

M'Carthy's family.

M'Carthy's, Earls of Cloncartie, and was, together with an immense property, forfeited to the crown for rebellion in 1690. This family formerly possessed every foot of estate from Macromp to Blarney, within four miles of Cork, what now would be worth at least from four to five hundred thousand pounds a year, which, as it was

all then sold by the Hollow sword-blade company, was purchased of course by protestants only; so that the entire, with only one small exception, is now, throughout the two extensive baronies of east and west Muskerry, in the possession of protestant landlords.

Several old castles are on this grand estate—Macromp castle, the only one inhabited; Carregafooka castle, in the parish of Clondrohid; Dundarirke castle, in the parish of Kilnemartyr; Masshaniglass castle, and Caregadrohid castle, both in the parish of Ahina. East of Macromp, Drepsy castle; further east, in the parish of Castlemore; Magourney and Kilcrea, in the parish of Moveddy, on the road from Macroom to Cork. At Kilcrea is a famous old abbey as well as castle, still one of the greatest burying-places among the Roman Catholics in Munster; Blarney castle, a fine building, close to which is the residence of the family of Jeffrys; and, lastly, the ruins of Mourne Abbey, at the northern boundery of Muskerry, where there was a monastery. All these belonged to the Earls of Cloncartie. It is thought, for this reason, that every parish in the two Muskerrys pays annually quit or crown rent to the monastery of Mourne Abbey to the collector formerly residing at Mallow, but now removed by Mr. Anderson to his own town of Fermoy. Old Castles.

The town of Macromp, the castle, and surrounding property, when forfeited, was purchased by Captain Hedges and Judge Bernard (ancestor to the Earl of Bandon) in conjunction. The castle now is the residence of Robert Hedges Eyre, Esq. a gentleman of well known hospitality in the south of Ireland, who has now added the name of Eyre to his sirname, for a large property in the counties of Galway, Tipperary, and Cork,

which he inherits in right of his grandmother, who was an heiress of the name.

Inscription. The only monumental inscription in the church is that of the Rev. Mr. Browne, which, as it is rather singular, shall be here inserted:—"Here lieth the body of the Reverend Mr. Richard Browne, B. D. who was rector and vicar of this parish 45 years, during which time he was always resident. On the 27th January, in the year of our Lord 1712, he cheerfully resigned his spirit to God, who gave it, in sure hope of a resurrection to eternal life, being 69 years of age. He was married to Mary, daughter to Colonel Edward Alleyne, 43 years, by whom he had eleven sons and nine daughters."

V. *Present and former State of Population, &c.*

Population. As for the reputed number of inhabitants in this parish, from the account now taking down by order of Government by Mr. Browne, the high constable of East and West Muskerry, the population of the town amounts to 2923 men, women, and children of the parish (exclusive of the town), and to 3000 ditto in the town. The inhabitants are mostly shopkeepers of various kinds, shoemakers, taylors, carpenters, weavers, publicans, butchers, &c. There is no manufacture in the town: in the country the people are all farmers and labourers.

Wealth of Inhabitants. The situation of the inhabitants of the town in point of wealth, is but middling; all struggling by their industry to support their families. In the country, the farmers are in general comfortable, but not rich, generally owing their landlords two, three, and often four gales of

Middlemen. rent. The farms are generally let by the Protestant landlord to a middleman, who is generally a Roman Ca-

tholic, who then lets the farm at a rack-rent to the common farmer, and frequently has three times more out of the ground than the real landlord; so that if the people be distressed, as doubtless they are in many parts of the country, most certainly it is not by the protestant landlord, but by the middlemen, who are generally of their own persuasion. However, the custom of letting large farms to these middlemen is now wearing away fast; Mr. Hedges Eyre never does so, declaring always, that he will never have any one between him and the occupying tenant. Was this generally practised, it would be of the highest benefit to the farmers of the country.

The general food of the people in the country is potatoes and milk; few of them have meat, which now is nearly doubled in price, from the great exportation of cattle alive into England), except of a Sunday. In the town they live on oatmeal and bread. Food.

There being scarcely any bog here, fuel is supplied from the neighbouring parishes; the parish of Clondrohid particularly abounds with several extensive turf bogs; but the carriage of turf to Macromp, three miles, frequently costs more than the turf itself. Fuel.

The tradesmen in general are hard working, and live well, and have meat three or four days in the week. By the number of publicans in the town it is supposed the consumption of porter is immense. The general appearance of the people is healthy to a degree, and population is increasing every year; but we have had no remarkable instances of longevity within our recollection. Appearance.

VI. *The Genius and Disposition of the poorer Classes, &c.*

Disposition. The disposition of the poorer class is generally peaceable, quiet, and hospitable to a degree. Go into the poorest cabin in the country, and they will cheerfully offer you share of their potatoes and milk, butter and eggs, and be affronted if you refuse them.

Language. The language used by the people of the town is English entirely, and generally in the country parts of the parish; though now and then we meet with some of both sexes who cannot speak a word of English, but this is rare. There are no particular customs, patrons, or patron-days in this parish, nor any traditions respecting them.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Education. The education of the children of this parish has been miserably neglected in times past, but latterly they have schools of some kind or other in every plough-land, where the children are taught to spell, read, and often to write and cipher. Their employment in general is to assist their fathers in little offices of husbandry as soon as the boys are able to handle the spade or shovel, or to mind the cattle, and prevent their going astray. The females learn early to spin worsted and knit stockings, for which they find a ready market in the town.

Employment of Children.

Schools. There is not a public school in the town or parish, but several petty ones, mostly very low, on no regular plan, the expense very trifling, from one to two shillings a quarter. Since the death of a very worthy man, who was parish schoolmaster here for more than thirty years, the Incumbent has found it impossible to provide a regular protestant schoolmaster, though he has frequently offered a salary as far as he could afford. The neigh-

bouring clergy are in the same predicament. However, he hopes soon to be able to provide one, as he has heard from the Archbishop of Cashel, at his last triennial visitation, of a place where boys are trained up for the purpose of becoming schoolmasters of parishes. At present the clerk of the parish does the best he can, to make up for this deficiency. As for the children of the gentlemen or better sort of the people of the town, they are always sent to public schools, of which there are several excellent ones, in different parts of the county and city of Cork. Every summer for six months, the protestant children are catechised by the Incumbent in church after divine service, to the number of twelve or more. There are no endowments of any kind in the parish, no public library, nor any collection of manuscripts or documents relating to Ireland or elsewhere.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

The vicarage of Macromp is in the gift of the Bishop of the diocese, whose residence is at the See-house, in the town of Cloyne, and county of Cork. Advowson.

There is one parish church, which is situated at the west end of the town, on the top of a hill over the river Sillane, and presents a handsome object to strangers entering the town from Kerry. It is a large old building, with a steeple, but no spire. There is also a good large chapel at the east end of the town, which is numerously attended every Sunday; in it mass is celebrated twice, and not unfrequently thrice a day, as the town and parish are almost entirely of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and the number of Protestants few in comparison. There is no other place of public worship in this parish, than the church and chapel just mentioned. Church. Chapel.

The glebe of Macromp is the smallest throughout the whole diocese of Cloyne; probably it has been curtailed by the neighbouring property at different times, as frequently has occurred in many parts of this kingdom: it at present consists of only about four acres of land, of which two are very good at the top of the hill, the other two are on a perpendicular hill down to the river, and not worth much. There are also some cabins on the glebe, which let for a few pounds a year; there is no glebe-house.

Tithes.

The state of tithes in this parish is, (as is usual throughout the country), going on well: the general prices here are as follow:—Potatoes 15s. the English acre; Wheat 12s. ditto; Barley the same; Oats 10s. 10d. ditto; Meadow 6s. 6d. ditto.—N. B. No tithe for flax, sheep, or lambs.

The people generally take their tithes out; if not, the proctor finds a ready sale for them among the tradesmen of the town.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Crops.

The mode of agriculture here are in the most common way, a crop of potatoes, then wheat or barley, then oats, sow grass seeds and lay down for meadow: we have no one here, who has introduced the new methods of farming; no drill potatoes, no turnips, or any thing of the kind;—indeed, this year, Mr. Hedges Eyre has twenty acres of oats on the lea, which is doing well.

Cattle.

The breed of cattle is common, not improving; the gentleman just mentioned, has got a very fine flock of sheep, with some handsome South Down mixed through them.

About town the farms let from three to four guineas the English acre; but in the country in general they let for from one guinea to two. The poorest land will let for 15 or 16 shillings the acre. Rents.

There is a very good market-house in the town, and a market every Saturday for meat of all kinds well supplied; every day (except Sunday of course) a market for milk and potatoes; and plenty of fish is brought every week three or four times from Kinsale, Bantry and Killarney. There are four fairs held in the town every year, 12th of May, July, September, and November, where thousands of cows, sheep, some horses, (none of a good kind) are brought in and disposed of; and from Christmas to May there is a pig market in the town every Saturday, well attended by buyers from Cork, Bandon, &c. where thousands of pounds are laid out in purchasing pigs, which are driven to Cork and slaughtered, or else sent off alive to Bristol, which of late is a constant practice. Sixpence custom is paid for every horse and cow sold, and one penny for every sheep and pig: these customs belong to Mr. Hedges Eyre. There are also four fairs every year held on the estate of Mount Massey, in June, August, October, and December. The customs of these belong to the young minor. Market-house and Markets. Pig Market.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

By the return of Cork, there were exported from thence to England, from 1st of May, 1812, to 1st of May, 1813, cows, alive, 8400;—pigs, alive, 15,400; the number slaughtered in Cork for the year must have been immense. Exports.

XI.—*Natural Curiosities, remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Nothing worthy of observation under this head ever came to the writer's knowledge: the following list, shewing a succession of the Incumbents of this parish, may, however, be inserted under this section.

Urbanus Vigors,	- 1635,	
David Elliot,	- 1663,	
Richard Browne,	1667, died 1712—	45 years.
Christopher Pierson,	1712, died 1768—	56 do.
Sir Robert Pynsent,	1768, resig. 1772—	4 do.
Simeon Davies, sen.	1772, resig. 1796—	24 do.
Robert Moore,	- 1779,	
Simeon Davies, jun.	1796,	

N. B. Simeon Davies, sen. got Magourney in 1780, and died 1798.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

The writer would not take upon him to point out any of this nature.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

POPULATION TABLE.

Denominations	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Town of Macromp,	883	10 6	1939
Gurteenrow,	258	297	555
Massey Town,	185	244	429
Total.....	1326	1597	2923

Townlands.	*Ploughlands.*	*Gnieves.*	*English Acres.*	*Houses inhabited.*	*By how many Families occupied.*	*Houses now building.*	*Houses uninhabited.*	*Families in Farming.*	*Families in Trade.*	*Families in neither Farming nor Trade.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Entire Number.*
1 Town of Macroom	—	—	—	297	373	4	12	28	247	98	883	1056	1939
2 Massytown	—	—	—	71	84	—	5	9	20	55	185	244	429
3 Gurteenroe Street—and half-plough-land	—	6	254	93	105	—	1	17	46	42	258	297	555
4 Kilnegurteeny, or Mount Massy	—	6	282	10	10	—	1	9	—	1	30	28	58
5 Ballivirane	1	—	400	26	26	—	—	25	—	1	63	73	136
6 Droumduff	1	—	00	11	11	—	1	11	—	—	36	37	73
7 Keel	—	6		14	14	—	—	14	—	—	36	33	69
8 Beleck	—	8		14	14	—	1	14	—	—	44	52	96
9 Coolehane	—	8	288	9	9	—	1	5	2	2	23	24	47
10 Tooreen	—	2		4	4	—	1	1	—	3	13	14	27
11 Mahoreen	—	1	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Coolcour	—	10	214	17	17	—	1	16	—	1	57	49	106
13 Sleveen	1	—	413	37	37	—	1	36	1	—	98	113	211
14 Tullitredy	1	1	270	12	12	—	2	12	—	—	36	39	75

by Macomp.

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PARISH *of* MACROOM, DIOCESE *of* CLOYNE, *and* COUNTY *of* CORK, CONTINUED.

Townlands.	*Ploughlands.*	*Gnieves.*	*English Acres.*	*Houses inhabited.*	*By how many Families occupied.*	*Houses now building.*	*Houses uninhabited.*	*Families in Farming.*	*Families in Trade.*	*Families in neither Farming nor Trade.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Entire Number.*
15 Lackyduff. or Monnt Hedges	—	8	144	3	3	—	1	2	—	1	13	6	19
16 Codrum	—	5	273	20	20	—	1	18	1	1	64	55	119
17 Pidgeon-field	—	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Four Mountain Plough-lands													
18 Balnagree	1	3	1500	33	33	—	—	32	1	—	120	94	214
19 Carrigulla	—	9	1170	29	29	—	1	28	1	—	85	87	172
20 Rahalisk	1	—	416	30	30	—	—	28	2	—	84	92	176
21 Coshlouia	1	—	725	21	21	1	—	20	1	—	35	45	80
Total	13	1	6781		852	5	30	325	322	205	2162	2438	4601

The Townlands, Nos. 1, (in part) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 17, belong to the Earl of Bandon.—The Townlands, Nos. 1, (in part) 3, 11, 14, 15 and 16, belong to Robert H. Eyre, Esq.—Nos. 2, 4, and 21, belong to Massy H. Massy, Esq.—No. 12, John Brown, Esq. —No. 13 belongs to Miss Webb, now Mrs. Tears —No. 18, the property of Mr. Harding nnd Mr. Coppinger.—No. 19, Mr. Leader and No 20 is the property of Mr. Gollock.

No. XXVIII.

PARISH OF

MAGHERA,

(Diocese of Derry, and County of Londonderry.)

By the Rev. John Graham, Curate-assistant.

Name and Derivation.

MAGHERA is the ancient and modern name of this extensive parish. This, with the ancient addition of Nădhrā, is compounded of the words Măghĕrnă-drā, *i. e.* the field of vespers; and a small field near the glebe-house, is still called by that name. The old pronunciation of the word Maghĕrā will be best ascertained from the following lines in a poem found about twenty-five years ago in the library of a gentleman of Armagh, and republished at Derry, in 1790:

> "Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart from Maghera,
> "Did to the city with a party draw."

And again,

> "Captain Mullholland came from Maghera.
> "From Tubermore we Ensign Jackson saw."

The country people retain this old pronunciation, viz. Măgherāw; but the town is generally called Măghĕrā; the *a* sounding as in the last syllable of Bălintrā, &c. lik ā long concluding the ablative of Latin proper names, Magher is a common denomination of parishes or churges in this province, as Măghĕrafēlt,, Măghĕravēēly, Măghĕramore, Măghĕrābēg, &c.

Situation. Maghera is situated is the county of Londonderry, and barony of Loūghĭnsholĭn; and is bounded on the east by the parish of Tamlaght O'Crilly, on the north by Killelagh, on the west by Ballynascreen and Kilcronoghan, on the south-east by Ballyscullen and Termoneny, all in the diocese of Derry; and on the south by Magherafelt, in the diocese of Armagh. There are forty-two townlands in this parish, containing about twelve thousand acres of arable land, pasture and mountain, with three thousand acres of bog conveniently interspersed through it.

Townlands Forfeited. The following townlands in this parish, says the Down survey, the property of Thomas Rowley, a Protestant, were forfeited in the rebellion, which commenced in 1641 :—

	A.	R.	P.
Maghera and Langantogher, containing - - - - - -	131	2	16
Tannimullan, arable, pasture, and wood mixed with rocks, -	253	2	16
Cregmore - - - - -	235	0	0
Cregadick, alias Cregaduffe, -	0	72	0
Falgotervagh, - - - -	75	2	16
Munimore, - - - - -	134	1	24

	A.	R.	P.
Creew, - - - - - -	212	0	0
Tannymartin, - - -	51	1	24
Beaghegh, - - - -	116	0	0

This part of the parish of Maghera is bounded on the north-east and east, by the unforfeited land of the said parish. On the south, with the parish of Farmonery, on the west with Tullygortreagh townland, and on the north-west by the parish of Killelagh.

The quality of the land in general is arable and pasture, with rocks and timber wood. Soil.

The length of the parish, from north to south, between Garvagh and Magherafelt, is about nine miles; from east to west, between Tamlaght O'Crilly and Tubbermore, about five miles; a narrow branch of it runs into the mountains towards Ballynascreen to the north-west; and three of its townlands, viz. Curren, Tubberhead, and Dumlamph, are separated from it by part of the parish of Termoneny. Extent.

This parish is sheltered from the north-west by lofty mountains, and its fertility, population and wealth, may, in a great degree, be ascribed to its situation, on the "*sunny side*" of Carntogher. The tract of land on this side of the mountain, called the *Brae face*, exhibits some delightful scenery. The cottages are built in tufts of hawthorn trees, the humble but happy abodes of an industrious peasantry; deep glens, lined with bushes and shrubs, winding from the higher parts of the mountain, mark the progress of the winter floods, and terminate in the Moyola, which runs below. Mountains.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.

This parish is separated from Ballynascreen, Kilcronaghan, and part of Termoneny, by the Moyola river. There are a few small lakes in it. The Grillagh water runs from the Carntogher mountain through this parish, and falls into the Bann, near Portglenone. Great injury is done to the salmon fry by unlawful fishing in this neighbourhood, notwithstanding the vigilance of the water-keepers.

These rivers, like all others that fall into low grounds from the mountainous districts, are subject to occasional floods in autumn and winter, a circumstance tending to fertilize their banks, but rendering the luxuriant crops which they produce extremely difficult to be saved in wet seasons. In the townland of Ballinahone, (one of the Glebes,) the rich crop on the hoames * of the Moyola is frequently destroyed by the mountain floods. This crop is what is here termed a stolen one.

Bogs.

Almost every townland in this parish, except Monastergrillagh, has a convenient supply of turbary. A very extensive Bog lies on the south side of Maghera; it is on the Bishop of Derry's estate.

Surrounded by an amphitheatre of mountains and hills, this bog, in wet and foggy weather, exhibits the appearance of an extensive lake; and at bottom of such parts of it, as have been cut away for fuel, near Maghera, lies a white gravel, which seems to have been once exposed to the action of undulating water. A discovery lately made in this neighbourhood, affords strong corroboration to these circumstances, in proving that this great tract was, at some remote period, a navigable sheet of water.

* Holm or Hoam is a tract of rich low ground on the banks of a river.

The low lands, which have been reclaimed from this bog, on the banks of the river Moyola, are subject to occasional inundations from the mountains of Carntogher and Slieve-Gallen. Perhaps in former ages, when Ireland abounded in swamps and morasses, the mountain floods not having sufficient vent by the Moyola or the Bann, spread out and formed the lake, which once covered this extensive and reclaimable tract of land.

We have no woods in the parish; but some trees stand near Castledawson, growing to great perfection in a bog; and there is a very fine plantation on the Vintner's proportion near Belaghy. Here are a few fine trees, and among them a remarkable beech, on the glebe of Maghera, which was dismantled of almost all the fine trees which grew on it, during the incumbency of Lord Strangford, who sold them to an attorney in a neighbouring town. An insurrection of the townsmen preserved the old beech tree at the gate, half of which was afterwards burned in the year 1798. Trees.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

The writer knows of no mines here, nor is he competent to give a description of the minerals to be found on the surface of the earth, or in the beds of the rivers, &c. in this parish. A valuable limestone quarry has been lately discovered in the townland of Knock O'Neil, in the Kilrea proportion, and there is a chalybeate spring in Tamnymullan. There are also considerable quarries in the mountain townlands, near Maghera, where there is a manufactory of hearth-stones, tomb-stones, &c. &c. One is likewise said to be contained in an island, situate in the bog. The late Earl of Bristol found these quarries very useful in the erection Limestone Quarry. Chalybeate Spring.

of his splendid palace, at Ballyscullen, in an adjoining parish.

In Bishop Nicholson's Irish Historical Library, (page 13,) the following passage is to be found:—"I cannot omit the credible assurance that was given Dr. Gerard Boate, of the gathering of a drachm of pure gold out of the brook Miola, in the county of Londonderry, which rises in the hills of Slieve-galen, and falls into the north-west corner of Lough Neagh, whence he reasonably concludes, that in the aforesaid mountains, rich gold mines do lie hidden." The common people, who live near the Moyola, have a tradition, corroborating this report made to Dr. Boate, but none of them have found any gold in the river.

Gold.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Market House.

A wretched market-house is the only public building here. Maghera was the place, where the sessions for this district should have been held; but Magherafelt has become the sessions' town, which contributes in no small degree to improve it. We have no infirmary, hospital, or jail, nor any place of confinement, except a pair of stocks at the market-house, which is seldom unoccupied on fair or market-days.

There are no gentlemen's seats in this parish, but it is thickly inhabited by an industrious and independent yeomanry, a valuable description of men, almost unknown in the south and west of Ireland.

Roads.

The road from Dublin, Newry and Dungannon to Colerain, runs through the parish from Tubbermore to Swatteragh. This road is intersected at right angles in the town of Maghera, by one leading from Ballaghy to

Dungiven, into which run branches from the neighbouring towns of Magherafelt, Castledawson and Kilrea.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c*

Over the stone door-case of the ancient church of Maghera, which is mentioned in the Down Survey, is a rude sculpture of our Saviour's crucifixion, in basso relievo. But no monasteries, round towers, or castles, are to be seen; though the name of one townland (Monaster-Grillagh) would indicate that there had been an abbey in it. Church of Maghera.

The raths, or Danish forts are numerous, and few townlands are without them.—There are no monuments here, except those of the Rev. Bellingham Mauleverer, son-in-law of Dr. Nicholson, Archbishop of Cashel, and of Dr. Barnard, son of the Bishop of Derry, of that name, both rectors of this parish; the former died in 1752, the latter in 1793. Raths. Monuments

In one of the lakes in this parish, during a dry summer a few years ago, an entire coat of mail and an helmet were found, and are now in the possession of John Hill, Esq. Brigade Major of the county of Armagh, sometime since resident in Balaghy. Coat of Mail and Helmet.

V. *Present and former State of Population, &c.*

As to the former state of the population of this parish no documents remain to ascertain it; but, by the late survey, taken in compliance with an act of parliament, by two men on their oath, it now contains 10,209 souls. Some of the particulars of this survey, Population

are to be found in the appendix at the end of this account.

Wealth. This is an opulent parish, notwithstanding the absence of its proprietors. Few towns of its appearance abound with more wealth than Maghera. It contains an extensive brewery, and several large corn and meal stores; the latter of which, under the benevolent management of Messrs Clark,* saved multitudes of poor people from starving in the summer of 1812.

Food. The general food is beef and mutton, being but of an indifferent description, and scarce; in this respect, there are no worse quarters than Maghera: for many months in the year, little or no fresh meat can be had in it. The wealthier part of the inhabitants endeavour to remedy this inconvenience, by rearing poultry and sending to the markets of Colerain or Cookstown for provisions, and a few cows and pigs are fed in the brewery.†

Fish. There is often a convenient supply of fish here in the spring, being but sixteen miles from the sea-coast. Salted herrings are brought to this market in great abundance from Scotland,—they are the chief food of the poor; and, together with the scarcity of milk which

* During this period, the conduct of these charitable men was most exemplary; they were among the first of many benevolent persons, who, with the Bishop of Derry's assistance, raised a considerable sum of money for the relief of the poor, at that calamitous period.

† It has been observed that the scarcity and dearness of meat in this market ought to be attributed to the want of resident gentlemen to buy it. This may account for the scarcity, but not the high price of meat. Mutton sold in a neighbouring market, in the month of May 1814, at twelve pence a pound, after the great fall in other places, on the prospect of peace.

prevails here, render them subject to many diseases, from which the peasantry of the south are free.

In addition to the above articles of food, we may reckon eels,* with which this market is supplied in great perfection and abundance, from the neighbouring eel-weirs on the Bann, at Kilrea and Toome. They are salted and packed in large quantities by the farmers, and kept for their labourers in the spring. Salmon may be had, at the rate of a shilling a pound, from the Cutts of Coleraine.

Cloathing, &c.

The lower classes here are worse clad than in other places, from their universal practice of wearing old clothes, which are brought from Scotland, or bought from the military in Belfast. The king's uniform, and the liveries of many of the Scottish noblemen, form a considerable part of the drapery of the crowds, that assemble on public days at Maghera. The comfortable slate-coloured frize, which the southern counties afford to their inhabitants, is unknown here. The rage for finery, however, prevails among the women; many of them, who labour hard all the week, and live on the worst of fare, appear at the fairs and markets, and their different houses of worship, decked in tawdry bonnets, pelisses, &c. and oftentimes in monstrous tippets in the hottest of the dog-days. This folly maintains several milliners and itinerant pedlars in this town and

* Lord Wentworth sent a present of Bann eels to Archbishop Laud in 1637. In the letter acknowledging the receipt of them is the following passage: "Your Ulster Eels are the fattest and the fairest that I ever saw, and it is a thousand pities there should be any error in their salting, or any thing else about them; for how the carriage should hurt them I do not see, considering that other salted eels are brought as far, and retain their goodness."

Appearance. neighbourhood. The lower orders are rather handsome than otherwise, if we make but due allowance, for the well-known effect of hard winters and indifferent provisions on the human countenance. Constant confinement at their wheels, as well as a waste of saliva, is injurious to female beauty here, and the small-pox has made sad havoc on the face of multitudes; many having lost one, and some both eyes, by this destructive disease.

Health. The inhabitants of this neighbourhood are not so healthy, as its elevated situation would induce a stranger to suppose. The poor are often severely injured in their health, by hard labour and bad diet; many of them, particularly females, die in their youth, of what they call stresses, that is, violent heats from hard work.

Three apothecaries, and several quack-doctors find subsistence in Maghera. This circumstance, however, may be reckoned rather among the causes than the consequences of the unhealthiness of the neighbourhood. The shop-keepers here sell some medicines, particularly salt-petre, which being sometimes mistaken for Glauber salts, has produced fatal consequences. A man of the name of Walkinshaw died here, in the prime of life, about a year ago, from having swallowed a dose of salt-petre, mistaking it for salts.

It were, indeed, much to be wished, that vending of medicines and the practice of physic, could be restrained to persons duly qualified, and that the country apothecaries could be induced or compelled to be more careful than they generally are, in keeping arsenick and administering emetics and laudanum. Almost any well-dressed person could, until very lately, procure poison

here, pregnant women get vomits of such a nature as to procure abortion, and lazy nurses and unfeeling mothers, a sufficiency of laudanum to keep the infants that sleep with them, quiet enough in the long winters' nights. This last baleful practice is becoming every day more common. Every one knows the dreadful effects of accustoming the human frame, even in an adult age, to the frequent use of opiates.

Rheumatism, of all kinds, is common, owing to the severity of the weather, and the little care taken by the people to defend their habitations and their persons from the cold and damp. Putrid diseases are less prevalent, except those which arise from the use of salted food. Cancers have become very common of late, and many of the poor are afflicted with scrophulous complaints. Diseases. Rheumatism.

A great number of the labouring poor are severely afflicted by ruptures; many heads of families spend their lives in wretchedness, and often die of strangulated hernia, for want of common trusses or spring bandages, which are to be had in Dublin for about sixteen shillings each. This evil ought to be remedied; perhaps an association among the peasantry themselves would be the best method. Ruptures.

The neighbourhood of the sea tends to relieve many of our invalids; they flock there from all directions in the bathing season: many of them, however, are seriously injured by the injudicious use of the cold bath. Bathing.

The small-pox raged here with great inveteracy last summer and autumn, notwithstanding several vigorous Small-Pox.

efforts, to counteract its effects by vaccine inoculation. A few cases of small-pox after cow-pock, occurred at that time, which must often happen, where the innoculation is extensive and the practitioners few; for the children are not always brought back to be inspected by the inoculator; and it is ascertained, that the state of the pustule ought to be very minutely attended to, in the progress of the disease. Three hundred and eighty children were vaccinated gratuitously, from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, 1812, by the writer of this report; and of these he has heard of but six or seven being attacked by small-pox afterwards: and two cases of small-pox occurred a second time during the same period. This fatal disease carried off, at that time, thirty-one children in a few days in Maghera, and was equally fatal in the neighbouring townlands and surrounding parishes. It is to be regretted that it was diligently propagated here by inoculation, and in two cases (one of them a fatal one) was substituted for vaccine infection, without the knowledge of the parents who employed the inoculator. For a remarkable case of small-pox, after cow-pock, which occurred here at this time, see Appendix, No. I.

Blind, &c. Almost all our musicians are persons who have been blinded by the small-pox; here they are fidlers; in the South they play on the bagpipes. It is much to be regretted, that such unfortunate persons have scarce any other method of obtaining a livelihood in Ireland, than one, which but too often leads themselves and others to drunkenness and debauchery. It would be well, if the children who are blind were taught to spin—to make baskets, or some of these various arts, by which they might maintain themselves honestly. A blind man, in

the county of Longford, who was known to the writer of this article, lived by making spring mouse-traps.

There is no person of ninety years old in this parish; many, however, have reached the age of eighty-four, and enjoy what is termed a green old age: and among these may be reckoned Johnny Dunbar, who drives a beer-cart to Kilrea three times a week, winter and summer. The rector of the parish, the Rev. Clotworthy Soden, is nearly eighty years old, yet he receives the tythes of his populous and extensive parish, and in the absence of the proprietors of the soil, (as is the case in most parts of this extensive diocese,) he is an acting justice of the peace for the county. Longevity.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

The poorer, as well as all other classes of people here, are very industrious. It may be truly said of them, that they "*rise up early, take rest late, and eat the bread of carefulness.*" Many of them injure themselves materially, and some literally break their hearts with hard labour. But the same love of money, which urges the honest part of our community to these great exertions of lawful industry, stimulates many of a contrary character to the most nefarious practices. The proportion of honest and industrious men amongst us is certainly very great; but as there are times, when not only the truth, but the whole truth, ought to be told, we are sorry to add, that this neighbourhood abounds with thieves of various denominations, such as pick-pockets, strippers of bleach-greens, horse-stealers, &c. as well as rioters, coiners, and utterers of false money and forged notes. Few of the very lowest order here scruple to steal, what they term eatables, in any house Character. Genius and Disposition.

to which they can get access as servants or helpers. They openly justify the stealing of turf, on the principle of leazing it among the clamps, as they have been, from time immemorial, allowed to glean or collect the scattered ears of corn left by the reapers and binders in the field.

In the year 1809, no man's horse was safe in his stable, and almost all the shops in Maghera were robbed; and soon after, a robbery and most barbarous murder were committed at Toome, in the county of Antrim; for which, and some other crimes of a similar kind, two or three men from this immediate neighbourhood were hanged.

Gambling. The lower classes in this parish are strongly inclined to gambling. From their infancy they learn to play games of chance, such as "odd and even," "pitch and toss," &c.; they are fond of raffles, a method of disposing of articles to those who throw the highest number on dice. The fairs and markets are infested by strolling wretches, who fleece the credulous multitude by various methods of gaming, and are often in partnership with the pick-pockets and shop-lifters, who frequent all public places. This spirit of gambling, so pernicious to the morals of our people, is fostered by the periodical visits of a set of mountebanks, who, after entertaining the crowds that follow them by tumbling, dancing, &c. dispose of lottery tickets, and often give prizes of considerable value, such as clocks, watches, cows, &c. This practice it is conceived is illegal, and ought to be prohibited.

Litigation. Our peasantry are in general very litigious: the money they expend at law, would at least pay one half of their

taxes. The sessions of the district usually continue for a week, and the town in which they are held is crowded during the whole time. The seneschal's court of Maghera overflows with causes and appeals. There is but one justice of the peace in this parish, and he is often employed in his magisterial capacity, from seven o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon; and on the cloth markets and fairs, when the whiskey sets the mob by the ears in the evening, one would suppose this gentleman's house besieged by different parties surrounding it, endeavouring to gain admittance to complain of their grievances.

Quackery.

Our people are also extremely fond of quacking themselves, in real or imaginary indispositions. The consumption of medicines here must be enormous: almost every man runs to a medical practitioner or an apothecary when his spirits are low, and a temporary but expensive relief afforded to him by æther, assafœtida, or laudanum. Two or three of the medical tribe are oftentimes consulted separately, and the directions of all, how discordant soever, scrupulously followed.

Religious opinions.

Notwithstanding the great variety of religious opinions which prevail here, all descriptions of persons unite in requiring the closest attention from their respective teachers; they must be visited regularly, recognized and spoken to when they are met; and the hearers expect that those whose office it is to watch over their spiritual concerns, should not be altogether indifferent about their temporal welfare. They are prone to alter their religious opinions, but after a variety of changes usually return to the communion in which they have been educated. Our Presbyterian dissenters are all of what is called the old light; the refuted heresy of

Socinianism, which prevails so much in some parts of Antrim, has got no footing here.

Abuse of Oaths.

There is another topic to which we feel it an imperious duty to advert, and that is the dreadful abuse of oaths, and the consequent disregard of them which prevails here. Until very lately, at all our public fairs, different bodies of men were constantly posted at the custom gaps, with books in their hands, administering oaths to all persons, young and old, drunk and sober, to ascertain whether the cattle they drove had been bought or sold in the fair. These two-penny bounties on perjury have been at last discontinued, and a small toll is now levied on all cattle brought into fairs, whether they are sold or not; but it is much to be regretted, that higher and more enticing rewards have been lately held out by some new revenue regulations, for the commission of an atrocious crime, which already prevails to an alarming degree in Ireland: "Every retailer of spirituous liquors, before he can get a license from the revenue officers, must depose upon oath before a magistrate, that he will not buy spirits from unlicenced distillers or their agents." Various are the iniquitous expedients practised to elude the literal violation of this oath. Relatives or servants are employed to purchase the forbidden liquors; persons of the same name with the interested individuals, appear to swear for him, &c. &c.

Let it be sufficient to observe, on this unwise and wicked regulation, that its direct tendency is to defeat the object it was intended to promote; it holds forth encouragement to delinquency of the blackest hue, fetters the honest dealer, and leaves the knave at liberty. We have also a description of oaths here called clearance oaths, that is, a thief or an adulterer often clears himself

from the imputation of these odious crimes, by committing another, in its natural consequences no less execrable and injurious to society. Abuse of Oaths.

In fact, the general abuse and disregard of oaths throughout Ireland, has long since become a national sin, and as such may be attended with the most awful consequences, "An oath is an appeal to God, who knows all things, and will bring every work to judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil." It should therefore be used as seldom as possible, perhaps, (as St. Paul expresses it,) only for "confirmation to end controversy," and when absolutely necessary, it should be administered and taken with that profound respect and awe, which is due to the great Being to whom we appeal.

Saints Luroc, or Laurochus, is said to have been the patron of the cathedral church of Maghera, and his festival, or patron day was formerly observed on the 17th of February, but is now neglected, as well as many other holidays more worthy of observation. In the days of Sir William Petty, the Irish observed an hundred and thirty-three holidays in the year, so that, reckoning Sundays, they spent more than half their time in a state of inactivity; the consequence of which was universal poverty, and a famine every three or four years. Patron.

In reporting the language and customs peculiar to this neighbourhood, attention must be paid to the usual division of its inhabitants into English, Irish, and Scotch. The dialect and customs of these distinct races of people are as different from each other as their respective creeds. The members of the established church are denominated Englishmen, they speak with an accent Language & Customs.

less provincial than the Dissenters or Roman Catholics, the Scotch or Irish; and forming a kind of medium between these two discordant bodies of people in religious opinions, language, and habits, are usually treated with respect and kindness by both. The Dissenters speak broad Scotch, and are in the habit of using terms and expressions long since obsolete, even in Scotland; and which are only to be found in the glossary annexed to the bishop of Dunkeld's translation of Virgil. These men have a gravity and severity of deportment, which is strongly contrasted by the lighter and more accommodating manners of their Roman Catholic neighbours. It has been long observed that the Irish are found to be the kindest nurses, and the most obliging servants.

Language. The Irish language is spoken here in a manner nearly unintelligible, to thosewho have learned it in the south of Ireland. The use of it is declining rapidly, and very few persons indeed, in this extensive parish, cannot speak the English language. A few copies of Archbishop Daniel's Irish Testament were lately brought from Dublin and exposed to sale in different shops in Maghera, but none of them were bought; and though many of the inhabitants of the Irish townlands attempted to read them, none could do so, without such difficulty and uncertainty of the meaning of the words, as prove the inutility of introducing them here. With respect to this neighbourhood, as well as most other parts of Ireland, the impediment to the civilization and conversion of the Irish people, arising from their ignorance of the English language, no longer exists; and it remains for the wisdom of Parliament and the public spirit of individuals, to banish the demons of ignorance and superstition in Ireland by the universal establishment of schools, seconded by the powerful aid of a free press, guarded by

salutary laws to prevent its abuse, in disseminating licentious or palpably erroneous opinions.

As to customs, we have no controversy here, about regaling ourselves with the juice of the barley on St. Patrick's day; eating pancakes on Shrove Tuesday; a goose at Michaelmas, and nuts and apples on Hallow-e'en: on the Sunday before Easter, palm twigs; on the 17th of March, a green shamrock; and on the 12th of July, orange lilies are worn. On Shrove-Tuesday, and a few days before it, the Roman Catholics usually marry, being prohibited to do so in Lent or Advent. Customs.

On Easter Monday our vestry is held, and they who are entitled to vote in this rural house of Commons, often exhibit specimens of energetic eloquence in it, which would astonish the weak nerves of a polished courtier. When the vestry is over, the crowd adjourns to an adjoining green, and the rest of the day is spent in amusements of various kinds.

On the 1st day of May, from time immemorial, until the year 1798, a large pole was planted in the market-place at Maghera; and a procession of May-boys, headed by a mock king and queen, paraded the neighbourhood, dressed in shirts over their clothes, and ornamented with ribbons of various colours. This practice was revived last year, and the May-boys collected about seventeen pounds at the different places where they called: this defrayed the expence of a public dinner next day. Circumstances, however, occurred soon after, which induced one of the neighbouring magistrates to come into the town, and cut down the pole which had been planted in the market-place.

Customs.

On the 23d of June, bonfires are kindled in all directions through the country. On the 24th of June, being St. John's Day, the freemasons assemble, walk in their insignia, and dine together. On the 12th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Aughrim, the orangemen assemble, walk in their insignia, and dine together. On the 29th of September, being Michaelmas-day, the few hounds in the neighbourhood are collected, and there is a hunt; and on the 31st of October, being Holy Eve, or as the Scotch call it, "hallow-e'en," various tricks are played by the young people, who are anxious to know what husbands or wifes they are to get; and some ridiculous and impious means are used, between joke and earnest, to dive into the secrets of futurity.

On Chrismas-day, the English and Irish, after resorting to their respective houses of worship, spend the rest of the day in festivity. The dissenters, not considering it an holiday, follow their usual occupations. At Easter, Whitsuntide, in the dog-days, and at Christmas, vacations are given at all the schools here, and elsewhere, to the great loss of time, and injury of the pupils.

Newspapers.

The thirst for news here is very great; no less than one English paper, four Dublin, nineteen Belfast, one Waterford; one Kilkenny newspaper, with three monthly magazines, are taken at Maghera, the expense of which amounts to about eighty pounds a year. It may not be foreign from the design of this survey, to add a list of these publications, with the proportion of each which comes here.

Belfast Newsletter twice a week.....17
Belfast Commercial Chronicle three times a week... 2
Dublin Journal, ditto 2

Saunders's Newsletter, daily	1
Farmer's Journal, weekly	1
Kilkenny Moderator, three times ditto	1
Waterford Chronicle three times ditto	1
London Morning Post, daily	1
Protestant Advocate, a monthly Magazine	1
Dublin Museum, ditto	1
Belfast Magazine, ditto	1
	29

Entertainments are given by all descriptions of people here at christenings, weddings, wakes, and funerals; cheese and ale are the usual beverage at the Scotch christenings—cakes and whiskey at the Irish. The weddings are observed with considerable gaiety, and a dangerous compliment is paid to the bridal party, at what is called the infair, or bringing home. They are saluted with shots from muskets and pistols in every village, or cluster of houses, through which they pass. This joke often turns out a serious one, for it has been repeatedly the cause of unhorsing some of the joyful train, who always ride at full gallop on these occasions, contending for the honour of arriving first at the bridegroom's house. Christenings, &c.

The parting present of the Dissenters to their children on being married, is a copy of the holy scriptures—a solemn and significant act, worthy of being imitated by all denominations of Christians, and which is now happily facilitated by the Bible Society.

The Irish wake here, as well as elsewhere, is a scene of mirth rather than sadness. The body of the deceased Wakes.

is laid on the earth, and covered with a sheet; two candles are placed near it, and the company is entertained with pipes, tobacco and snuff. Whiskey was formerly given in great abundance on these occasions, but being found to be the cause of riot and other improprieties, it has been long since prohibited by the Roman Catholic clergy.

The Presbyterian wake is conducted with profound silence and great decorum: refreshments of different kinds, according to the wealth of the friends of the deceased, are placed on a table in a room adjoining to that, in which the corpse is laid out. They are, however, rather for shew than use, as few people taste them. A bible is laid on the table, near the bed in which the body of the deceased lies, and at different times in the night, some of those present read an appropriate psalm or chapter from it.

The wakes of the members of the established church differ little from those in other parts of Ireland; they are, however, somewhat less expensive and more solemn than those of the south or west. The Irish tenants, fosterers, and followers of the Protestant gentry, do not howl and cry at their wakes and funerals here, as they do in other places.

Funer. ls. The funerals of the Irish alone differ from those in other provinces of this island: the ancient cry * has fallen into disuse here, and its place is supplied by solemn hymns in the Latin language, set to the Gregorian

* "Mulieres lessum funeris ne habento," says the law of the twelve tables. "Ne in funeribus mulieres luctum aut ululatum faciant," says the twelfth canon of the Synod of William Bedel, Bishop of Kilmore.

music. These hymns are in Gothic rhyme, so highly prized in the dark ages; such as

Dies iræ, dies illa,
Solvet sæc'lum in favilla, &c.

Walter Scott describes a funeral of this kind, in the '*Lay of the last Minstrel.*' This change has been effected but very lately; and we state it as a record of the great influence the Roman Catholic clergy possess over the peasantry of Ireland, as well as their beginning to perceive the necessity of reclaiming their congregations from that deplorable state of ignorance, in which the nineteenth century has found them.

Traditions.

As to traditions, and legendary tales of darker times, together with marvellous stories of apparitions and witchcraft, we hear little or nothing of them in this part of the country: they may, perhaps, be preserved in some of the mountain townlands, which are inhabited by the aborigines alone. The only credible tradition we hear of here is, that the whole country was so completely covered with wood, before it was granted to the London Companies by King James I. that a man could walk on the tops of trees from Moneymore to Colerain, a distance of about twenty-six miles.

VII.—*The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Our people labour under great disadvantage here, from the want of school-houses and teachers; as well as from the occupations, to which they are obliged to put their children, after they are able to go to school.

Employment of Children.

A great proportion of the children of the poor are occupied in herding cattle, attending weavers, and doing

that kind of work in husbandry, which requires little strength in performing, as spreading turf, dropping and gathering potatoes, weeding, leading horses, &c.

Schools. There are sixteen schools in this parish, in which about five hundred children are taught spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic, on the following terms:—spelling, one shilling and seven pence per quarter; reading, two shillings ditto; writing, four shillings ditto; arithmetic, seven shillings ditto. These have been the terms for half a century back; and the wretched men who are employed in the important business of education, have no encouragement whatever, except the hospitality of the parents of their pupils. It is said, that the late Rev. Josiah Marshal, Rector of this parish, maintained by a regular salary, eight schools in different parts of it. This worthy man died in the year 1796.

Hedge-schools. The school-houses are in general wretched huts, built of sods in the highway ditches, from which circumstance they are denominated hedge-schools. They have neither door, window, nor chimney; a large hole in the roof serving to admit light, and let out the smoke, which issues from a fire in the middle of the house. A low narrow hole cut in the mud wall on the south side of the hut, affords ingress and egress to its inhabitants. These schools are fully attended in summer—half empty in spring and harvest, and from the cold and damp, utterly deserted in winter; so that the children, who periodically resort to them for instruction, usually forget in one part of the year, what they have learned in the other.

Books, &c. The books used in these seminaries, are in general of an indifferent description; they are furnished with use-

ful spelling-books and dictionaries, published a few years ago in Belfast, by a schoolmaster of the name of Manson; but when they have learned to read, their attention is directed to the biography of robbers, thieves, and prostitutes, the reveries of knights errant and crusaders, a seditious history of Ireland, tales of apparitions, witches and faries, and a new system of boxing. They have now, however, an opportunity of obtaining cheap and abundant supply of that book of books—the Holy Bible: and we have reason to hope, that by the laudable exertions of the Bishop, gentry and clergy of this extensive and populous diocese, every house in it will, in a very short time, be furnished with an entire copy of the Scriptures, and every adult individual, with a new testament.

Historical Documents.

We have no public library here; neither have we any historical documents relating to Ireland, nor any scarce maps, except a copy of that called "*Ortelius improved*," shewing the state of property at the commencement of the the sixteenth century, copied from one of those published in Dublin, a few years before the rebellion of 1798. It appears by it, that the O'Cahans, O'Conors, O'Donals, O'Neils, Hamiltons, O'Murrys and O'Hagans were at that time, the proprietors of that tract of country, which was afterwards denominated the ounty of Londonderry.

VIII. *State of religious Establishments, Tithes, &c.*

Maghera was the seat of the Bishop of this diocese, until the twelfth century, when the church of Columbkill in Derry, became the cathedral. One of the three Roman Catholic Priests of this parish, is titular Dean of the diocese of Derry. It is not united to any other parish, having been separated from that of Kil-

lelagh, during the incumbency of the Rev. Josiah Marshall, who died in 1794.

Churches. There is but one church in this parish; it was an old one when the Down survey was made. At right angles with it, on the south side, the ruins of a considerable building were some years ago visible. The episcopal see was removed to this place from Ardsrath, on the river Derg, in the county of Donegal, about the seventh century, from which it was afterwards removed to Derry.

Roman Catholic Chapels There are two Roman Catholic chapels in this parish, viz. at Folgatrevy and Moyagol; and they, with that of Granaghan in the neighbouring parish of Killelagh, are attended by the titular dean and two priests, who, as we are credibly informed, constantly say mass, but preach very seldom.

Meeting Houses, &c. There is a large Meeting-house in Maghera, belonging to the members of the church of Scotland, and one for Seceders at Culnady. There are Burghers and Antiburghers, Independents and Anabaptists here, who have no houses of worship in the parish. There are but few Methodists in it, and they attend divine service in the parish church.

Glebes. In this parish there are three Glebes, viz. at Ballymacpeake, Ballinahone and Maghera. The two former are large townlands; the latter which forms the rector's demesne, contains about seventy acres of good land, with a large tract of improveable bog near it. A considerable part of the glebe-house was burned lately, but the remaining wings have been repaired.

The present incumbent does not receive more than one-third of the reasonable value of his tithes and glebes. Tithes.

A combination was made against one of his predecessors, (Dr. Barnard,) and a committee of the combinators were permitted to take the setting of the tithes into their hands, and except when sales or exchanges of farms have been made, these bargains are adhered to still: corn, potatoes, meadow and flax are viewed.

The rector of this parish pays eight pounds a year, and the curate fifteen shillings to this excellent institution, by which the widows of those who pay one per cent. per annum of their benefices or curacies, as rated some years ago, are entitled to an annuity of thirty-five pounds a year, and six of them are accommodated with houses in the city of Derry, rent free, and kept in repair. Clergymens' Widows' Fund.

A statement of the accounts of this fund, on the 3d of September, 1813, together with a list of the subscribers to it, is as follows:—

STOCK.

The Earl of Bristol's bond.....	£1000	0	0
One year's Interest thereon.....	60	0	0
Bonds of the Corporation of the city of Londonderry.....	2000	0	0
One year's Interest thereon.....	120	0	0
Balance on hands.....	124	12	2½
Eleven months' rent of an house let...	16	10	0
Subscriptions for 1812.....	370	15	6
Arrears.....	53	9	9
Total.....	£3746	7	5½

SUBSCRIPTIONS.	£.	s.	d.
Lord Bishop of Derry	100	0	0
Dean of Derry	19	0	0
Babington, Rev. Richard	6	0	0
Balfour, Harrison	5	13	9
Brownlow, Francis	7	10	0
Bruce, Sir Harvey, bart.	10	0	0
Bryan, William	4	0	0
Burrows, Robert, D. D.	10	0	0
Carleton, Peter	5	10	0
Chichester, Edward	10	10	0
Christy, David	3	0	0
Cochran, Andrew	3	10	0
Colthurst, Charles	5	0	0
Daniel, Averald	12	10	0
Fanning, Audley	2	0	0
Fowler, Robert, D. D.	8	0	0
Garraway, James	3	0	0
Gouldsbury, Francis	12	0	0
Hamilton, And. Thomas	10	0	0
Hamilton, Arch. Robert	6	0	0
Hamilton, Stewart	6	10	0
Hamilton, Abraham	4	0	0
Hawkshaw, Richard	4	0	0
Hazlett, Robert	1	10	0
Jones, James	6	10	0
King, Gilbert	6	10	0
Knox, Hon. Charles	6	10	0
Knox, James	1	10	0
Lawder, Hume	3	10	0
Lovel, Archdeacon	5	10	0
Marshall, George	5	0	0
M'Causland, Oliver	6	10	0
	£. 300	13	9

SUBSCRIPTIONS.	£.	s.	d.
Amount brought forward	300	13	9
Montgomery, Sam. V. G.	6	10	0
Patterson, Edward	1	10	0
Ross, Alexander	12	0	0
Spotswood, Thomas	3	0	0
Sampson, Geo. Vaughan	7	0	0
Soden, Glotworthy	8	0	0
Torrens, John	4	0	0
Tuckery, Elias	5	0	0
Waddy, John	5	13	9
Young, Gardner	9	0	0
Curates' Subscription.			
Graham, Rev. John	0	15	0
Hamilton, Archibald	0	15	0
Inch, Nathaniel	0	15	0
Knox, John Russel	0	15	5
Mardock, Wm. Henry	0	15	0
Molloy, Francis Lucas	0	18	0
Olphert, John	0	15	0
Patterson, Wm. St. John	0	15	0
Stack, Thomas	0	15	0
Stanage, William	0	15	0
Wilkinson, John	0	15	0
£.	370	15	6

August 1, 1813.

Nine widows were paid one year's annuity, at £35 each, amounting to.....£315 0 0

*** This Fund is progressively increasing, and holds forth a bright example to all other Dioceses in the British Empire.

Records. The vestry book and the parish registry of christenings, marriages and deaths are the only records kept here —a return from the latter to the registrar of the diocese was made at the last visitation, in compliance with a circular letter received by the rector some time before.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

Great pains are taken here to make composts of lime, earth and bog; and the vicinity of the lime stone quar-

ries of Desartmartin, Dromore and Knockoneil, facilitates the progress of improving the land in this parish. The usual round of crops is as follows: potatoes, barley, flax and oats. But little wheat is sown, but the farmers are likely to follow the example of some of the neighbouring parishes, in which it is beginning to be very generally cultivated; yet the barley and flax have the readiest market from the brewer, the private stills, and the linen manufacturers. As to oatmeal, it being the chief article of food used in this Scottish colony, there is always a ready money market for it. Crops.

The potatoes of the neighbourhood are chiefly blacks, Cork-reds, Browne's-fancies, long-whites and Mullans. The blacks are an excellent but late potatoe; they are best in the winter and spring, but fail early in the summer. The Cork-reds are always good for eating, but not birthy, that is, thick in the ground. Browne's-fancies are uncommonly large and thick in the ground, and continue eatable all the year: but rising over the covering, they are apt to be injured by the birds, the sun and the frost. The whites and Mullans are early, but the latter are fit for the use of pigs only. Potatoes are set in the broad bed way; drills not being found to succeed so well. For want of a second ploughing, and sufficient care to remove the roots of the weeds, this crop is often materially injured; and two or three weedings are necessary, by which the stalks are sometimes broken. Potatoes.

The plough is drawn by two horses; there are but two or three working bullocks here; mules and asses are but little used, their place being supplied by an hardy race of grey poneys, imported from Scotland, called Ragherys. The meadows are almost all irrigated: and the mountain streams (which can be raised to any level re- Ploughs, &c. Irrigation.

quired,) facilitates this most beneficial practice. The
Implements heavy soil is harrowed by breakes, that is, two heavy harrows connected by a chain, and drawn by two horses. The northern spades are broader and shorter than those in the south of Ireland, and are made to answer either right-footed or left-footed men.

Flax, &c. Flax is said to be the most profitable crop that can be saved in this parish, for it always leaves the soil capable of producing oats the succeeding year: clover, white and red, but chiefly the latter, is often sowed with it.

Cars, &c. The common old Irish car is in general use, but many of the Belfast and Colerain carriers have lately got good Scotch carts.

Rundale. The custom of *Rundale* still remains here, and never fails to embroil those who have the misfortune to hold land in this way, in endless disputes with their partners. They are always quarrelling and going to law. They never cultivate their land as others do, and they overstock their common grazing, that each may have the full benefit of it, and thus starve all their cattle. The landlords, however, are putting an end to this ruinous mode of tenure as the leases expire.

Cattle. Our black cattle are but of an inferior kind; no care whatever being taken to improve them, and the best of them being selected and sent off to the Scottish or English markets. They are still extremely dear here, springers at the calving, selling at eight, ten, or eleven guineas each: strippers, &c. in the same proportion. There are few sheep here, but many goats; a milch goat sells for about twenty shillings. Every man who does not hold his land in partnership keeps a pig, many two

or three. The high price of pork during the war, gave great encouragement to those who reared and fattened them. The new Dutch breed, crossed with the old Irish, has been found the most profitable. In the sixteenth century, as we are told by Stanihurst, the Irish were immoderately fond of pork, which, as they did not boil or roast it sufficiently, rendered them very subject to the leprosy.

Proprietors.

The principal proprietors are the Lord Bishop of Derry, the Heirs of the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, and Lord De Blaquiere, Sir William Rowley, Bart. Sir Robert Staples, Bart. and Alexander Stewart, Esq. These proprietors (with the exception of the Bishop) hold their land by different tenures under the London companies, to whom they were granted by King James I. The Moneymore proportion is held by Sir William Rowley, Baronet, under the company of Clothworkers. The Kilrea proportion by Alexander Stewart. Esq. of Ards, under the Mercer's company. And the Belaghy proportion by the heirs of the late Right Honourable Thomas Conolly, under the Vintner's company. Lord De Blacquiere, and Sir Robert Staples, hold the townlands of Culnady, Drumonuck, and Monaster-Grillagh in perpetuity, under two of these companies.

Markets.

We have a Weekly market at Maghera on Tuesdays; once a month a large cloth market; the fairs are as follow:—Jan. 12th, Maghera; March 3d, Swatteragh; 10th, Maghera; 17th, Swatteragh; June 13th, Maghera; 23d, Curran; July 17th, Swatteragh; August 17th, Maghera; October 12th, Maghera; November, first Tuesday, Maghera; December 3d, Swatteragh; the cloth-market day, Maghera.

A weekly market on Thursday has been lately established in Swatteragh, and is likely to succeed, by the laudable attention paid to it by Major Stark, agent of the Kilrea proportion, to which that townland belongs.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

This town trades chiefly with Belfast, though some articles are brought to it from Derry, Coleraine, and Ballyronan. The commodities with which it is constantly supplied are flour, whiskey, flax-seed, flax, timber, iron, groceries, hardware, leather, cloth, &c. The shops are well stocked, and the rates of sale nearly as low as at Belfast or Derry. Seventy-five bags of flour were brought into this town in one day last winter, from Port Ballyronan on Lough Neagh. In return, we send out linen, pork, oats, oatmeal, beer, hides, butter, and tallow, &c.

The linen manufacture affords subsistence to the chief part of our people here, but as it has been for some time back in a declining state, the weavers are obliged, for a considerable part of the year, to work as day labourers. We have but one bleach-green in this parish, kept by Mr. Alexander Clark, at Apportane, or Upperland, in the Kilrea proportion. He was at a heavy expense in erecting machinery of a superior kind there, on an indifferent lease.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

Natural Curiosities, &c.

On Sunday, November 16, 1707, after a frosty morning and a fair still day, wind north-westerly, about half after eight in the evening there appeared a very strange light in the north of the parish of Maghera. The

evening was clear and star light, only the horizon was darkened with condensed vapours in the north, reaching about ten or fifteen degrees above the horizon. Out of this cloud proceeded several streams or rays of light, like the tails of some comets, broad below and ending in points above. Some of them extended almost to the tail of Ursa minor, and all were nearly perpendicular to the horizon, and it was as bright as if the moon had been rising in the clouds. But what was most remarkable was the motion of the dark and lighter parts, running strangely through one another in a moment, sometimes to the east and sometimes to the west. It continued, after it was first seen about a quarter of an hour, often changing its face and appearance as to light, sometimes broken, sometimes entire, with long rays of light in the clear sky, quite separate from and above the cloud and none below in the cloud. This account was given by Mr. Neve of Magherafelt, under the head of a "*Northern Streaming*" in a Natural History of Ireland, by several hands, published in Dublin, in the year 1726; no tradition of it has been preserved here.

Signs of the Weather.

When the mountains of Newry are visible, we know that bad weather is approaching. When the mountains of Slieve Gallen and Carntogher are free from caps of clouds, we expect fine weather, which is also indicated by the roaring of the water in the direction of Lough Neagh or the river Bann.

An Oak Boat.

On Monday, 7th of September, 1813, Mr. Thomas Armstrong of Darganagh, in the parish of Termoneny, found in his land, at the foot of Knockloughrain hill, four feet from the surface of the earth, an oak boat, 23½ feet long and 6 feet wide. It was made after the man-

ner of the Indian canoes, of one large tree, and was perfectly sound, its bottom being thickly coated with a hard bituminous substance, something like pitch. On the stern was a projection, with a hole in it for a cable, and it lay alongside a small quay. Under the boat lay several oars or poles, which were quite rotten. Near the place where this ancient boat was discovered, the banks of what once appeared to have been a canal, communicating with the lowlands adjoining the bog, may be distinctly traced.

With respect to occurrences, it must be observed, that in the year 1798, this parish was in a state of insurrection: the Antrim rebels being defeated, the commotions here ended without bloodshed; and two of the ringleaders were hanged in Maghera. This neighbourhood owes much to the firmness and clemency of the present General Sir James Leith, who commanded the troops in it, at that time.

Eminent Men.

This parish has not produced any eminent men. It has been hitherto, in no favourable state for the cultivation of literature or the arts. It is, however, probable, that many might have risen to eminence, from a neighbourhood, which is so remarkable for its beautiful and sublime scenery, as well as for the intelligence and sagacity of its uneducated inhabitants, if these tender blossoms had not been blasted by the baneful influence of ignorance and indigence.

" For knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
" Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll;
" Chill penury repress'd their noble rage,
" And froze the genial current of their soul.'

We subjoin a copy of one of the few poems, which have been composed in this parish; warranted in doing so, by the example of Sir John Sinclair, in his Survey of Thurso.

Words for the Ancient Irish Music of "Sa Vourneen Dheelish;" or "Erin Go Bragh."

I.

Tho' the morning of life should be gloomy and clouded,
Tho' the noontide in storms and tempests should rave,
The ev'ning in darkness, thick darkness, be shrouded,
And low'ring, should close in the night of the grave,
Yet the faithful, undaunted, with hope strong and cheering,
Proceeds thro' the dark vale, nor doubting nor fearing,
With transport looks up to the joyful appearing
Of Him, who came lowly to seek and to save.

II.

Tho' the world in the depth of affliction should leave us,
And those we relied on, stand aloof in our woe;
Tho' foes should combine, whilst false friends deceive us,
And darken the cloud that surrounds us below;
Yet the day-star shall rise on the gloom of our sorrow,
Woe reigns to-night here, but joy comes to-morrow,
From the Fountain of Life, we may comfort still borrow,
Which earth and her princes can never bestow.

Incumbents

The following is a list of the Incumbents of this parish, extracted from the books of the First Fruits' Office:

Johan. Freeman, admiss. 1634 ad Rector. de Maghera, £13 6s. 8d. et Inisteda als Ballinescullen in Com. Londonderry, £8 17s. 9d.

Wm. Moore, 22 May 1627, Rector et Vicar de Maghera £13 6s. 8d. et R. & V. de Inesteda als Ballyscullen, £8 17s. 10½d.

Guliel. Muskett. Cler. institut. fuit 30 die Martii 1704, ad Rector. de Magheraii et Killelagh, £10.

Right Hon. Lord Visct. Strangford, R. Maghera & Killylagh, 2 June, 1769, Derry.

Henry Bernard, L. D. collated 1787 R. Maghera Killalaght united, Londonderry.

Clotworthy Soden, collated 18 April, 1795, R. Maghera. L. Derry £10.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

The following appear to the writer of this survey, as the probable means of meliorating the condition of the people of this parish:

1. The entire and complete abolition of that kind of tenure called rundale, or partnership in land, the never-failing consequence of which is, the loss of more than half the produce of the land, and the involving of the tenants in perpetual wrangles, quarrels and law-suits.

Under the present system, the population of the country is collected into miserable clusters of dirty hovels, surrounded by dunghills, and all kinds of filth. Every man's house, ought to be on his own division of the land, by which he would have room for pigs, poultry, and dunghills, and might keep it in a cleanly and wholesome state.—The necessity of such an arrangement for England, was so evident in the time of Queen Elizabeth, that a statute was enacted, by which every man's house in the country, under a heavy penalty, was to be a bow-shot's distance from that of his neighhour. The population was thus evenly spread over the face of the country, and the accumulation of filthy and unhealthy villages thereby prevented.

It would be highly beneficial also, to have a clause inserted in all leases, obliging house-holders to white-wash their houses inside and outside, on or before the first day of June in every year; and also, to have no windows in their bed-rooms, except those which can be opened occasionally to admit the fresh air. These simple precautions would prevent the frequent recurrence of contagious and putrid diseases amongst our people, and perhaps lead them into the habits of decency and cleanliness, unknown amongst them now.

2. The whole body of the inhabitants of this parish, rich and poor, ought to be embodied into one Benefit Society, for the relief of the labouring poor, when overtaken by sickness or misfortune; for the prosecution of notorious offenders; and the assistance of innocent persons, harrassed by litigious and expensive lawsuits. These desirable objects might be attained, by a small weekly subscription from each individual, and would tend to bind all descriptions of honest men, in a truly christian bond of love and good will to each other.

3. We want, at least, ten schools, one in each of the following places, viz. in Maghera, Swatteragh, Culnady, Ballinacross, Curran, Ballinahone, Drumconready, Grillagh, Drinane and Gorteade. All descriptions of people amongst us are extremely anxious to educate their children, and it is to be hoped, that so laudable a spirit will meet with that encouragement from the Legislature, which it so unquestionably merits.

4. A new church, a glebe-house, a market-house, and town-clock are wanted at Maghera. As the rector resides near the town, it would be much for the benefit of this extensive and populous parish, if the residence of

the curate should be in either of the villages of Curran or Swatteragh; and one of the new schools near enough to his house, to enable him to superintend it with convenience.

5. The wicked practice of cock-fighting, and all other kinds of gambling in fairs and markets, ought to be prohibited under an heavy penalty.

6. The different clubs and societies ought to be prevailed upon, to give up the unprofitable and dangerous practice of walking in procession and meeting to drink in public-houses.

7. The practice of illicit distillation should be discouraged, and the people thereby taught, that we *ought to pay tribute to whom tribute is due, not only for wrath but for conscience sake.* If there were no purchasers, there would be no distillers.

8. A shameful disinclination to punish delinquents prevailing here, affords but too much encouragement to the perpetration of all sorts of crimes, from high treason and murder, down to picking pockets and stealing turf. It is therefore much to be wished that some public fund could be formed and appropriated, and proper officers appointed for the prosecution of offenders; many of whom continue their depredations for several years with impunity, because they who are aggrieved, are unable to be at the expense, or unwilling to incur the odium of prosecuting them.

9. It would by very desirable, that Government should recommend the practice of vaccination to the attention of the clergy, in this, and all other parishes; that the Judges of the Assize should take cognizance of its progress; that in the appropriation of sums of money,

levied by Grand Juries or Vestries, care should be taken to encourage regular practitioners, and finally, that the magistrates be empowered and required, to prevent itinerant quacks from inoculating with small-pox.

10. We ought to have a market-jury, vested with power to regulate weights and measures; to provide that no money shall be levied on the parish without legal authority; to punish forestalling, and imposition in the size of bread, and to prevent grocers from vending medicines, and apothecaries from selling arsenick and laudanum to improper persons.

11. The Magistrates of the neighbourhood would materially serve it, and accommodate themselves, if they could arrange matters so, that one of them should, in turn attend alternately, for a day in the week, in the town of Maghera, or Magherafelt, to hear causes, grant summonses, and take informations, &c.

12. We ought to have a conservator of roads and public buildings: all oaths, as to the laying out of money of such works, should be abolished, and heavy penalties for non-performance of contract, substituted in their place.

13. The great bog between Maghera and the Moyola, ought to be intersected by two wide roads, crossing each other at right angles: perhaps a canal should be cut through it. This would not only tend to the reclaiming of a vast extent of ground, now in an unprofitable state; but also throw the limestone quarries of Dromore and Desertmartin open to several thousand acres of improveable land, which is now lying in a state of nature in this parish, as well as in the neighbouring parishes of Killelagh, Kilrea and Tamlaght O'Crilly.

"Δοξα εν ὑψιστοις Θεῳ, και επι γης ειρηνη, εν ανθρωποις ευδοκια."

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

"*A Case of Small Pock after Cow Pock, which occurred at Maghera on the 18th of October*, 1812."

June 20, 1804.—James Graham of Monvana, near Kilrush, in the County of Clare, aged eleven months, was inoculated in both arms, with cow pox infection by the Assistant Surgeon of the Wexford Militia: infection for the right arm being sent from Dublin by the Right Honourable John Ormsby Vandeleur; that for the left arm, from Ennis by Doctor O'Brien.

Thursday, June 21, 2d day.—Unusual heat in the child's hands, thirsty, and hot all night.

Friday, June 22, 3d day.—Inflammation, (if any) scarce perceptible, restless all day, in irritable but not low spirits.

Saturday, June 23, 4th day.—A small pimple, just perceptible on his right arm, none on the left; gets into heavy perspirations whilst sleeping in his cradle between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, so much so as to wet his cap and pillow: he continues in the perspiration all the evening, when a small transparent pustule clearly appears on his right arm, on the spot where he was cut.

Sunday, June 24, 5th day.—The pustule on his arm—little more perceptible on his arm than it was yesterday; about three o'clock in the morning, he was unusually cross and uneasy.

Monday, June 25, 6th day.—The child's right arm evidently impregnated with vaccine infection: the pustule formed distinctly, flat on the top, and surrounded by a red circle of inflammation.

Tuesday, June 26, 7th day.—Pustule fallen and dry in the middle, raised round the edge and yellow, a red circle of inflammation round all.

Wednesday, June 27, 8th day.—Pustule red and inflamed, flat on the top and surrounded by a circle of matter in appearance dry, with an outer circle of redness and inflammation, unusual heat in his body and hands.

Thursday, June 28, 9th day.—Arm as it was yesterday.

Friday, June 29, 10th day.—The scab, or the pustule, falls off, and the second arm shews an appearance of inflammation, similar to that of the other arm, on the fourth day after inoculation.

Saturday, June 30, 11th day.—Inflammation in the right arm (viz. that inoculated by the infection procured by Mr. Vandeleur) advancing. Red circle of inflammation and all pustule. The pustule on the arm seeming to dry and heal in the middle, but swelling with pus around the edge.

Monday, July 2, 12th day.—The first cut tending to scab and dry away, the second filling and flattening on the top.—July 3d, Pustules as yesterday.

From the 29th of July to 24th of August, 1804, 20 children were inoculated with infection originally taken from this child's arm, and amongst them William, son of Patrick Mahon of Lessclean, Esq.; and by the registry, from which the foregoing particulars have been extracted, it appears that several children, in an extensive tract of country in that county, called 'The West,' were inoculated from the arm of William Mahon, who was afterwards (by way of trial) inoculated for the small-pox, and did not take it.

On Sunday, October the 18th, 1812, the subject of the foregoing case, James Graham, took the natural small-pox at Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.—The eruptive fever very violent, face covered thickly with small confluent pustules, as also the arms, legs and feet, but few of them on the body. He had no symptoms whatever of the secondary (what is here called the blackening) fever, and was well, though weak, and much exhausted on the fifteenth day. In the same week nine children died, in the immediate neighbourhood of his residence, of the natural small-pox.

On the 25th—A state of his case was sent to Dr. Labatt, Secretary of the Cow-pock Institution in Dublin, to which he returned the following answer:

Sir,

I am extremely sorry to hear of your son's attack of small-pox, but hope he is by this time convalescent. From his situation at the time, or soon after his being inoculated with cow-pock, and from the progress and appearance of the arms as described in your letter, I am very strongly inclined to doubt his having undergone the constitutional vaccine action.

It is well known by all experienced Inoculators that, where a child is attacked with fever at the time, or soon after the insertion of cow-pock matter, the antivariolous process may thereby be prevented from taking place in the constitution, and the cow-pock shew itself on the arm, merely as a local disease. Now your son was evidently indisposed at the time of inoculation, and for some days after. Finding, on reading over the case, that the vesicle was on the sixth day, "surrounded by a red circle of inflamation," (the areola I suppose) that "the edge of one vesicle was yellow," and that the other was "swelled with pus," I am the more disposed to doubt the child's having genuine constitutional cow-pock. I could bring forward many cases to prove, that a child should be perfectly free from constitutional indisposition at the time of inoculation, and also that a premature areola is one of the strongest marks of imperfect vaccination.

Enclosed you have a supply of genuine and recent vaccine lymph, which I hope will succeed,

I would strongly recommend that all the children, who were inoculated from your son, be immediately tested with recent variolous or vaccine infection.

I am, Sir, &c.

SAM. B. LABATT.

Oct. 27, 1812.

To the Rev. John Graham, Maghera.

No. 2.

MAGHERA BIBLE SOCIETY,

Founded the 13th day of November, 1812.

The Rev. Clothworthy Soden, *President*,
The Rev. Wm. Mauleverer, *Vice President*.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. William Bryan, Mr. Francis Loudon,
Rev. Hume Lawder, Mr. Robert Paterson,
Rev. Charles Kennedy, Mr. William Miller.
Messrs. W. and A. Clark,
Alexander Clark, Esq. *Treasurer*,
Rev. John Graham, *Secretary*.

No. 2. Continued.

Subscriptions for 1813 paid in to the Treasurer of the Londonderry Society, of which that of Maghera is a branch, in connection with the British and Foreign Bible Society.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. Clotworthy Soden	2	5	6
Rev. William Mauleverer	2	5	6
Messrs. Alexander and William Clarke	2	5	6
Rev. William Bryan	1	2	9
Rev. Hume Lawder	1	2	9
Rev. Charles Kennedy	1	2	9
Mr. Francis Loudon	1	0	0
Mr. Robert Patterson	1	2	9
Mr. William Miller	1	2	9
Rev. John Graham	1	2	9
Captain Soden Davis, 13th reg.	1	2	9
Miss Soden	1	0	0
Mr. George M'Ilroy	0	11	4½
Robert Henry	0	11	4½
Mr. John Hopes	0	11	4½
—— James Chambers	0	11	4½
—— James Anderson	0	11	4½
—— James Paterson	0	10	0
—— James M'Ewen	0	11	4½
Mrs. Mary Anne Bell	0	11	4½
Mr. Charles Williams	0	5	0
—— William Otterson	0	5	0
—— Mark Scullion	0	5	0
—— Adam Sinclair	0	5	0
—— Henry M'Henry	0	5	0
—— Francis Downing	0	5	0
—— Robert Lelly	0	5	0
—— Abraham Dougal	0	5	0
—— Samuel Neil	0	5	0
—— Gordon Thompson	0	5	0
—— Thomas Hamilton	0	5	0
—— James Paul	0	5	0
—— James Christy	0	5	0

	£.	s	d.
Lieutenant Fair, Dumfries militia	1	2	9
Collection at the Rev. Mr. Kennedy's Meeting House	1	0	0
Rev. Alexander Milligan, seceding Minister	1	0	0
Mr. William Clark of Rockfield	1	2	9
Mr. Alexander Clark of Upperland	1	0	0
Mr. Carson's Congregation of Independents, or Anabaptists of Tubbermore	2	10	0
Ditto, by Mrs. Bell of Maghera		10	0
Mr. James Henry	0	5	0
—— William M'Gaw	0	5	0
Doctor Orr	0	5	0
Miss Hamilton	0	5	0
Miss Ireland	0	5	0
Mr. Robert Walker	0	5	0
—— Jonathan Phillips	0	2	6
—— John Macarel	0	2	6
—— John Paterson	0	2	6
—— William M'Guigan	0	2	6
—— Charles Canning	0	2	6
—— John Stones	0	2	6
—— Richard Bradley	0	2	6
—— Francis Quin	0	2	6
—— John M'Dowel	0	2	6
—— Thomas Conway	0	2	6
—— Joseph Petticrew	0	5	0
—— William Kane	0	5	0
	£36	1	10½

No. 3.

Townlands *and* Population *in* December, 1813.

Townlands.	*Houses.*	*Families*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Aggregate Population.*
Apporrane, or Upperland -	41	35	93	112	205
Braccagh Reilly - -	53	55	146	157	303
Ballynahone - -	41	46	117	114	231
Beagh Spiritual - -	37	41	188	101	289
Beagh Temporal - -	21	21	74	77	151
Ballynacross - -	34	34	83	93	176
Ballynacrag - -	53	53	153	163	316
Ballymacpeake - -	44	44	138	148	286
Ballymacilcor - -	56	61	140	155	295
Craigadick - -	28	24	57	68	125
Curren - - -	37	37	86	99	185
Craigmore - -	32	34	77	79	156
Crew - - -	56	61	140	155	295
Culnagrew - - -	36	39	94	102	196
Culnady - - -	45	48	101	129	230
Curragh - -	30	30	98	76	174
Drumconready - -	27	30	75	102	177
Dungleady - -	36	38	93	109	202
Drummuck - -	44	44	142	159	301
Drinane - - -	70	73	201	246	447
Drumlamph - -	34	34	102	124	226
Drumard - - -	65	68	179	200	379
Fallagloon - -	72	78	212	261	473
Folgatrevy - -	29	30	77	73	150
Gortcade - - -	34	35	106	131	237
Gulladuff - - -	42	45	110	119	229
Kirley - - -	29	29	77	88	165
Knockoneil - -	15	15	39	47	86
Keady - - -	29	29	83	79	162
Largantogher - - -	1	1	3	2	5
Monaster-Grillagh - -	22	23	63	63	126
Macknagh - - -	27	29	69	64	133
Moyagoll - - -	40	40	230	269	499
Moneymore - - -	13	13	37	39	76
Slattabogie - - -	37	37	78	108	186
L - - -	30	31	97	110	207
Tubberhead - - -	50	52	198	205	403
Tamnynullan - -	49	51	119	107	226
Tamnymartin - -	10	10	25	32	57
Tirnagieragh - -	23	25	79	72	151
Tirgarvel - - -	42	47	98	118	216
Swatteragh Townland -	15	15	38	53	91
TOWNS OR VILLAGES.					
Maghera - - -	174	197	442	490	932
Swatteragh - -	38	34	87	95	182
Curren - - -	29	21	59	70	129
Total -	1713	1806	4897	5312	10209

No. 4.

The old Parish Key for applotting Taxes.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1	Bracagh	1	2	7	33	Falgatravy	0	13	5
2	Ballynacraig	1	0	8	24	Gulladuff	1	1	2
3	Bally M'Elcur	1	0	8	25	Gortade	1	1	2
4	Bally M'Peak	1	2	3	26	Keady	0	16	8
5	Ballynacross		18	4	27	Kirley	0	18	10
6	Ballynahone	1	1	11	28	Knockineal	0	18	10
7	Beagh Spiritual	0	13	5	29	Largantaugher	0	13	5
8	Beagh Temp.	0	14	9	30	Lisnamuck	0	14	2
9	Craigadick	0	14	5	31	Macknagh	0	18	4
10	Craigmore	1	0	8	32	Moneymore	0	15	9
11	Crew	1	5	8	33	Mayogall	1	3	1
12	Culnady	1	0	9	34	M. Grilligh	0	18	3
13	Colnagrew	1	0	10	35	Slatabogy	1	0	8
14	Curragh	1	2	7	36	Swateragh	1	2	7
15	Curran	1	0	6	37	Tanymartin	0	16	11
16	Dreenan	1	4	7	38	Tamneymullin	1	5	8
17	Drumard	1	4	7	39	Toberhead	1	2	7
18	Drumconready	1	5	8	40	Ternageeragh	1	2	7
19	Drumlamph	1	2	10	41	Tergarvil	1	2	8
20	Drumick	1	4	0	42	Upperland	1	1	3
21	Dunglady	1	4	7					
22	Tallagloon	1	5	8		Total £	42	19	11

This key is said to be an erroneous one, though no other has been used in the memory of any man living. The same complaint is made of the county key. A new one is much wanted and desired by our Landholders.

No. XXIX.

RECTORIES OF

RATHDRUMMIN, AND CARRICK,

AND VICARAGE OF

PORT,

(Diocese of Armagh and County of Louth.)

By The Rev. Alexander Lindsay.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Situation. THE united Rectories of Rathdrummin and Carrick, with the Vicarage of Port, are in the barony of Ferrard, County of Louth and Diocese of Armagh. These parishes extend from within two miles of Dunleer to the sea shore, lying between Clogher-head and Dunany point, and are bounded by the parishes of Drumshallon on the south, Marlinstown and Dysert on the west, Clonmore, Dunany and Drumcar north, and Parsonstown and the sea shore on the east. The united rectories form nearly a square of about one mile and a quarter to each side; the vicarage extends one mile along the sea shore, and about one and a half into the country, but is of a very irregular shape. The townlands' names, with the proprietors, number of acres, &c. may be seen in the Appendix.

Extent.

Boundaries

Contents.

The united rectories contain 1038 Irish acres, and the vicarage 987, making together 2025 acres; the whole is fit for tillage or pasture. In the year 1800, when there was an enquiry similar to the present on foot, the quantity of corn then produced in these parishes was as follows: 221 acres of wheat, 82 of barley; 271 of oats, and 32 of flax; and computing half an acre of potatoes to each family, (of which there are 166) the whole under tillage would be 689 acres, about one-third of all the land. Now it appears, that this present harvest (1813) the quantities of corn and flax produced on them are as follow: flax 9 acres, barley 49, wheat 306, oats 370, making in the whole 734 acres, which, when added to 128 acres, the number computed to be under potatoes, at half an acre to a family, makes 862, the total number of acres under tillage in this parish. Hence it appears, that an increase in cultivation of 173 acres, has taken place within the last 12 years.

We have no mountains or considerable hills; nor is there a river of any name or considerable size: no loughs, harbours, or creeks; the sea-shore, bounding the vicarage on the east, is flat and sandy, the tide receding a great distance: on it are collected sea weeds of various kinds, for the purpose of being burned for making kelp, or for manuring land.

Morass.

There is but one small bog, or rather morass, of about 20 acres, situated in the townland of Carrick Boggit.

Timber.

The only wood or plantation is in the demesne of Rokeby Hall, where there are several acres of considerable growth, planted by Primate Robinson.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c. &c.*

We have no limestone in these parishes, nor any natural manures, except sea weed.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c.*

Gentlemen's seats. Seafield.

Near the village of Port, Mr. Henry Brabazon has a neat residence called Seafield; and at Walshestown, on the right, as you pass from Dunleer to the sea, Mr. Nicholas Mackey has lately built a most comfortable house;

Rokeby Hall.

36 acres of the lawn of Rokeby Hall, with a porter's lodge and handsome gate-way, are in the parish of Rathdrummin, 5 miles from Drogheda, on the left as you pass from thence northward by Bermeak, &c.: the house of Rokeby Hall is in the adjoining parish of Marlinstown.

Port.

There are no towns or villages except Port, situated near the sea, which contains about a dozen cottages.

Roads.

The road from Drogheda to Dundalk by Ballymakinny, Bermeath, and Aunagapen, passes thro' the Rectories for about a mile from south to north; the road from Drogheda to Dunany passes through the Vicarage, for about the same distance and same direction; two roads, from the great northern turnpike road, passes through both Rectories and Vicarage from east to west.

IV. *Ancient Buildings, &c.*

Near the church of Rathdrummin, there is a large Danish rath in good preservation; it consists of an elevated area 60 yards in diameter, surrounded by a double fosse

and mounds, the whole forming a circle of 130 yards diameter: there is no other monument of antiquity.

V. *Present and former state of Population, &c.*

Rathdrummin, Carrick, and Port, (2025 Irish acres) contained in 1813, as appears by an accurate return, 256 houses, and 683 males, and 724 females; total 1407 inhabitants. The same parishes contained in 1800, 166 houses, 499 males and 496 females; total 995 inhabitants. So it may be perceived, that within the last 12 years there is an increase of 90 houses and 412 inhabitants; and yet there has been no town built, nor any factory established within that time to cause such an increase: each house on an average contains $5\frac{1}{2}$ inhabitants. Also, the increase of houses is greater in proportion than that of the inhabitants, so that they are better and more wholesomely lodged, for in 1800 there were 6 persons to each house, and now only $5\frac{1}{2}$. 'Tis to be observed, that during the last twelve years, the proportion between the sexes has varied considerably. In 1800, there was a majority of 3 males; and now, 1813, there is a majority of of 41 females. Population

Their chief occupation is agriculture; but there is a considerable quantity of coarse linen cloth made for the Drogheda market, as may appear from the number of looms employed. In the united Rectories, are 48 looms, in the Vicarage 67, total 115. Occupations.

It is difficult to form an estimate of the wealth of the inhabitants of these parishes, for no increase makes any improvement, either in their houses or personal appearance, as they all have cows, potatoes, and corn from those they derive their subsistance; and they seldom Wealth.

Dress. indulge in butchers' meat, except a few of the more wealthy, who sometimes kill bacon hogs. On Sundays and holydays, the men are all clean and comfortably clothed; their coats universally of home made grey frize, and their waistcoats and breeches of Manchester cotton manufacture. The dress of the females has improved much within these few years, and a turn for chearful decency of appearance is gaining much among them. Shoes and stockings are universal with both sexes. They have all a healthy appearance, but there are no instances of extraordinary longevity.

Appearance.

Health.

VI. *The Genius & Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Genius. The inhabitants of these parishes are all of a sharp and manly intellect, and of dispositions kind, civil, and friendly.

Dispositions.

Language. The Irish language is in general use, but it is rare to find any person who does not speak English well; which language is still increasing amongst them, as may be collected from the children being always able to explain and interpret, where the parents do not speak English.

Patron-day There is a patron kept at Rathdrummin on Saint Peter's day. This parish probably derives its name, from the Danish rath already mentioned. Port has no pretentions to its present name, the village being a quarter of a mile from the sea, and neither boat nor fishing net belonging to it.

VII. *Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

The children assist at the inferior parts of agriculture and linen manufacture, and are sent to the neighbouring schools.

There is a Protestant resident near the Church of Rathdrummin qualified to teach school, and under obligation to do so, in case of scholars offering themselves; but hitherto he has had none, except in his own family. There are two Roman Catholic schools, one in Rathdrummin, at which attend 25 boys and 5 girls; the other in the Parish of Port, at which attend 13 boys and 9 girls. The terms for teaching are the same in both Schools, viz. for spelling and reading 2s. 2d. per quarter, for writing 3s. 3d. and arithmetic 4s. 4d. per quarter: neither master profess to teach the dead languages. There is no endowment. There are no public libraries, &c. nor collection of Irish MSS. or historical documents relating to Ireland. Schools. Salaries.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

The united rectories of Rathdrummin and Carrick and vicarage of Port, are in the gift of the Crown: the rectories were united by act of Council in the year 1807, to enable the Incumbent to build. The vicarage has been episcopally united to them, from time immemorial. The great tithes of the vicarage are impropriate, and belong to the crown, but are enjoyed by the Incumbent on paying £3 5s. annually at the custom-house, Drogheda. Patron.

At Rathdrummin there is an old church, and regular service is performed in it. In Carrick are the ruins of a small church, and also of another of Port, long since dilapidated. Immediately adjoining the church of Rathdrummin are ten acres of glebe, on which the present Incumbent built a glebe-house, anno 1810, in which he at present resides, before which time, there was no glebe-house in either parish: there are also three acres of glebe, adjoining the village of Port. There are two Roman Churches. Glebe and Glebe-house

Chapels. Catholic chapels in the union, one in Rathdrummin, and another in Port.

Tithes. Tithes are compounded for, and promissory notes for the sums agreed on, are passed from the farmers to the Incumbent each harvest. Corn of all kinds and meadows are charged according to their qualities: flax, by custom, pays 8s. an acre: potatoes, family money, wool, are not charged. A proctor is employed to value the crops, make agreements, and obtain the notes from the farmers; and the present incumbent has not experienced any difficulty, or heard any complaints on the subject of tithes, during his incumbency (20 years). The income arising from tithes for the last seven years, may be seen in the Appendix to this account.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c. &c.*

Modes of Agriculture. Potatoes, wheat oats, and barley, in their routines, form the whole of agriculture in these parishes. The farmers sow wheat on fallows, exclusive of what they sow on their potatoe ground. They sometimes lay down their ground with red clover and hay seed, but in a very small quantity: they dispose of their corn chiefly in Drogheda market: some wheat is disposed of at Annygasson flour mills. The wealthier farmers are substituting the Scotch cart or dray, in place of the common car. Their stocks of cattle consists of milch cows, working horses, and a few sheep, which the richer farmers keep for the purpose of clothing their families. But very few black cattle or sheep are bred or fattened for market.

Cattle.

Horses. The number of working horses in both rectories and vicarage is 215, which is somewhat more than one horse to ten acres of land.

There has been but one farm let to new tenants these twenty years: the landlords generally renew the leases to their tenants, for a small additional rent before the time of possession expires; this practice keeps the rents low: the average rent now paid, is not more than £1 6s. per acre. The farm above mentioned, forty acres was let last November for £2. 2s. 6d. per acre, and has the worst reputation of any land in the parish of Port; it was let for twenty-one years. Rents.

There are no fairs or markets in this parish.

X. *Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, Navigation, &c.*

None.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

There can be nothing particular remarked under this section, unless the following list of Incumbents, extracted from the books of the First Fruits' Office may be deemed worthy of notice:—

Jacobus Tisdall, Cler. institut. fuit 2do. die July, 1703, ad Rector. de Carrick et Rathdrummine, Vic. de Porte, dioc. Armagh, Com. Lovid.

Charles Maturin, A. M. R. Rath, oerwise Rathdrummin, Carrick, V. Porte, 28 June, 1765, Lowth.

George Hickes, instituted Aug. 1776, R. Carrick, R. Rathdrummine, V. Porte, Lowthe.

William Osborne, instituted 4 Sept. 1779, R. Rath, oerwise Rathdrummine, R. Carrick, V. Porte.

Alexander Lindsay, instituted 18 January, 1793, R. Rathdrummin, £5 4s. 1d. Engl. £3 18s. 1d. Ir. V. Porte and R. Carrick.

XII. *Suggestions for Improvement, &c.*

Not any.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

THE INCOME arising to the Incumbent from TITHES for the last Seven Years.

£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1806.....283	0	6½	1809.....325	0	2	1812.....366	10	5
1807.....304	16	0½	1810..... ..351	1	9			
1808 316	8	4	1811.....330	6	3			

No. 2.

TOWNLANDS, PROPRIETOR'S NAMES, *&c. in* 1813, *from the* VESTRY BOOK.

Denomations.	*Acres.*	*Denominations.*	*Acres.*	*Deuominations*	*Acres.*
1 Brittas	209	7 Garala	113	13 Martinstown	144
2 Carrick	177	8 Walsh'stown	82	14 Dodestown..	83
3 Rath.....	149	9 Drunegutter	48	15 Boicetown..	74
4 Arballis.....	98	10 Port.....	340	16 Mayincetown	121
5 Bogtown.....	97	11 Nicholstown	104		
8 Rinkinstown	134	12 Lurganboice	122		

The five first of these townlands are the property of Smyth Barry, Esq. the four immediately following belong to Sir E. Bellew, Bart.; from 10 to 12 belong to Wallop Brabazon, Esq.; Henry Humphrey, Esq. is the proprietor of No. 13, and the remaining three are the property of Richard Strange, Esq.

No. 3.

Townlands, Proprietors' Names, *&c. in* 1657, *from the* Down Survey.

Denominations.	*Acres.*	*Denominations.*	*Acres.*	*Denominations.*	*Acres.*
1 Carrick	414	5 Walshtown.,...	110	9 Port.....	347
2 Rathdrummon.	101	6 Baggotstown ..	241	10 Nicholstown .	291
3 Drumgoochin..	74	7 Arbois	98	11 Martinstown...	118
4 Glebeland	9	8 Bog	59	12 Mainstown..	230

Nos. 1, 7. and part of 2, belonged to Stephen Dowdall, remainder of No. 2, to ——— Plunket, of Beauly; No. 3 to Corporation of Dundalk; Nos. 5 and 6 to John Dromgool; No. 9 to Stephen Clinton, of Clintonstown; No. 10 to Christopher Lawrence and George Plunket, of Dunleer; No. 11 to ——— Gough, of Dublin, and No. 12 to John Verdin.

XXX.

PARISH OF

TEMPLECARNE.

(Diocese of Clogher, and Counties of Fermanagh and Donegal)

By the Rev. Mr. Ingram, Curate Assistant.

I. *The Name of the Parish, Situation, Extent, &c.*

Name. TEMPLECARNE, the ancient as well as the modern name of the parish, is derived (it is supposed) from this circumstance, that the former church was built in the burial-ground of Carne: Tempuil-Cairne, the church of the burial-ground.

Situation. This parish is situated partly in the county Fermanagh, and chiefly in the county Donegal; the Fermanagh part in the barony of Lurg; the Donegal part in the barony of Tyrhugh. In the year 1793 it was separated from the neighbouring parish of Beleek.

Contents. In this parish are contained about 30,000 acres, of which not more than 5000 can be tilled, or used as

meadow-ground; the remainder is heathy mountain-ground, affording however in the summer season, pasturage of some sort to black cattle.

The length of the parish from north to south-west, i. e. in the direction of Ballyshannon, in about 8 miles; in the direction of Donegal 10 miles; its breadth from east to west is on an average 5 miles. Extent.

It is situated from 54° 30′ to 54° 38′ north lat. and from 7° 40′ to 7° 49′ west long, being bounded on the east by the parish of Drumkeeran, in the county Fermanagh, diocese of Clogher; on the north by Termonamongan, county Donegal, diocese of Derry; on the west by the parishes of Drumhome, county Donegal, diocese of Raphoe, and Belcek, county Fermanagh, diocese of Clogher; and on the south by Lough Erne. Situation. Boundaries.

In this parish are several considerable mountains or hills, the most remarkable are, Crocknahunny, Minchifin, Knoken and Rossharbor. Mountains.

There are 4 small rivers that run through the parish. The Pettigoe-river, the Omna, the Letter-river, and Rossharbor-river, The Pettigoe river rises about 5 miles north of Pettigoe, and runs in a southerly direction; about a mile north of Pettigoe, it is joined by the Omna, which rises near Lough Derg, and runs in a south-easterly direction; after their junction the united stream passes through Pettigoe, and falls into Lough Erne, about a mile south of Pettigoe. The Letter-river rises in the mountains north-west of Pettigoe, and runs but a short way in a south-easterly direction and falls into Lough Erne, about a mile south-west of Pettigoe. The Ross-harbor-river also rises but a short distance Rivers.

from Lough Erne, into which it falls, having run a south-easterly course. These rivers, together with Lough Erne, Lough Derg, and all the mountain lakes (which very numerous) abound with trout, pike, eels, perch, and other fish.

Bogs. Here also are several bogs, moors &c. but not dignified with names. The country formerly was over-run with forests, of which at present there are but small remains;
Woods. of these, the woods of Tawnawanny and Mucruss are the most remarkable. There have not as yet been seen, any plants or herbs peculiar to the country.

II. *Mines, Minerals, &c.*

Mines. Iron mines were formerly worked in this parish; but, in consequence of the want of timber for the purpose of charcoal, are now neglected: there is an interesting paper on this head, to be seen in the Gentleman's Magazine, written by the Rev. Philip Skelton, formerly rector of this parish. Minerals must be numerous; as may be conjectured from the great number of mineral waters both sulphureous and chalybeate, every where to be met
Quarries. with. There are large quarries of mill-stones of a particular fine quality, and very good ones of freestone, together with a species of course dark marble, as also
Turf. great plenty of limestone. Turf bogs also are so very frequent, that, for many years to come, no want of fuel can be apprehended.

III. *Modern Buildings, &c. &c.*

The face of the country here is wildly romantic and picturesque, and if well planted would be extremely beautiful; the whole road, indeed, from Pettigoe to Ross-

harbor in the direction of Beleek present one of the most delightful views that can be imagined. Surrounded by woods on one hand, and edged by Lough Erne on the other, whose broad expanse is interspersed as far as the eye can reach, with innumerable islets, having in front a view of Castle Caldwell, and the rising fane of Beleek church, with the distant mountains in the back ground, arrayed in purple blue; the whole presents to the astonished stranger as grand a coup d'oeil, as is, perhaps, to be met with, at the far celebrated Killarney.

There is one Protestant church, and three Roman Catholic chapels in this parish; also a fine Glebe-house. As for modern buildings, such as infirmaries, hospitals, jails, penitentiaries, bridewells or work-houses, there are none in the parish. Chur. Chapel.

The town of Pettigoe is the only one in the parish, consisting of two streets; the villages (if they deserve to be so called) are not worth notice. In the town of Pettigoe, there is a bridge over the united Pettigoe and Omna rivers: north of Pettigoe on the road to Strabane are three bridges; the first, distant from Pettigoe, 1 mile, from Strabane 19 miles; the second from Pettigoe 2 miles, from Strabane 18 miles; the third from Pettigoe 3 miles, from Strabane 17 miles. On the road from Pettigoe to Ballyshannon there are five bridges, all within the distance of 4 miles from Pettigoe, and 11 from Ballyshannon. On the road breaking off to Donegal, there is one bridge distant 3 miles from Pettigoe, and from Donegal 7. Pettigoe. Bridges.

We have no noblemen or gentlemens' seats within the parish. There are three inns in the town of Pettigoe, that retail spirits, ale, &c.; but the number of shebeen Inns.

houses throughout the parish is very considerable. These however, and the illicit distillation of whiskey, will shortly (it is expected) be put down by the operation of the late act of parliament.

Roads. The road from Strabane to Ballyshannon runs through the whole length of the parish, about 8 miles from north to south-west, from which (about a mile and a half on the south-western side from Pettigoe) a branch breaks off to Donegal, which cuts the parish in a westerly direction for about five miles.

IV. *Ancient Buildings &c.*

Old Castle. About a mile south-west of Pettigoe, near to the latterly-erected Glebe-house, is the shell of an old castle, said to have been the residence of the first Protestant Bishop of Clogher, from whom it derives its name of Castle Magrath; it was battered during the usurpation of Cromwell, by the Parliamentary forces, the place of whose batteries is still visible on an adjoining hill.

In the townland of Carne on the way to Lough Derg, there are within the precincts of the burial-ground, the Old Church. remains of an old church, formerly the church of the parish; from which circumstance (as above mentioned) it is supposed the parish has taken its name. We have no Danish Forts. other old buildings either religious or military: there are several of those circular ditches called Danish forts, but none that deserve notice. Neither are there any monuments or inscriptions to be met with in the parish worthy of mentioning.

V. *Present and former state of Population, &c.*

In the parish of Templecarne are contained 265 families of Protestants of the established church, 209 of Roman Catholics, and 15 of Protestant Dissenters, making in all 489 families: these at an average of 6 to a family, which is considered a fair one, will amount to 2934 persons. It is not easy to distinguish in this account the relative numbers of males and females; the numbers, however, of males and females having been taken down in the Protestant families, the majority appears to be (in a small proportion) on the side of the females. With regard to the occupations of the inhabitants, they consist (as may easily be conjectured of an inland people, lying at a great distance from any considerable market towns) of the common mechanic trades, or in agriculture on a very confined scale; there being no extensive farmers resident in the country, nor any large manufactories carried on. Population. Occupations.

The people here are very inferior in point of wealth; their dress (especially when they come out to markets, or their places of worship) is better than either their food or manner of living at home. They are in general pretty healthy, there not being any peculiar diseases to which they can be said to be subject. Instances of very extraordinary longevity are rather rare; there are, however, several at present living in the parish, who have exceeded their 80th year. Wealth. Dress. Health. Longevity.

VI. *The Genius and Disposition of the Poorer Classes, &c.*

Of the genius and disposition of the lower classes of people in this country, too much cannot be said in Genius.

praise; as they are tractable and capable of every improvement. Industrious they are in a high degree, if we consider the want of convenient* markets, and other inducements to stimulate their exertions. They are kind and courteous to strangers, and, in short, the best disposed peasantry the writer ever knew. In a country so remote from general access, the manners of the inhabitants might be supposed to be boorish and bordering on the barbarous: this is by no means the case; owing, it should be supposed, to their naturally good disposition; and civilization is making rapid strides amongst them. The language generally used is the English. The Roman Catholics can indeed speak the Irish; in general, however, even they prefer the English.

Manners.

Language.

Customs. There are not any ancient customs prevalent in this part, except such as are common to every district throughout Ireland. No patrons are held here, of course no patron-days, or traditions concerning them. There are several traditions, or old fables, concerning Lough Derg, about which, if any be curious, they will find ample information in a paper of the Rev. Philip Skelton's on that subject, to be found in the Gentleman's Magazine.

VII. *The Education and Employment of Children, &c.*

Schools. There are in the parish of Templecarne, three parish Schools, encouraged by the present Incumbent (Mr. Babington), one in the town of Pettigoe, to the master of which (who is the licensed school-master) he gives a

* Strabane is twenty miles distant from Pettigoe, and Stranorland thirteen. These are the only markets to which they can resort, and to the latter there is no road, to the former a bad one.

considerable salary, as an encouragement for keeping a Sunday school also: there two others, one on the northern and the other on the southern side of Pettigoe, to each of which he allows a yearly stipend. Besides these, there are eleven private schools, containing on an average 30 children each. The quarter salary for tuition here is, 2s. 6d. reading, 3s, 4d. writing, and 5s. 5d. for arithmetic. Salaries.

The children are in general instructed in reading, writing, and some little skill in arithmetic; after which they are brought up to the common trades, such as shoemakers, tailors, smiths, carpenters, weavers, masons, &c. Owing to the want of extensive manufactories, &c. there are no particular employments, wherein they can be engaged during childhood. Education.

In so retired a district, it may easily be conjectured that there are no public libaries; nor are there, it is thought, any collection of Irish MSS. or other manuscript documents relating to Ireland.

VIII. *State of Religious Establishment, Tithes, &c.*

The Bishop of the diocese is patron of Templecarne, which is a Rectory and Vicarage, and has one protestant Rector and Vicar, who keeps a curate. There is also one Roman Catholic Priest. Patron.

There is but one protestant church here, and there is a very fine glebe, consisting of about 140 acres of excellent land, on which a glebe-house has been erected. There are three Roman Catholic chapels, two of which are on the island in Lough Derg, where the pilgrims resort; these, however, are never used, but during the season of Church. Glebe and House. Chapels.

the pilgrimage, which commences the 1st of June, and ends the 15th of August.

Tithes. The present Incumbent causes to be viewed the tithes of all sorts of grain, potatoes, meadow and flax; he then lumps the whole, and gives the parishioners (as they desire) one, two, three, four, five, or six years term of them. There are very few disputes, indeed, between him and his parishioners.

Paupers. At present, we have about twenty paupers upon the poor books of the parish, who, from the funds collected from the poor-box on Sundays, &c. receive a pretty considerable assistance at Easter.

IX. *Modes of Agriculture, Crops, &c.*

Farms. The farms in this parish are all small; hence it may be concluded, that improvements in agriculture are very

Implements tardy: the inhabitants are very tenacious of old habits of cultivation, old instruments of husbandry, and of old stocks of cattle. Owing also to the want of roads (which are very few) the slide cars are still here in common use.

Modes of Agriculture The usual mode of husbandry is, to take first a crop of potatoes from the manured ground, the next year a crop of flax, or barley, and the third year a crop of oats:

Rents. very little wheat is produced here. The rents differ widely, as may be supposed from the difference of the lands; the highest is about 50 shillings per acre; the middling is let for about 18 or 20 shillings; as for the mountain tracts they are let by the lump, and exceed

Wages. not in most places 6 pence per acre. Labourers cannot easily be here procured, unless the employer feeds them. They who are thus hired get ten pence a day; if the employer wishes to be freed from this inconvenience, he

must give from fifteen to eighteen pence per day. For the proprietors' names, and the list of townlands, &c. see Appendix.

There are nine fairs held in Pettigoe annually; viz. January 17th, March 17th, May 1st, June 5th, June 30th, July 25th, September 16th, October 16th, and November 12th. There are, besides, three Margamores (as they are here called,) or large markets, held on the Wednesdays respectively preceding All-Saints'-day, Christmas, and Lent. Fairs. Markets.

X.—*Of Trade, Manufactures, Commerce, &c.*

Trade, it may be readily conceived, is on a low scale in a country where there is little manufactoring, or commerce, and no navigation. The only manufactures here is that of brown linen, and that in very small quantities. Linen.

XI. *Natural Curiosities, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.*

In natural curiosities, or remarkable occurrences, this district is extremely barren; nor is it conceivable that eminent men, unless to avoid persecution, should fix their residence in so remote a quarter: yet one eminent writer, and excellent man, this parish may boast as its chief ornament, the Rev. Philip Skelton, who was many years its Rector. Eminent Men.

The following notices of this parish, and list of Incumbents, may be deemed worthy of attention: they are extracted from the books of the First Fruits' Office.

Vic. Ecclie. paro. de Templecarney unit. ad Ennismacshane Gulielmus Watson,—curatus ibm. Johes Gar-

ryoch compt. etext. Clicus-paro. Johes Andrews vacat. Guardi Tho. Stewen excusat et Andreas Woods compt.

Samuel Lindsey R. and V. of Templecarn, 6 Aug. 1746, £6 13s. 4d.

Philip Skelton, R. and V. of Templecarn, 27 June, 1750. &6 13s. 4d. Engl.

William Tisdall, collated 14 December, 1775, R. Templecarne, V. Templecarne, Donegal £6 13s. 4d.

Andrew Allen, collated 4 June, 1791, R. and V. Carne otherwise Templecarne, Donegal and Fermanagh, £6 13s. 4d.

Thomas Wallace, A. M. collated 24 March, 1794, R. and V. Carne, otherwise Templecarne, Donegal, £6 13s. 4d.

John Lelie, collated April 16, 1807.

Arthur Hyde, presented, ad interim, but not inducted.

Richard Babington, collated 28 Apr. 1808.

XII.—*Suggestions for Improvements, &c.*

As the industry of the inhabitants is divided between agriculture and the linen manufacture, the chief requisites to their improvement in each, are the introduction of new implements of husbandry, the formation of new roads, and the establishment of markets. A canal, too, from Strabane to Lough Erne, which could, it is understood, be effected at a very cheap expense, would very materially improve this part of Ireland in general, and this parish in particular.

APPENDIX.

Value of Stock.

		£.	£. s. d.
Best draft, and saddle horses	30,	valued at 20,	.....600 0 0
Inferior ditto.....	60,	 10,	.....600 0 0
Milch cows, &c.....	250,	 5,	..... 1250 0 0
Sheep	500,	..... 15s.	.... 375 0 0
Mules.....	6,	 8,	.....48 0 0
Asses.....	20,	 3,	.....60 0 0
Hogs	164,	.....£ 1 10s.	.... 246 0 0
		Total Value of Stock.....	£3,179 0 0

The present incumbent views the tithes of all sorts of grain, potatoes, flax, and meadow; after lumping the whole of which, he charges about the half. According to this rule, then, (as the tythes are something about £320 per annum) the annual produce must amount to about £6,400.

The annual produce of gardens and orchards, is very inconsiderable.

There are great numbers of black cattle annually grazed during the summer months on the heathy mountains: there is no possibility however even to guess at the amount; and indeed the prices of grazing are very low.

Townlands *and* Proprietors Names *from the* Vestry Book.

No.	*Names.*	*No.*	*Names.*	*No.*	*Names.*
1	Carrickrory,	18	Taver,	35	Gortnessy,
2	Fincashel,	19	Glasskeeragh,	36	Tullycarne,
3	Carntressy,	20	Gubnagunny,	37	Sessaghkilty,
4	Balalt,	21	Letterstinson,	38	Tawlaght,
5	Banis,	22	Aghnablaney,	39	Ballymacavanny,
6	Mullinagode,	23	Portnably,	40	Carne,
7	Aghnahoo,	24	Tawnawanna,	41	Drumcrin,
8	Margy,	25	Mullins,	42	Croagh,
9	Drumherriff,	26	Dreenan,	43	Aghalough,
10	Billory,	27	Crullie,	44	Drumnascue,
11	Aghafy,	28	Lettercran,	45	Boeshall,
12	Drumgun,	29	Cashalinney,	46	Corley,
13	Ardnaglass,	30	Aghnabull,	47	Kimmitt,
14	Bircog,	31	Tievmore,	48	Oughtkeenbeg,
15	Pettigoe,	32	Tullylark,	49	Croachbrack,
16	Rushen,	33	Cullion,	50	Meenanellison.
17	Meenafin,	34	Drumawark,		

The first 6 of these townlands belong to C. P. Leslie, Esq.; the two next, to the glebe; from No. 9 to 20 belong to C. P. Leslie, Esq. No. 21 (in part) 25, 26 to General Barton; the other part of 21, with a part of 24 to John Aiken, Esq.; remainder of 24 to Henry Ogle, Esq.; Nos. 22, 23 belong to Sir John Caldwell, Bart.; and from No. 27 to 50 are the property of the before mentioned C. P. Leslie, Esq.

N. B. The estate of this last mentioned gentleman is entirely church-land property, which is held by lease from the Bishop of Clogher, as head landlord.

ADDENDA

ET

CORRIGENDA.

The following Additions and Corrections were transmitted after the Sections to which they belong had gone to Press, and therefore they could not be introduced into their proper places.

Parish of Ardstraw.

Page 111, Line 19. *After the word* "Neighbourhood," *add*—There is also a bloomery in the townland of Moyle, close by the river Struell, where iron works had been formerly carried on; but which were discontinued when the adjacent wood of Killymore, that supplied the necessary fuel, was cut down. I have seen some loose pieces of iron ore in the neighbouring district of Mary Grey, but no trace of the strata, or beds that produced them; though I have no doubt of their existence.

Page 112, Line 10. *After the words* "convey them away," *add the following*:—But the objects that occasion the greatest parochial expense are the exposed children, the number of which here is very considerable, especially when provisions are high. In the present year (1813) now nearly expired, the number has been eleven; but in the year preceding, which was one of great scarcity, it amounted to twenty-one. These deserted children are sent to Dublin to the Foundling Hospital, by *carrying nurses*, as they are called, who are paid by the church-wardens at their return, on producing a satisfactory certificate from the Hospital.

Page 116. *To the note at the bottom, after the word* "Ireland," *add*—We shall have no reason, however, to question the antiquity of the buildings here mentioned, if we credit the very early dates assigned to some particular churches in Ireland; for instance, Duleek in the County of Meath, is celebrated for having the first *stone* church in Ireland, built by St. Kenan in the 4th century; and the church of Emly, in the County of Tipperary, is said to have been founded by St. Ailbe, towards the close of the same century, some years before the coming of St. Patrick.

Page 120, Line 19. *After the word* "purpose," *add*,—As to the religious denominations in the parish, the number of their families respectively is as follows: Protestants 491, Dissenters 1579, Catholics 949, which, on an average of six to a family, make the total population 18114, nearly as above.

Page 121, Line 27. *For* "Flood," *read* "Hood."

Page 121, last Line. *After* "102" *add*,—In making enquiries of this nature, I had sometimes reason to suspect either ignorance or exaggeration in those to whom I applied for information; but, by referring them to their age at the time of some remarkable event, (as the great frost, or the rebellion of 1745) I was thus enabled to ascertain the truth. Several who are between 80 and 90, I have not looked upon as instances of extraordinary longevity.

Page 125, Line 9. *After the word* "visit," *add*,—These instances of ignorance and superstition are, however, of an inoffensive nature; but what are we to think of one whose tendency is to aggravate the miseries of

the poor? I allude to their annual migrations from this and other neighbouring parishes in the month of June, as pilgrims to Lough Derg; from which many of them return lame, squalid, and emaciated to such a degree, as to render them at once objects of ridicule and compassion. The place of penance is a cave in one of the islands in this lake, called the Cave of Purgatory, the invention of which has been attributed by some writers to St. Patrick; and by others, with more probability, to a person of the same name who was abbot of Armagh about the middle of the 9th century.—For further particulars relative to the rise and progress of this singular custom, see Campbell's Strictures on the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland.

Page 135, Line 11. *After* "inhabitants," *read* "of Newtown Stewart."

PARISH OF BALLINTOY.

Page 162, Line 5 from the bottom. *For* "Canickaride" *read* "Carrick-a-rede."

PARISH OF DUNGIVEN.

Page 286, Line 19. *Dele the commas after* "Alexander's," *and* "also," *and insert one after* "Tamniaran."

Page 286, Line 4 from the bottom. *For* "sands" *read* "sand."

Page 288, Line 31. *For* "described", *read* "circumscribed."

Page 295, Line 8 from the bottom. *For* "at a," *read* "in."

Page 299, Line 20. *After the words* "remaining side," *place a full stop; expunge the word* "of," *and the passage will read thus:* "and runs round three sides of the rectangle, the house occupying the remaining side. This place, though long in a state of decay, &c."

Page 321, Line 7. *Place a colon instead of a comma after* "antiquated."

Page 323, Line 8. *For* "acquire," *read* "require."

Page 325, Line 18. *For* "wonders," "*read* "wonder."

Page 348, insert the following Table at the end of the Appendix:

Return of the Stock and Crop in the Parish of Dungiven, made by order of Government, September 10th, 1805.

Black Cattle	2544	from one	Barley,.....	537 Bar.
Sheep	1543	year old,	Oats,.....	9595 Bar.
Pigs.....	302	and	Flax, ...	431 Cwt.
Horses.....	619	upwards.	Hay, ...	930 Tons.

There was no return of the potatoe crop.

PARISH OF GRANGE SILVÆ.

The following to be inserted at the end of the Appendix, p. 423.

The parish of Grange Sylvæ is so mixed, that it is almost impossible to define it exactly by any colouring on a map. The principal part of the parish is on a bed of lime-stone rock or gravel; the boundary between which and the granite or free-stone, is marked in the map by an unequally dotted line, all to the west being calcareous. To the east, a rocky freestone or granite soil, the surface considerably incumbered with rocks and stone: but a small part of this latter description is in the parish.

Table of Townlands.

No.	Townlands.	Proprietors.	Acres.
1	Barrowmount	Lieut. Colonel Gore	400
2	Lower Grange	Joseph Greene, Esq.	1000
3	Upper Grange	John Kearney, Esq.	400
4	Duninga	Lord Viscount Monck.	700
		Total	2500

N. B. Nos. 5 and 6 are included in No. 3.

No. I. South part, from the bounds of the parish to the rivulet, a rich free soil on a granite base;—west part, a loam or calcareous base:—east part to the river; surface, a strong loam: sub-soil, a great mixture, in some places clay, in others sand, or rock of various descriptions. Copper ore has been found about 20 feet under the surface in sinking wells.

No. II. North-east quarter, a calcareous gravelly soil,—south and west, a strong clay, with limestone, at various depths, under the surface.

No. III. A strong loam, on a calcareous sub-soil.—Rock or gravel.

No. IV. A light gravelly soil; sub-soil lime-stone or gravel. The greatest part of the parish is under tillage.

Drawn up by Lieut. Col. Gore, of Barrowmount.

PARISH OF LEA.

Page 516, Line 6 from the bottom. *After* "Ballybrittas" *insert a comma*; *and for* "itself," *read* "which."

Page 518, Line 2. *For* "compliment," *read* "complement."

——— Line 2 from the bottom. *Insert a comma after* "speaking," *and in the succeeding Line, for* "out," *read* "outside."

Page 519, Line 16. *Insert* "Col." *before* "Anketell's;" *in the next line, for* "Poullet," *read* "Paullett," *and in the last line but one from the bottom, for* "this on," *read* "on this."

Page 521, Line 15. *For* "Prosetta," *read* "Rosetta;" *in the 18th line, instead of* "within," *read* "about;" *and insert a comma after* "farther;" *in the 19th and 20th, read* "Harrisson" *with a single* "s;" *and in the 27th line, for* "office" *read* "offices."

Page 524, Line 11. *For* "Major Dundas," *read* "—— Dundas, Esq."

Page 525, Line 14. *For* "altogether", *read* "all together;" *at the 7th line from the bottom, for* "within three miles south of Portarlington, Old Lea, and Kilbride are the only villages," *read* "Old Lea and Kilbride, lying about two miles south of Portarlington, are the only villages in the parish."

Page 528, Line 2. *For* "independent" *read* "independents;" *in the 7th line, after* "tradesmen," *insert* "being;" *in the 22d line, for* "four days," *read* "a few months;" *and at the end of the last line after* "delineated," *insert* "the view of the castle of Lea, and"

Page 529, Line 7. *For* "account," *read* "survey;" *and at the 7th line from the bottom, after the word* "event," *insert an asterisk to mark the place of the following Note:*

"In consequence of the Bishop's communications with the Rev. Dr. Thorpe on the subject, and the town and vicinity of Portarlington being prepared for a meeting, to be convened for the purpose of carrying his Lordship's wishes into effect, the Rev. Mr. Mathias and Dr. Thorpe went to attend the meeting, which was very numerous and respectable, when his Lordship was unanimously chosen patron of the society; the Marquis of Drogheda and Lord Portarlington were appointed presidents, and some of the most distinguished characters of the town and neighbourhood, vice-presidents. There was also a committee of gentlemen, with a treasurer and secretary appointed, and subscriptions to a considerable amount were entered upon; which, no doubt, will be liberally followed up."

Page 430, Line 10 from the bottom. *Instead of* "teaching the Latin language, the second for the French," *read* "teaching the Latin and English languages, the second for French only."

Page 531, Line 2. *Insert after the word* "vacant," *the following note:* "The vacancy has been since filled up." *And in line* 21, *after* "Mrs. John French," *read* "Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Anketell, and the Mrs. Doynes."

Page 532, Line 10. *After* "Glassnevin house," *insert an asterisk, to mark the place of the following note:*

"On account of the Deanery of Christ Church being annexed to the Bishopric of Kildare, and there being no vestige of an episcopal palace in that diocese, nor even any account extant of there ever having been one, his Lordship's residence in it is very reasonably dispensed with."

Page 539, Line 15. *For* "whether," *read* "that their;" *and at line* 20, *for* "properly attended," *read* "under proper regulations."

Page 541, Line 7 from the bottom. *After* "donations," *insert* "might be received."

Page 547, Line 10 from the bottom. *After* "acres." *read* "it is by some pronounced Rughill, and is also called Bushy Park.

PARISH OF TEMPLECARNE.

Page 631, Lin 5. *For* "in" *read* "is; line 47, *For* "Crocknahunny" *read* "Crocknakunny;" line 18, *for* "Knoken" *read* "Rushen."

Page 632, Line 4. *After* "which" *insert* "are."

Page 633, Line 1. *For* "present" *read* "presents."

Page 634, Line 12. *For* latterly-erected" *read* "lately erected."

Page 636, Note. *After the first sentence thus:* "Strabane is 20 miles distant from Pettigoe; Stranorlan 13, and Ballyshannon 12; to the second of these there is no road, and to the first a bad one."

Page 639, Line 14. *For* "manufactures" *read* "manufacture."

Page 640, Line 14. *For* "Lelie" *read* "Leslie."

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